









FIRST
R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS

Appointed in pursuance of an ACT of the 58th Year
of His present MAJESTY, cap. 91, intituled,

A N A C T

FOR

*Appointing Commissioners to inquire concerning Charities
in England, for the Education of The Poor.*

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 March 1819.*

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FIRST
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS
On the Education of The Poor.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS AND BURGESSES,
IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

WE, the Commissioners named and appointed by His Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, bearing date the twentieth day of August, in the fifty-eighth year of His reign, issued in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the said fifty-eighth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "AN ACT for appointing Commissioners to inquire concerning Charities in *England* for the Education of the Poor," to do, perform and execute, in due manner, all matters and things in and by the said Act appointed to be done and performed ; —

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Report.

DO REPORT AS FOLLOWS :

THAT We, having taken the oath prescribed by the said Act of Parliament, met, and proceeded in the execution of the duties and powers vested in us by His Majesty's said Commission.

Our attention was first directed to the consideration of so much of the twelfth section of the said Act of Parliament as relates to Special Visitors, Governors and Overseers, in order to ascertain how far our powers of inquiry were limited thereby. Adopting the rule of construction which has been applied to a similar provision, in the statute of Charitable Uses of the 43 Eliz. c. 4, we were of opinion, that this clause does not extend to such Special Visitors, Governors and Overseers, as have themselves the administration of any funds belonging to Charitable Institutions for the purposes of Education. Upon this construction we have acted in the course of our proceedings ; and where we have met with charitable foundations provided with special visitors or governors thus circumstanced, we have thought it proper to pursue our inquiries concerning them.

In pursuance of the powers given us by the said Act of Parliament, we formed three Boards of Commissioners, for the more convenient execution of the purposes of the said Act. One of these boards proceeded into *Berkshire*, another into *Kent*, whilst the third held their sittings at the office established in *Westminster* ; this last board having for its object to inquire into charities for education in The Metropolis, and in the adjoining counties

Introductory
Report.

within ten miles thereof, and also to carry on such parts of the inquiries instituted by the other two boards employed in the Country, as might require to be investigated in London.

CASES inquired
into; viz.

London and } 29	
Westminster }	
Middlesex - - -	10
Hertford - - -	1
Southwark - - -	13
Kent - - - - -	96
Sussex - - - -	23
Berks - - - - -	87
Oxford - - - -	6

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In this mode of proceeding we have inquired and examined into Two hundred and sixty-five Cases, of Charities for Education; of which twenty-nine were in the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, ten in the county of *Middlesex*, one in the county of *Hertford*, thirteen in the borough of *Southwark* and the county of *Surrey*, ninety-six in the county of *Kent*, twenty-three in the county of *Sussex*, eighty-seven in the county of *Berks*, and six in the county of *Oxford*; exclusive of ten cases falling within the exceptions contained in the twelfth section of the said Act. There are several others which we have in part examined into; but the inquiry respecting them is at present incomplete.

It may be proper to state, that conceiving the objects of investigation prescribed to us by His Majesty's Commission under the said Act of Parliament, to be only such Charities as are possessed of Funds of a permanent nature, we have not thought it within our province to extend our inquiries to Schools supported entirely by voluntary and casual contributions. Where we have met with schools maintained partly by such contributions, and partly by funds of a permanent nature, we have always pursued our examination, so far as was necessary to ascertain the description, management and application of the latter.

The result of our Inquiries into the several cases which we have been enabled to complete, together with such Observations as appeared to arise upon them, will be found in particular Reports, which are hereunto subjoined; each case forming the subject of a separate Report. We have thought it proper to annex, as an APPENDIX, the Evidence on which these Reports are founded; except in those cases which did not seem of sufficient importance to require it, and where the circumstances were so plain as to render it, in our judgment, unnecessary, for the purpose either of supporting our conclusions, or of affording further elucidation.

2 March 1819.

COUNTY OF BERKS.

Abingdon :	Maidenhead :	Stanford.
Free grammar school,	Spoore's school,	Steventon.
Mayott's school,	Lady Pecoock's school.	Streatley.
Provost's school,	Milton.	Salampstead Abbotts, &c.
Belcher's school,	Newbury :	Sutton Courtney.
Tomkin's school.	Corporation school,	Thatcham, &c.
Appleton :	Cowslade's foundation,	Tylehurst.
Fettrplace's endowment,	Kimber's charity,	Uffington.
Lanc's endowment.	West's charity,	Wallingford.
Aston Tirrold.	St. Bartholomew's hospital,	Bright Waltham.
Basildon.	Hunt's charity,	Waltham St. Lawrence.
Besselsleigh.	Coxhead's charity.	Warfield.
Binfield.	Padworth.	Wargrave :
Blewbury.	Pangbourn.	Aldworth's charity,
Bray.	Reading :	Pigott's charity.
Brightwell.	Blue-coat schools,	New Windsor :
Buckland.	Sunday schools.	Barker's charity.
Bucklebury.	Grammar schools.	The charity school.
Chaddleworth.	Girls green school.	Marratt's charity.
Chieveley.	Neal's school.	Panton's charity.
Clewer.	West's charity to Christ's hos- pital London.	Ladies school.
Compton.	Sandhurst.	Old Windsor :
Great Coxwell.	East Shefford.	Lady Onslow's school.
Cunner.	West Shefford.	Jubilee school.
Denchworth.	Shinfield.	Winkfield :
Enborn.	Shrivenham :	Earl of Ranelagh's school,
Fawley.	Stratton's school.	How's donation.
East Garston.	Vicar's school.	Wokingham :
Hanney.	Smith's school.	Boys school,
Harwell.	Sonning.	Girls school,
Ferry Hinksey.	Sparsholt :	Sunday schools.
Hurst.	Kingston-lisle school,	
Lambourne.	Edmonson's school.	
Letcombe Regis.		
Longworth.		

ABINGDON.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

BY an indenture of the 31st of January 1562, the mayor, bailiffs and bur-
gesses of the borough of Abingdon covenanted with *John Royse*, citizen
and mercer of London, in consideration of the sum of £.50 which he paid to
them, and with which they acknowledged themselves to be fully satisfied and
pleased, to build and provide before the Feast of the Annunciation then next
ensuing, a meet and convenient school-house within the said borough, able to
receive three score and thirteen scholars, and before the said feast to cause the
same to be assured to some body politick, to have continuance for ever for the
use of a free grammar school within the said borough; and at their own costs
and charges, as often as need should require, to maintain and keep the said
school-house and other houses and rooms, with the appurtenances, to be ap-
pointed by them for the schoolmaster there, in good and sufficient repair; and
they further covenanted with him in consideration of an assurance, which by
the same indenture he covenanted to make to them, of lands or tenements of
the clear yearly value of £.13. 6s. 8d. to employ the rents and profits of the
premises so to be assured to them upon the schoolmaster of the said free gram-
mar school, and other godly acts, mentioned in the schedule to that indenture;
and also to perform and fulfil all the rules and ordinances comprised in such
schedule.

Founded by
John Royse.

By the rules in the schedule it was, amongst other things, provided that there
should be perpetually taught within the said school 63 children of the borough
, 88.

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continued.

of Abingdon, one only of a house ; and if so many could not be had there, the deficiency was to be supplied from the adjoining country, preference being given to the fatherless widows and poor men's children, according to the discretion of the mayor and his brethren. That no child of the school should pay for his learning in it more than 1*d.* to be paid at his entrance, unless the friends of the child, of their own free will, should give more without any demanding. That the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses should not any time refuse any honest man's, gentleman's or rich man's son, or others in the said town or elsewhere, that should be willing to have any of them taught in the said school, the master and usher being able to teach the number, and the school being able to hold them, they were to receive them, and not to take above 6*s.* 8*d.* a year of any of them for their learning, the ordering thereof to be by the said mayor and chief burgesses at their discretion. That the statutes and rules prescribed to be kept by the 63 should be kept by any greater number as well the 10 scholars that the schoolmaster was allowed to take his advantage of, as of all others appointed by the said mayor. That the mayor and principal burgesses should from time to time chuse an honest and virtuous man, as near as they might, a learned man, a priest or a wedded man, such as they should deem most meet to be the schoolmaster of the said free school, and who should have no cure or benefice. That the mayor and principal burgesses should have power to bring learned men into the school to examine the master's learning and the proficiency of the scholars. That the mayor and principal burgesses should every half year survey the schoolmaster and scholars, to see whether the rules should be observed, and for the first time to give warning, and the second time to expulse or put him out, and for such survey they should receive 20*s.* that is to say 10*sh.* each for each visitation. That the sum of 20*s.* should be also annually given to such person as should be nominated by the said John Roysse, to go to the said borough, and see whether the articles were observed, as well by the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses, as by the schoolmaster and scholars. He also gave the annual sums of 8*sh.* to the town-clerk, and 6*s.* 8*d.* for a sermon ; and on the day of such sermon 20*sh.* for a potation to the mayor, principal burgesses, preacher and schoolmaster, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to be distributed in bread, cheese and drink to the poor ; besides the weekly sum of 1*s.* to be distributed in bread to 12 poor widows or others of the borough.

By another indenture of the 23^d of February in the same year, the said John Roysse, in pursuance of his covenant above mentioned, conveyed to the said mayor, bailiffs and burgesses, and their successors, two messuages or tenements, with the appurtenances, situate in Birchin-lane, in the city of London, then producing together the clear yearly rent of £.13. 6*s.* 8*d.*

And by his will, which was proved in 1571, he gave to the wardens of the Mercer's Company in London the 20*s.* which by the rules in the said schedule he had directed to be paid to the person to be nominated by him, on condition that the said wardens should within a month after his decease bind the said mayor, bailiffs and burgesses, by obligation in the sum of £.500, to perform their said covenants, and also make an order in their hall, that once in a year for ever, they and their successors should send or appoint, or in their own persons go and see the articles and covenants in all points performed, according to the conditions between him and the said mayor, bailiffs and burgesses. And upon refusal of the said wardens, the said sum of 20*sh.* was to be paid to some warden, president, provost, dean or master of some one college in the university of Oxford, in the discretion of his executors, upon the like conditions.

The wardens of the Mercer's Company declined the duties assigned to them ; and as no other person was appointed in their room, we deemed it competent to us to proceed in this inquiry.

The corporation in pursuance of their covenant, provided a house for the use of the school, but it does not appear that they ever made any conveyance of it, as they had stipulated to do. It is still however used for the school, and affords apartments for a master and usher, in which they respectively reside. One of the cellars belonging to this house has been for a long time let by the corporation, and the rents applied to their own use. But whether it was originally excepted by them out of the premises provided for the school, or has been since wrongfully encroached upon, we have been unable to ascertain.

The houses in Birchin-lane were burnt down in the year 1752, and the ground was soon after let to the London Assurance Company, on a building lease of 61 years from Lady-day 1753, at the rent of 30*l*. This lease was surrendered in 1792, and a new lease granted to the company for a like term of 61 years, from Michaelmas 1792, at the rent of £.100. At Michaelmas 1810, the corporation released £.20 of this rent for the remainder of the term, in consideration of the sum of £.350 paid to them by the company.

As these premises form a part of the London Assurance office, it is difficult to ascertain their separate value. But we have no reason to believe that an inadequate rent was reserved by the lease under which the premises are now held.

The income of £.80 at present received, is expended in the following payments:

	£.	s.	d.
Annual sermon - - - - -	—	6	8
Potation - - - - -	1	—	—
Visitation of the mayor and burgesses - - - - -	1	—	—
Fee to the visitor who examines the scholars - - - - -	1	—	—
Town-clerk, 8 <i>s</i> . receipt stamp, 1 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> . - - - - -	—	9	6
Weekly bread to the poor - - - - -	2	12	—
(The distribution of 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> . to the poor on the day of the sermon, does not appear to have been made.)			
Residue to the master - - - - -	73	11	10
	<hr/> £.80 — — <hr/>		

On the resignation of the Reverend Dr. Lempriere, the late master of the school, which took place at Midsummer 1809, the school-house was found to require very considerable repairs, and the corporation thought proper to suspend the school until they should be accomplished. The residue of the rent that accrued for the benefit of the school during that suspension, being an interval of about 15 months, amounted to the sum of £.119. 10*s*. 10*d*. This sum, with the further sum of £.350, received from the London Assurance Company, as above mentioned, making together the sum of £.469. 10*s*. 10*d*. was applied by the corporation towards defraying in part the heavy expense of the repairs and improvements, the total cost of which amounted to the sum of £.1,211. 3*s*. 0*d* $\frac{1}{2}$, besides a sum of £.100 given by the Earl of Abingdon for the erection of a new gate. These repairs and improvements are represented to have comprised an entirely new building, and considerable additions to the old.

We conceived that in applying a portion of the funds of the charity to the repairs of the school-house, or to the enlargement of the buildings, the corporation have departed from the terms of the covenant by which they were bound to perform all repairs at their own cost, and to employ the rents upon the schoolmaster. Having stated our impressions on this subject, we were informed on the part of the corporation, that this application of the funds was made with the consent of the new master. But the new master was not appointed until the 10th July 1810; and it appears, that at a meeting on the 13th of June preceding, the corporation had resolved to put forth an advertisement, representing the salary of the master to be £.80 per annum and upwards, at which time the residue of rents applicable to the master's salary was £.93 and upwards. We are therefore led to believe that the reduction of the salary was determined upon at that meeting, and that a further resolution, which was then also made, authorizing the master to take a guinea per quarter from each of the free scholars (in consideration of which he was to find an usher to teach them writing and arithmetic) was intended as some compensation for the reduction that had been so resolved upon.

From the information that we have received of the nature and extent of the improvements on these premises, we have no doubt that they have been rendered far more commodious than they were before. And as far as any improvement may have been made beyond the extent of the obligation imposed upon the corporation by their covenant, we conceive that it was competent to the corporation to stipulate with the master for an adequate reduction

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reduction of his salary. And it does appear to us, that the master did consent to the reduction which has been made. But inasmuch as the contract of the present master cannot, as we apprehend, operate to bind his successor, we feel ourselves called upon to animadvert upon this transaction, as one which was calculated to give to the corporation an interest in continuing the present master in his place, whatever circumstances might call for his removal.

The payment of 20s. is made to the visitor who examines the boys in their learning, instead of the visitor intended by the founder. This examination annually takes place, and the mayor and burgesses at the same time perform one of their visitations; the half-yearly repetition of it does not appear to be observed with equal regularity.

The master, in addition to his residue of the rent, enjoys the privilege of taking 10 private scholars; but it does not appear that the present master has ever reached that number. He also claims the benefit of the resolution, allowing him a guinea per quarter from the free boys, which is stated to have been in some instances resisted. He teaches the boys of this foundation the Greek and Latin languages; and professes himself to have been always ready, since that resolution, to teach them writing and arithmetic, which he conceived sufficiently satisfied the condition requiring him to provide an usher for that purpose. This additional instruction has not, however, been required by all the boys who have since applied for admission to the school; but the fee is understood by the master to attach equally upon all. The scholars are appointed by the mayor and four principal burgesses from the town of Abingdon and its vicinity, and the master can receive none who are not so appointed.

The number of scholars on this foundation, which appears to have been considerable about 50 years ago, has for many years past been very small. From 1792, when Dr. Lempriere succeeded as master of the school, till 1809, when he left it, we are informed that the number never exceeded two, was generally one, and often none. Soon after the appointment of the present master the number rose to 12, since when it has again decreased; and at the period of our investigation, in November last, there remained but three on this foundation. In answer to the inquiries that we made to ascertain the causes of this great decline, we were informed that the poor inhabitants of Abingdon felt no desire to have their children instructed in the learned languages. In addition to this cause, which has probably operated to a great extent, we are inclined to think that the demand of four guineas a year for teaching writing and arithmetic, has also contributed to the same effect. And we think that the character and interests of this school have suffered from a relaxation of the hours of attendance, in the morning, from six in summer and seven in winter, as appointed by the founder, to nine at both seasons; as also from the absence of the master in the necessary attendance upon the duties of two cures, which the corporation permitted him to retain in contravention of the articles of the founder.

KENT'S ENDOWMENT:—*John Kent*, by his will in 1604, gave the remainder of his estate to Christ's Hospital in Abingdon, to be disposed of by the master and governors thereof.

It appears from one of the books of the hospital, that the sum of £.37. 15s. was paid by the executors to the said master and governors, "for the benefit of the master of the free school in Abingdon, to augment his means for his pains in teaching poor men's children." It does not appear in what manner that sum was disposed of, but there is an entry in the same book, in 1607, of a payment by the master and governors, of the two several sums of 40sh. and £.3, to the schoolmaster of the free-school, "towards the augmentation of his wages for teaching poor men's children;" and a payment of £.5 has been annually continued to the present day.

This payment is made to the schoolmaster on Roysses's foundation, in addition to what he receives from the funds of that charity.

BENNETT'S ENDOWMENT:—*William Bennett*, by his will in 1608, gave to his uncle, Thomas Tesdale, the inheritance of lands in Blunsden, Wilts, to the end that he should, within a year after the testator's decease, convey the same to the relief and benefit of six of the poorest children born in Abingdon, and to be brought up in that school by the space of six years; but how and in what manner it

it should be best bestowed, the testator referred to the care of the said Thomas Tesdale.

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By an indenture of the 30th Nov. 1609, in which it was stated that a third part of the said premises had descended to Ralph Bennett as heir, the said Thomas Tesdale and Ralph Bennett conveyed the said premises to the master and governors of the Hospital of Christ of Abingdon, for the benefit of six poor children born in Abingdon, according to the purport of the said will; and the said Thomas Tesdale, according to the trust reposed in him by the said will, appointed certain orders to be observed in the government of the said charity. Among others it was ordered, that the said children should be called Mr. William Bennett's Poor Scholars, and should wear gowns of cloth of one colour and fashion, such as the said master and governors should think fit. That they should be chosen by the said master and governors, with the advice of the schoolmaster, from among the poorest children born in Abingdon; three of them to be always of the poor kindred of the said William Bennett of his mother's side, born in Abingdon, if there should be any such. That the premises should be let for the best rents that could be got for them, and the rents should be equally distributed between the said six scholars in manner following, that is to say, each of the said six scholars, during the first four years of his scholarship, should have £.3 per annum reserved out of his portion of the said yearly rents and retained in the hands of the said master and governors, for providing him with a stock or portion of money towards his placing and preferment when he should leave his said place. And the residue of each of their portions of the said yearly rents should be yearly bestowed upon them, in apparel, books and other necessities, as the said master and governors should think fit. And that each such scholar, during the last two years of his scholarship, should have the whole of his portion, namely, the full sixth of the said rents, bestowed upon him in books, apparel, and such other necessities as the said master and governors should think fit. That the money reserved during the first four years, out of the portion of each scholar, should be paid towards his placing and preferment, on his leaving his place with the consent of his friends and allowance of the said master and governors; but should any scholar leave his place without such consent and allowance, or be expelled, or die, or refuse to be placed with such person as the said master and governors should think fit, he should forfeit such money, and the same should be bestowed towards the better advancement, placing and preferment, of the other scholars which should remain. And the said master and governors should make the best yearly effect they could of the monies that should be in their hands for raising such stock and portions; and the yearly effect so made they should yearly distribute between the said six scholars, for their benefit, relief and preferment, in such sort as they the said master and governors should think most fit; which said several orders the said master and governors did by the said indenture covenant to observe.

The premises which were conveyed by this indenture, consisted of 114A. 37P. of land, with a farm-house and other necessary buildings, in Blunsden, Wilts; to which was appurtenant a right of common for four cows, and a right to the first crop of 1½ acres on lands in Widhill, the property of the Earl of Radnor. In consequence of disputes which arose on the subject of these rights, it was deemed beneficial to the charity to dispose of them, and they were accordingly conveyed to Earl Radnor in 1782; in consideration of which, and of a sum of £.132. 6s. 9½d. paid by the hospital, his lordship at the same time conveyed 33A. 6P. of other land in Broad Blunsden to trustees, who by deed in 1783 declared the conveyance to have been made to them in trust for the masters and governors of the hospital, for the benefit of this charity. These lands are contiguous to the lands which the hospital before possessed, and make together the quantity of 147A. 1R. 3P. This transaction appears to have been beneficial to the charity, as an increase of £.7 was immediately afterwards obtained upon the annual rent.

These premises are at present in the occupation of John and James Deacon, under a lease granted to them for 14 years, from Michaelmas 1813. The rent reserved by this lease was £.180; but being found too heavy, an abatement of £.40 was allowed, which it is intended to continue. This reduced rent is stated to be the fair value of the lands.

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This income is applied to the use of six boys, who are taught the classics at Roysse's school. The annual expenditure consists of the following particulars :

	£.	s.	d.
Books, at £.2 per boy - - - - -	12	—	—
Clothing twice a year, about - - - - -	56	—	—
English master, for teaching the boys reading, writing, and accounts - - - - -	9	16	—
For attending them to church on Sundays - - - - -	4	—	—
Annual present to the boys - - - - -	3	3	6
Apprentice fee - - - - -	50	—	—
Clothing during the first two years of apprenticeship	10	—	—
Total - - -	£. 144	19	6

Being an excess of £.4. 19s. 6d. above the present annual income.

The expenditure was formerly on a much lower scale, leaving a large surplus of income; from the accumulations of which it appears that considerable balances have annually remained in the hands of the hospital during the last 20 years, the balance of each year being paid over by the collector of that year to his successor. This officer is annually appointed from among the governors; he receives all the revenues of the hospital, and gives security on his appointment to account for the monies that may come to his hands. The balance due to this charity on the account of 1817, amounted to the sum of £.756, of which the sum of £.460. 10s. was laid out in November last (after the commencement of our inquiry) in the purchase of £.600 3-per-cent. consols, the dividends of which will be in future to be added to the income of this charity. It is to be regretted that the master and governors of the hospital should have suffered so long an interval to elapse, without procuring some profit to the charity from these large balances.

The number of six scholars is duly kept up. They are appointed by the master and governors of the hospital, but without consulting the master of the school, as was directed to be done. In the absence of claims on the part of the founder's kindred, the six are chosen indifferently from among the poor of Abingdon. They remain six years at school, and are then apprenticed with a fee of £. 50, which enables them to go to respectable trades; that sum is also allowed them on their removal to the university as exhibitioners. By a recent regulation the annual sum of £. 5 for clothing, is allowed to each boy during the two first years of his apprenticeship.

TESDALE'S ENDOWMENT :—*Thomas Tesdale*, by his will in 1609, gave to Trustees "All those his glebe lands, tithes, profits and commodities, sometime "parcel of the rectory of Ratley, in the county of Warwick, situate and being, "or to arise, accrue, renew or grow within the town, hamlet, fields or precincts of "Upton, in the said county; to the intent and purpose that the revenues and "profits thereof might be yearly employed to and for the maintenance of an "usher for and in the school of Abingdon." And he further willed, that the said premises should be by counsel learned, conveyed and assured to the master and governors of the Hospital of Christ in Abingdon, and to their successors for ever.

As the property which this charity at present enjoys, consists only of tithes, we were anxious to ascertain whether any and what quantity of glebe land had been originally given. In the counterpart of a lease of 1651, which was found among the papers of the hospital, it is recited, that the premises given by the will were duly conveyed to the master and governors, according to the directions of the testator; but the deed of conveyance has not been found. In this lease, which is the earliest that we have seen, the premises demised by the hospital are described in the same terms that are used in the will, and the same description is preserved in all the subsequent leases that were produced before us, down to the years 1786 and 1787, when leases were granted of two several parts of the tithes; but no mention is made of the glebe land. It appears that some of the governors took a journey to Upton, in the hope of obtaining some account of this land, but their inquiries were unsuccessful, and it is feared that the land, if indeed any was originally given, is now irrecoverably lost to the charity.

The

The tithes (which arise on 451 acres of land in Upton,) are at present under lease to Robert Dent and John Keysall, for a term of 21 years, from Michaelmas 1803, at the rent of £.97. 11s. 3d. which is stated to be the fair value.

The whole of this rent is paid to an usher at Roysse's school, who confines himself to the instruction of Bennett's six boys in the Greek and Latin languages, in whose instruction the master of the school takes no part. We are of opinion, that such a limitation was not designed by Mr. Tesdale, who appears to us, to have imposed upon the master the duty of teaching Bennett's boys, in addition to the others; and upon the usher, that of teaching all the boys on the foundation.

EXHIBITIONS:—This school is entitled to the benefit of seven exhibitions at Pembroke College, Oxford, on the respective endowments of Thomas Tesdale and Richard Wightwick; the elections for which are directed to be made from among the scholars of Bennett, if any should be found fit, otherwise from others educated in the said school, fit and proper, if such should be found.

It appears that Bennett's scholars have seldom offered themselves as candidates, and of late years when vacancies have occurred, it has been the custom for boys who had been educated elsewhere to engage as private pupils at this school, for the sole purpose of qualifying themselves, by being in the school, for becoming candidates at the next election. These candidates have been generally successful, and the master has thought it reasonable, when boys have come to the school with such a view, to require a specific sum on their admission. The rule at present is, that every boy coming as a private pupil, within 12 months of an expected election, for the purpose of offering himself as a candidate, shall pay 20 guineas to the master on his admission. We conceive this practice to be prejudicial to the foundation boys, whose chances of success at the election must be considerably abridged by the introduction of more proficient competitors: and as it is a source of profit to the master, the continuance of which must depend upon the success of these private pupils, it appears to us to have a dangerous tendency to create in the master an interest hostile to the improvement of the boys on the foundations. But we have no reason to believe, that in the elections which have hitherto taken place, the master has ever solicited votes for his private pupils, or that he has ever given the vote to which he is himself entitled, to any other than the candidate who appeared to him to be the most deserving. And we are informed by the master, that he bestows equal pains on the education of the free boys and of his private pupils.

MAYOTT'S SCHOOL.

Robert Mayott, by his will in 1676, gave to the corporation of Abingdon a certain meadow, with the tithes belonging to it, (described as being then let for £.31 per annum) for keeping at school and buying books for poor children in the town of Abingdon, such children not to be admitted till of the age of six years; the girls to be taught to read English perfectly, and then to knit and make plain work; the boys to read English perfectly, and then to write and cast accounts: and after giving the annual sums of £.10 for apprenticing a boy, and 40*sh.* to the mayor and principal burgesses, to buy them gloves for their care, he directed the residue of the rents to be laid out in clothing the poor of Abingdon.

This meadow, consisting of 13*A.* 1*R.* is at present in the occupation of John Gee, under a lease granted to himself jointly with Charles and Richard Gee, in July 1815, for 14 years, (determinable at seven,) at a rent of £.45. This rent, which was also reserved on a former lease granted in 1800, for a like term, appears to be at present the full value. The rent of £.31, mentioned in the will in 1676, appears to have continued for some time after; in 1758, it had fallen as low as £.20; since which time it has gradually risen. In the old accounts of this charity, we have found nothing that leads us to suppose that Pickedbury mead ever consisted of a larger quantity of land than it at present contains, and we are therefore at a loss to account for so high a rent as appears to have been originally paid in proportion to so small a number of acres.

This rent, after deducting the 40*sh.* allowed to the corporation and 9*d.* for a receipt stamp, (leaving £.42. 19*s.* 3*d.*) is applied to the education and clothing of

County of
BERKS.

Abingdon
Free Grammar
School,
continued.

Mayott's School.

County of
BERKS.

of 10 boys and 10 girls; the expense of which during the last year (1817) was as follows;

Abingdon.

Mayott's School,
continued.

Schoolmaster's salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
Schoolmistress	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	—
Clothing 10 boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	—
Clothing 10 girls	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	18	7
							12	17	6
							39	8	1

Leaving a balance on the income of - - - 3 11 2

which being deducted from a balance of £.13. 3s. 11½*d.* due from the charity on the account of the preceding year, reduces that balance to the sum of £.9. 12s. 9½*d.*

The demands for apprenticeship having been assisted from other charitable sources, the sum left by the testator for that purpose has not been required every year. It is duly applied when wanted.

The children are taught according to the directions of the will, but are not furnished with books as desired by the testator.

PROVOST'S SCHOOL.

Provost's School.

John Provost, by his will in 1703, gave certain premises, and the residue of his real and personal estate, to the use of teaching the children of poor parents at Abingdon to read English and write, and for instructing them in Christian knowledge and virtuous living, and for placing them abroad in honest callings; to be disposed of in such manner as the testator during his life, or in his default his executors afterwards, should appoint.

Soon after the testator's death, which took place in 1711, the premises were sold by order of the Court of Chancery, and the produce with the residue of the personal estate, making together the sum of £.787. 19s. 10*d.*, and with the further sum of £.28. 0s. 2*d.* advanced by the trustees, was laid out in 1719, under the direction of the court, in the purchase of a messuage and several parcels of land, containing by estimation 47 acres, in the parish of Oakley, Bucks, in trust, after payment of the said sum of £.28. 0s. 2*d.* to apply the rents and profits to the uses of the charity.

The premises thus purchased are at present in the occupation of Michael Mortimore, under a lease of 21 years from Lady-day 1803, at the rent of £.45 per annum, which was then estimated by a surveyor to be the full value.

The income is applied to the education, clothing and apprenticeship of poor boys of Abingdon. The number was increased about three years ago from 10 to 11, which it is intended to continue as long as the funds will permit. In addition to the instruction directed by the will, they are also taught arithmetic. They are admitted at the age of eight and allowed to remain till 14, when they are apprenticed (with a fee of £.10) if they require it and the funds of the charity will permit. The article of clothing, which is not specified by the testator, appears to have been allowed since the first establishment of the school.

The expenditure of the year 1817, consisted of the following particulars:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salary to the master - - - - -	8	8	4	28	14	5
Paid for books - - - - -	3	3	—			
Paid for shoes and clothing - - - - -	17	2	11½			
Paid for policy of insurance for seven years - - - - -	3	9	—	7	18	6
Paid for tenant's half-yearly journies to bring the rent 10s. and receipt stamp 2s. - - - - -	—	12	—			
Paid for the annual dinner of the trustees - - - - -	3	17	6			
Total expenditure - - - - -	36	12	11½			
Which being deducted from the amount of the rent - - - - -	45	—	—			
Leaves a balance on the year's income, of - - - - -	8	7	0½			
Which being added to a balance due to the charity on the account of the preceding year - - - - -	88	8	7½			
Makes the total balance due to the charity on the account of 1817 - - - - -	£.96	15	8			

The charge for the dinner of the trustees is incurred at their annual meeting to audit the accounts. It appears to be made under the sanction of long usage.

County of
BERKS.

BELCHER'S SCHOOL.

Richard Belcher, by his will in 1713, gave the residue of his real and personal estate, in trust, (among other things) to raise the clear yearly sum of £.14, for teaching poor children of Abingdon to read English; such children to be of the age of six years at the least, and to be elected by his trustees, and to have yearly distributed to them a catechism, and, to as many as the trustees should think fit, a bible.

Abingdon.

Belcher's School,
&c.

This sum of £. 14 is annually paid out of the rents of a house in Abingdon, and 20 acres of land in East Hanney, to a schoolmaster, who teaches 15 poor boys of Abingdon, appointed by the trustees, to read English. The funds of this charity have not lately admitted of the supply of books directed by the testator, but the boys are furnished with a catechism at a Sunday school which they attend.

TOMKINS'S SCHOOL.

Joseph Tomkins, by his will in 1753, gave out of his personal estate as much as would purchase £.100 South Sea stock, to remain for ever on trust, that his wife should, during her life, apply the dividends towards teaching poor children of Abingdon to read a chapter in the Bible and New Testament, perfectly well; and after his wife's death, the trust should descend to his son William and his heirs.

Tomkins's School.

This stock was duly purchased after the death of the testator, and the dividends, amounting to £.3. 10s. per annum, are now paid towards the education of several poor children of Abingdon. The remainder of the expense is supplied by the private charity of Mr. William Tomkins the present trustee.

APPLETON.

There are two charitable endowments for education in this parish; the first by Sir Richard Fettiplace, Knt. and Bessels Fettiplace, Esq.; the second by Thomas Lane, Esq. augmented by Dr. Knibb.

Appleton.

FETTIPLACE'S ENDOWMENT.

Sir *Richard Fettiplace*, Knight, and *Bessels Fettiplace*, Esquire, by deed in 1604, gave to trustees a parcel of land described as situate and lying in Appleton, in a place there called The Great Green, between certain cottages on the north part, and on every other part surrounded and inclosed by the said Great Green, and a close called The Common Close, in Appleton; upon trust, that the profits and emoluments thereof should yearly, for ever, be employed and bestowed upon an honest and sufficiently learned scholar, to teach and instruct in good manners and learning, the children of the said town, and of Besselsleigh.

The parcel of land which is described as lying in the Great Green, has been for a considerable time lost to the charity; and all endeavours to trace its scite have hitherto proved ineffectual. We have, however, recently received information which leads us to hope, that some advantage may be gained from the further prosecution of our inquiries on this point, in a part of the country which has not yet fallen under our investigation.

The close described in the deed, by the name of The Common Close, is estimated to contain about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. It is at present in the occupation of Benjamin House as a yearly tenant, at the rent of £.8 per annum, which is stated to be the full value.

This land has been usually let and the rent received by the schoolmaster on Lane's foundation, who, on his appointment by the trustees of that charity, has been accustomed to take possession of this close as a part of the property to which he is entitled; but it does not appear that he teaches any children on account of this charity.

LANE'S ENDOWMENT.

Thomas Lane, by his will in 1709, gave to trustees for a term of 500 years, his messuage and tenement with the appurtenances, situate at Thames side,

County of
BERKS.

Appleton,
continued.

side, in the parish of Appleton; also, two cow commons and two horse commons, upon trust, after the deaths of certain persons, therein named, to bestow the yearly income upon some learned scholar, to teach six boys in learning and good manners; four of whom were to be of the nearest of the family of the Lanes, and two of the family of the Whytes, of Fyfield, if such could be found, and if none such, to the nearest of kin of those respective families; and for want of such to the poorest boys of Appleton, to be taught gratis. The schoolmaster to be appointed by the trustees.

The trustees of the said Thomas Lane, by deed in 1715, reciting that the premises so given by the testator were, at the time of his death, in mortgage for £.100; and that John Almond had undertaken to pay the same, and to put the said premises (then in ruinous condition) into repair; did, in consideration thereof, assign the said premises to him for the remainder of the said term of 500 years, at the yearly rent of 30*sh.* to be paid to the said trustees, for the use and benefit of the schoolmaster at Appleton.

Thomas Lamprey, executor of George Knibb, D.D. and John Aldworth, schoolmaster of Appleton, by deed in 1760, reciting that the said Dr. Knibb had become possessed of the mortgage term (of 480 years), and also of the further term of 500 years, respectively granted by the said Thomas Lane, and had by his will devised the same to the said John Aldworth, did assign the remainder of the said two several terms to trustees, upon the trusts expressed in the will of the said Thomas Lane.

It appears from a recital in the last mentioned deed, that the buildings mentioned in Mr. Lane's will, had fallen down. The close in which they stood is now meadow land, containing by estimation about four acres. It is at present in the occupation of the Rev. Dr. Hoskyns, under a lease for three years, at the rent of £.8. 6*s.* 8*d.*, which we are informed is the fair value of the land. Dr. Hoskyns, as rector of Appleton, is one of the trustees of this charity; but the schoolmaster lets the land, and receives the rent to his own use.

It does not appear that any advantage has been hitherto derived to the charity, from the horse or cow commons.

The schoolmaster is appointed by the trustees, and teaches six boys (whom they also appoint) to read, write, and cast accounts. He also furnishes them with books, pens and paper. The children are chosen from the parish of Appleton, including the hamlet of Eton; and in the absence of claims on behalf of the families of the Lanes or Whites, they are taken indifferently from the poorest classes.

ASTON TIRROLD.

Aston Tirrold.

Mrs. *Susannah Rigby*, by her will, charged two acres of arable land, lying in the precincts of Aston Tirrold and Thrup Field, with the payment of 20*s.* per annum for the schooling of four poor children of Aston Tirrold, after the death of two persons, now deceased. The above-mentioned two acres of land formed part of the common field of Aston Tirrold, which is now inclosed. Mr. John Fulke is the present owner.

Mr. William Smith (as appears by an inscription in the church) by will, dated 13th September 1680, gave 30*s.* yearly, to be paid on Easter Monday to the minister and churchwardens of Aston Tirrold, for the purpose of being employed in buying books and paying for the schooling of some poor boy of the same parish, to be by them chosen, and charged his estate in Aston Tirrold with the payment thereof.

This annuity is paid out of an estate called Alnwicks, in this parish, of which Mrs. Frances Sadler is the proprietor.

Both sums are paid to John Harris, a schoolmaster residing in Aston Upthorpe, who teaches five children of the parish of Aston Tirrold to read. The children are of either sex, and are appointed by the minister and churchwardens.

BASILDON.

Basildon.

William Allen, by his will, dated 14th June 1720, after giving the manor of Basildon to his sons and their issue in tail, *inter alia*, orders that the same allowance

allowance as was made by him during his life, in bread and money, to the poor of Basildon, and to the dame of the school there, should be paid and allowed by the person who enjoys the parsonage, out of the profits thereof.

In pursuance of this direction, the sum of £. 4 per annum is paid by R. P. W. Benyon, Esquire, of Englefield, as receiver appointed by the trustees of Sir Francis Sykes, a minor, who is now the proprietor of certain tithes and lands which were formerly part of Mr. Allen's estate.

A schoolmistress receives this annuity for teaching 10 poor boys and girls of the parish to read and write, and the latter to work with the needle. A cottage, which is appropriated to the use of the school, and has been constantly kept in repair by the proprietor of Sir Francis Sykes's estate, affords her a residence. The children are taught gratis, and all vacancies are constantly filled up; but the right of appointing them, as well as the master or mistress, is disputed, between Mr. Benyon, as representative of Sir Francis Sykes, on the one hand, and the vicar and churchwardens on the other. However, it is said that Lady Sykes used to select the children.

County of
BERKS.

Basildon.
continued.

BESSELSLEIGH.

This parish is entitled to participate in an endowment of Sir Richard Fettiplace, and Bessels Fettiplace, Esquire; the particulars of which will be seen in the Report on the parish of Appleton in this county.

Besselsleigh.

BINFIELD.

1.—*Richard How*, by deed bearing date the 5th April 1652, gave lands at Finchamstead, Berks, (now let at £5. a year,) one fourth part of the rent of which was to be employed in maintaining at school, one or more poor child or children of Binfield; (the particulars of this gift, and of the present state of the property, will be found in the report of the schools at Wokingham.)

Binfield.

2.—The Rev. *John Birch*, having in 1752, charged a close, called Bridge Close, in the parish of Binfield, with the payment of 52s. a year, for bread for the poor, by deed dated 15th January 1770, conveyed the said close and a cottage and orchard adjoining, to trustees, for securing the payment of that charge, and directed that the remainder of the rents should be appropriated to the teaching poor children to read, to be nominated by the rector, (if resident) or the officiating curate.

3.—*William Wynch*, by will in 1647, charged a cottage and piddle of ground, called Hazle Hatch, at the corner of Cokely Lane, and four acres at Rye Arsh, with the payment of 10s. on the Feast of All Saints yearly, to ten poor people of Binfield.

4.—*William Symondson*, by will in 1648, left 100 marks to be disposed of by his executors for raising an annual income, to be distributed by them and the minister of the parish, on the 17th of November yearly, being his birth-day. In 1652, the executors purchased with this money, a cottage and lands in Binfield. Wynch's and Symondson's gifts were applied according to the directions of the donors till 1786, when the principal inhabitants of the parish agreed, as the distributions in small sums produced little benefit, to apply the charities to the support of the Sunday schools of the parish, which having ceased to exist in 1814, on the establishment of a National School, they have been since that time applied in support of the latter.

The Property now consists of

Annual Income.

£. s. d.

How's Gift:—The fourth part of the rent of the land at Finchamstead - - - - - 1 5 0

Birch's Gift:—Bridge Close, consisting of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, with a cottage and garden, let to the Rev. Dr. Cookson, as yearly tenant, at £.9 a year, from which £.2. 12s. 0d. is deducted for bread. The cottage and garden are under-let by Dr. Cookson to William Weston, at the rent of £.4 3s. 0d. - - - - - 6 8 0

An

County of
BERKS.Binfield,
continued.

An allotment on Prestwood Common, under the Windsor Forest Inclosure, in respect of this land, containing 2R. 24P. let to John Round	-	-	-	-	-	£.	s.	d.
Wynch's Gift :—Rent charge	-	-	-	-	-	0	12	6
Symondson's Gift :—A double cottage, garden and piddle of meadow in Binfield, let to William May, on a lease for 14 years, from Lady-day 1812, (the tenant paying £.30. which was laid out in repairs)	-	-	-	-	-	8	0	0
Brook Mead, containing 2½ acres, let to the Rev. Dr. Cookson, as yearly tenant thereof	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
2R. 13P. of land, taken in exchange for other land under the late Inclosure, and an allotment of about the same quantity on Prestwood Common, let to John Round	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	0
						£.23	0	6

The scite of the school, with a small play ground adjoining, also formed a part of the land purchased with Symondson's gift. The school was built in 1813, at the expense of £.172. 10s. 11d. of which sum, £.40. 2s. 7d. arose from accumulations on these charities, and the remainder from subscriptions.

The whole of the above-mentioned yearly income is paid to the schoolmaster. The other emoluments of his situation are derived from a small quarterage paid by the children, and an annual subscription from the rector. About 40 poor boys and 26 poor girls (with some children of farmers,) are educated on the Madras system.

The lands appear to be let at fair rents; those which are held by the Rev. Dr. Cookson, (who is the rector of the parish, and has the management of the charity,) were first occupied by him with the consent of the parishioners at a vestry meeting, at the commencement of his incumbency, about 14 years ago, such occupation being, from the situation of the lands, convenient to him, and the rent has been increased by him from time to time. Dr. Cookson is an annual benefactor to the school, and no disadvantage arises to the charity from his tenancy.

BLEWBURY.

Blewbury.

William Malthus, by his will, dated the 16th of November 1700, after giving certain bequests, directed that all the residue of his estates should be sold, and the produce thereof laid out in the purchase of lands of inheritance in fee simple, the rents and issues thereof, in the first place, to go and be applied to the maintenance and education of 10 poor boys in the Blue Coat School at Reading; (the particulars of the gift to Reading, will be found in the report of the Blue Coat school at that place.) And as concerning the remainder of the rents and profits of the lands so to be purchased, the testator desired the bishop of the diocese in which the town of Blewbury is, to consider of a standing method to be followed for the division and distribution thereof, to and amongst the poor of the said village; such method to be followed in all future times.

On the 13th of May 1702, Dr. Gilbert Burnett, then bishop of Sarum, in which diocese Blewbury is situate, by an instrument under his hand and episcopal seal, ordered that lands in fee simple should be purchased in or near Berkshire, in the names of himself and five other persons therein mentioned, as governors and trustees of the said charity, and appointed the remainder of the rents not otherwise applied by the will, to be disposed of as follows:

- £.60 per annum, for clothing 60 poor boys and girls of Blewbury.
- £.30 per annum, for a master to teach the boys } reading, writing,
- £.10 per annum, for a mistress to teach the girls } and arithmetic.
- £.25 per annum, amongst 25 of the poor of the parish, for habit and firing.
- £.10 per annum, for buying bibles and good books for the poor of Blewbury.
- £.40 per annum, for binding out five boys to trades, at £.8 each.
- £.20 per annum, for binding out four girls, at £.5 each.

And the bishop reserved to himself the power of making special statutes, and appointed the bishop of Sarum for the time being, perpetual visitor of the said charity; and a standing rule of six governors, who should choose others in the place of those dying, and invest them with the legal estate, and directed that the first should be himself, and five others therein named by him; and that the

bishop

bishop of Sarum for the time being, should make no new statutes or alterations of the said charity, but with the consent of two or more of the trustees.

County of
BERKS.

By a decree in Chancery, on the 12th June, 1st Ann, It was ordered that the bishop's appointment, so far as the same amounted to an appointment of the disposition of the said charity, should stand confirmed, and that the residue should be reserved for the bishop's further directions, subject to the order of the said court.

Blewbury,
continued.

In 1707, the sum of £.9,776 was laid out in the purchase of an estate at Noke, in the county of Oxford, then of the yearly value of £.419. 13s. 4d. and a school-house was afterwards built at Blewbury, upon a piece of copyhold land there.

By an order of the Lord Chancellor King, made the 13th of April 1730, in a cause of the Attorney-general *v.* Acres, which appears to have been an information filed in consequence of misapplications of the charity estate, it was ordered, that the then bishop of Sarum, with two or more of the trustees, should be desired to review the appointments of the former bishops, and to add to or alter the same; in pursuance of which order, the bishop and four of the trustees reviewed the former appointment, and altered it as follows:

£. 91 per annum to be paid to the chamberlain of Reading, for the charity there.

£. 60 - - - - for clothing 60 poor children of Blewbury.

£. 25 - - - - for a master to teach the boys reading, and the boys and girls writing and arithmetic.

£. 10 per annum for a mistress to teach the girls reading, needlework and knitting.

£. 5 per annum for a person appointed to keep the accounts of the charity.

£. 25 - - - - among 25 of the poor of Blewbury, for habit and firing.

£. 10 - - - - for bibles, books, pens, ink and paper.

£. 40 - - - - for binding out four boys, at £. 10. each.

£. 20 - - - - for binding out three girls, at £. 6. 13s. 4d. each.

And it was directed, that if all the species or parts of the charity should not be used or laid out in one year, what was left in any such year might be applied and laid out in any successive year, as the trustees or the major part of them should appoint; and that the trustees, or the major part of them, might appoint a receiver of the rents and other proper persons for the application of the charity, and might appoint all incidental expenses relating to the said charity, and from time to time audit, pass and settle the accounts of the receiver and other persons employed to receive and apply the said charities; and that the trustees, or the major part of them for the time being, might make orders at their discretion for the application of all overplus money that might arise out of the estate, and in case of any deficiency, the trustees to make alterations or abatements.

On the 25th of April 1734, this new appointment was confirmed by the Court of Chancery; and it was ordered, that in case of the death or resignation of any or either of the trustees, the survivors from time to time might appoint new trustee or trustees.

In 1810, in consequence of a considerable increase of the rents of the estate, the following plan of expenditure was adopted by the trustees:

For the maintenance and education of 10 boys at Reading,	£.	s.	d.
and for the annual sermon - - - - -	181	—	—
The like for 10 boys and 10 girls at Blewbury, including the salary to the master and mistress - - - - -	360	—	—
Receiver - - - - -	15	—	—
Treasurer - - - - -	10	—	—
Books, stationary, &c. - - - - -	10	—	—
Apprentice fee for two boys - - - - -	50	—	—
The like for two girls - - - - -	30	—	—
55 poor people - - - - -	55	—	—
Extras - - - - -	90	—	—
	<u>£. 800</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

County of
BERKS.Blewbury,
continued.

In 1816, considerable sums having been laid out in repairs, and the trustees having made an allowance to the tenants of 15 per cent. on their rents, in consequence of the pressure of the times, the expenditure was reduced; and the following scheme for the distribution of the funds, bears date on the 23d of March in that year:

	£.	s.	d.
For the education of 10 boys at Reading - - - -	161	—	—
Schoolmaster at Blewbury - - - - -	50	—	—
Schoolmistress - - - - -	20	—	—
Receiver - - - - -	15	—	—
Treasurer - - - - -	8	—	—
Apprentice fees for four boys - - - - -	60	—	—
Ditto, or clothing when sent to service, for four girls - -	25	—	—
Clothing 60 children - - - - -	100	—	—
Allowance to 20 children for loss of time; viz. for 40 weeks, at 2s. each for the boys, and 1s. 6d. each for the girls -	70	—	—
Poor people - - - - -	50	—	—
Incidental expenses - - - - -	41	—	—
	£. 600	—	—

The residue (if any) to be disposed of as the trustees should direct, amongst the poor of Blewbury.

The estate at Noke appears to have been let at the same rent, from the time of the purchase in 1707 (all parish rates, taxes and repairs being allowed to the tenants) till 1791, when the rent was raised to £.524, subject to deductions for land-tax, composition for tithes, and repairs. The rent was further increased from time to time till 1808, when it was raised to £.1,005. 10s. and in 1814 to £.1,010. 10s.; subject to the deductions mentioned in the following account of the present state of the property.

1. The manor house of Noke, with a small messuage and 280 acres of land, let to John White, at the rent of -	£. 590	—	—
Deduct land-tax -	31	4	—
Clear rent -	558	16	—
A farm-house and 281 acres of land, let in 1814 to John Beck, and in 1816 to John Ward, at the rent of -	£. 410	—	—
Deduct land-tax -	50	—	—
Clear rent -	360	—	—
3. About five acres of land, let to the Rev. Edward Turner on a lease for 14 years, from 1808 -	10	10	—
	£. 929	6	—
Deduct composition in lieu of tithes paid by the trustees -	13	—	—
Clear yearly income -	£. 916	6	—

The two first-mentioned farms were let by tender; leases have been prepared, but the tenants refuse to execute them.

The rents appear to be equal to the value of the lands; £.50 was allowed to John White out of his first year's rent, and 15 per cent. on the rent to both the tenants in 1816. At this time the tenants are to keep the buildings in repair, the trustees finding rough materials. In the accounts of the last year some allowances are made for repairs, which are stated to have been done by agreement upon the tenants entering upon their farms, but not allowed sooner in consequence of the rents having been in arrear. The buildings are now in good repair. The above-mentioned lands include an allotment of 58 acres given in lieu of common rights, on an inclosure of Islip, near Noke, previous to 1808. The charity is also entitled to allotment on a late inclosure of Otmoor, near Noke, but the extent of it is not yet known to the trustees.

The charity has no other funds. In 1785, upon the appointment of a new receiver of the rents, a balance of £. 776. 0s. 4d. was paid over to him, which had been in the hands of the former receiver; and in the same year the sum of £. 555 was laid out in the purchase of £. 600 five per cents. The whole of this stock was again sold in the years 1787, 1789, and 1791. It is stated by the trustees, that a new house and buildings were built on one of the farms where there were none before, with the produce of the sale of stock, and that more money than usual was given to the poor, it being a time of distress.

The bishop of Salisbury has acted in the making of new orders and regulations for the disposal of the charity funds. The conduct of the details of the charity has devolved in general on the other trustees, who at this time are Henry Sellwood, William Stone, William Stephens, and William Blackall Simonds, Esquires.

The treasurer and receiver are appointed by the trustees. The former resides at Blewbury, and conducts the expenditure of the funds there under the direction of the trustees, for which purpose money is paid to him on account, by the receiver who collects the rents and usually makes the other payments, under the like directions. The accounts both of the treasurer and receiver are audited annually by the trustees.

The charity is now conducted under the above-mentioned regulation of 1816. The payments therein specified are made to the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, and they have each a house. The master is permitted to take other scholars. There are 30 boys and 30 girls in the school, who are appointed by the trustees, and are taught on the Madras system; the girls are also taught work. These numbers appear sufficient to provide education for all the poor children of the parish. Illegitimate children are excluded. The regulated allowance is made to the parents of 20 of the children, who are old enough to work, for their loss of time. All the children are in part clothed, and books pens and ink are provided for them. Four boys were apprenticed in the year ending in July 1817, with a fee of £. 15 each; only one boy was apprenticed in the year ending in July 1818, with a fee of £. 11. It does not appear that any girls have been apprenticed, or have had clothing on going to service, in the last two years, nor that any application has been made for that purpose. An annual dinner is given to the children, and to the farmers of Blewbury parish, which is stated to have been a long established custom. The expense of this anniversary appears, from the accounts, to have been, in July 1816, £. 13. 5s. 2d. including a bill for beer, and in July 1817, £. 16. 0s. 9d. including bills for beer and wine.

Great dissatisfaction appears to exist in the parish of Blewbury, as to the management of this charity; and our attention has been called by the present churchwardens of the parish, Mr. Ilbury Humfrey and Mr. Joseph Lousley, (the former of whom was treasurer of the charity for some years previous to 1810,) to the following Charges of misconduct on the part of the trustees:

1st. That they have neglected to keep up their number of six, there being now only five trustees, including the bishop of Salisbury.

2dly. That they have not made the best of the charity estate.

3dly. That they have expended the charity money unnecessarily, in coach-hire, chaise-hire, and expenses.

4thly. That they have expended the charity money in unnecessary buildings.

5thly. That they have established a boarding-school in the parish, at an enormous expense, against the consent of the poor.

6thly. That they have acted irregularly and partially, in not admitting the children of some of the poor parishioners to the school.

7thly. That they have employed an attorney, at an unnecessary expense, as receiver of the rents.

As to the 1st Charge, we do not think that the order of the Court of Chancery, of the 25th of April 1734, which directs, that in case of the death or resignation of any or either of the trustees, the survivors from time to time may appoint new trustee or trustees, is imperative on the surviving trustees, on the

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the death of one trustee, to make such new appointment. At present there is only one vacancy, which appears to have existed about 20 years.

In support of the 2d Charge, it has been proved to us, that in 1808, when the farm now occupied by White was let by tender, an offer was made by Mr. Lovegrove, of Sotwell, a person of property and credit, of a rent of £.650 for the same, for one of his sons, with the father's security for the rent. But this tender was not accepted; and the farm was let at that time to another person, at the rent of £.590. This tenant, after holding the farm a few years, failed; but no loss of rent was thereby sustained. The only reasons assigned to us, by two of the trustees who were present at the letting, for refusing the higher offer, are, that the son, who it was intended should occupy the farm, was a young man, and that the father was a dissenter. These do not appear to us satisfactory grounds for refusing the larger rent, which (it is admitted) would have been well secured in the manner proposed. The trustees state that they all agreed that they would not have let an estate of their own to Mr. Lovegrove. The tenant to whom the farm was let was well recommended; and was, at the time of the letting, considered by the trustees as a man of property. He appears to have been unconnected with any of the trustees.

It is further suggested in support of this charge, that a lease of this same farm having expired in 1806, it might have been relet at that time at an increased rent; and that it was suffered to continue at the former rent till 1808. But we think a satisfactory explanation is given of this seeming neglect by the trustees, who state that their right to the allotment of 58 acres on the Islip inclosure was disputed, and that they thought it imprudent to let the farm till that dispute was settled, which did not take place till 1808.

As to the 3d Charge, large disbursements appear in the accounts, for the journies of the trustees, particularly in 1808, to the amount of £.42. 9s. 1d., and in 1809, of £.54. 6s. 8½d.; and in one year £.1. 11s. 6d. is charged for postage of letters.

It is stated on the part of the trustees, that all these sums have been expended; that the charges specified include several journies to Blewbury and to Noke, which became necessary in consequence of the above-mentioned inclosure, and of the exertions made by them on account of their disputed claim to the allotment; and that more was expended than has been charged, for postage of letters, in consequence of advertisements for letting the estates. Noke is about 25 miles distant from Blewbury, but is more distant from the residence of any of the trustees.

As to the 4th Charge, it is stated, that in 1801 and 1802, more than £.300 was expended in building a school-room for the girls, and in repairing and making additions to the school-house, to enable the schoolmaster to take boarders for his private advantage; the girls having previously been taught in a room over the boys' school. The trustees appear to us to have thus acted, with the view of improving the school by increasing the advantages of the schoolmaster, and of thereby rendering the situation desirable to a person well qualified for it. The girls' former school-room was considered by them to be too confined.

Considerable sums have also been expended at different times at Noke, upon the houses and farm buildings there. But the trustees state, that what has been done there has been, in their opinion, greatly to the advantage of the charity; and that the new buildings and alterations made in 1811, were done by contract, under the direction of an experienced surveyor.

The 5th Charge arises out of the plan of expenditure, adopted by the trustees in 1810, under which 10 boys and 10 girls of the parish of Blewbury were lodged, boarded and educated, by the master, under a contract for £.340 a year.

This plan was formed with the concurrence of the bishop of Salisbury, and was continued till 1816, when the expense was found too great for the funds of the charity. It appears not to have given satisfaction at Blewbury, and a representation was made at a meeting of the trustees in 1813, at which the bishop was present, respecting this and other alleged grievances; but the complaints

complaints were considered to be without foundation. There is no doubt that the children might have been maintained at a less expense, by an allowance made to their parents, than upon this establishment; but it is to be observed that large discretionary powers are vested in the trustees, and we see no ground for supposing that, either in this or the other instances of expenditure above complained of, the trustees have been actuated by any other motives than a wish to conduct the affairs of the charity for the benefit of the objects of it. Some complaints were made to the trustees, of an insufficiency of food for the children, during this contract with the master; but it is stated that they were, upon inquiry, ascertained to be unfounded. It has been also alleged that the intercourse between children of both sexes, some of them being of the age of 14 and 15, had an immoral tendency; but as this plan of boarding has ceased for the last two years, it has not appeared to us that any advantage would arise from pursuing this inquiry.

The 6th Charge, of irregular and partial conduct, is unsupported by proof; as the only instance produced, of a child being refused admittance to the school, was during the residence of its parents out of the parish; in which case, by a rule of the charity, such child was not admissible.

As to the 7th Charge, it is to be observed, that, by the regulations of 1780, confirmed in the Court of Chancery, the trustees were empowered to appoint a receiver; and we do not think that the emoluments of the situation are too great. The present receiver has a salary of £.15 a year. On the audit, in July 1817, there was a balance in his hands of £.249. 4s. 11½d.; and in July 1818, of £.217. 0s. 4d. The usual charges are made by him for business done as an attorney.

Timber has been cut at different times, on the estate at Noke, part of which has been employed in the new buildings and repairs. Entries to the amount of £.977. 10s. for sums received for timber sold, appear in the accounts from 1787 to 1812. We have had no evidence before us, nor have we any reason for supposing, that any sum received for timber sold, has not been regularly entered in the accounts; except in the year 1809, when a lot of ash and elm was purchased of the trustees by Benjamin Steel, for £.400. He also bought of them in the same year, a lot of oak for £.100. On his first examination before us, he stated that the whole of these two sums had been paid by him to Mr. Stone, one of the trustees; but, by reference to an account made at the time, and subsequently produced before us, he corrected this evidence; and it appeared that having bills against the trustees, for work done at the charity estate at Noke, to the amount of £.449. 17s. 5½d. for which he had received money on account to the amount of £.170; and having paid £.230 at different times, on account of the timber so bought by him, on a general settlement a balance of £.9. 17s. 5½d. was due to him, which was paid by Mr. Stone; together with the further bill of £.39. 11s. 6d. for work done in 1810. The amount of the two last-mentioned sums, being £.49. 8s. 11½d. is stated to have been paid to Steel by Mr. Stone, out of a sum of £.49. 14s. received by him, in part, for timber sold in 1809 to George Piesley. None of these sums appear on either side of the accounts of the charity, except those which had been received and paid before the settlement between Mr. Stone and Steel. This very inaccurate method of keeping the accounts, has occasioned much difficulty in ascertaining the true state of the timber account; but the result of our inquiry on this head is, that we believe that no loss has been sustained by the charity, except of a sum of £.40. 10s. which had been received by the auctioneer who sold the timber, and which was in his hands at the time of his becoming bankrupt. There has been no dividend from his estate.

None of the inhabitants of Blewbury appear to have had access to any account, except that kept by the treasurer. This want of information has led to the supposition that there must now be considerable balances in the hands of the trustees. But the only balance in favour of the charity, is that which remained in the receiver's hands at the audit in July last. Upon a reference to the accounts for the last ten years, within which time it was supposed that the greater part of such balances ought to have accrued, we find that all the sums which have been received (except on the above-mentioned timber account) were there accounted for by the expenditure. A statement transmitted to us

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of the total disbursements, which appear in the receiver's accounts since 1780, and of those which (forming a part thereof) are found in the treasurer's accounts, will be seen in the Appendix, together with copies of the receiver's and treasurer's accounts for the last two years. We have not considered it to be within the limits of our inquiry to enter into a general examination of those disbursements, which are unconnected with the education of the poor.

BRAY.

Bray.

By an inscription on a tablet in the church of this parish, it appears that *William Cherry*, Esq. of Shottesbrooke, gave £.500 by will, for a free school for a master and twenty boys or more; and that the money was laid out in the purchase of a tenement and lands, (one called Rockfords, near Bray Wood, the other called Bowdens, in Poulton's-lane,) out of which estates the master is to have £.20 per annum.

The property now consists of a house, and about 16 acres of land, lying in Windsor Forest and the parish of Bray; about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in the parish of Winkfield, and a cottage and one acre of meadow land in Poulton's-lane, in the parish of Bray. The whole is let to Mr. John Heddington, as yearly tenant, at the rent of £.31. 10s., which is stated to be its full value.

On the inclosure of Windsor Forest, an allotment of 6A. 0R. 4P. was made, in respect of the property in the Forest; but as it was extremely bad land, and calculated for no other purpose than planting, it was sold to Mr. White for £.31. 10s., clear of all expenses.

There was also an allotment of half an acre, in respect of the land at Bray, which allotment is in the occupation of Mr. Heddington.

The late Mr. Townley Ward gave £.100, three per cent. stock, for the purposes of this school.

There is a school and school-house adjoining the church-yard, in which the master lives, which have been lately, and are still undergoing repairs; the purchase-money of the allotment, under the inclosure, and a balance of about £.33. 19s. 4d. in the treasurer's hands, are employed in defraying the expense.

										£.	s.	d.
The present income therefore consists of												
Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	10	0
Dividend of stock				-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
										<u>£.34</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>
And the expenditure is												
Master's salary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	0	0
Window tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	6
Usual present to the master for his good conduct,												
per annum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
										<u>£.26</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>

There is some growing timber upon the land. Twenty boys are taught reading, writing, and accounts; they are the children of parents resident in the parish of Bray, and are nominated by the trustees in rotation; they are kept in the school for three years.

The accounts are generally audited twice a year, when they are entered in a book, which is signed by the trustees, and deposited with the vicar, Mr. Townshend.

BRIGHTWELL.

Brightwell.

Frances Riggins, of Wallingford, widow, by will dated 4th July 1726, gave to Seymour Richmond £.120 in trust; that he should lay out £.100 in the purchase of land, the rents and profits whereof should be applied to poor people of Slade End, for bread and schooling of their children for ever, in such manner and under such rules as he the said Seymour Richmond, his executors or administrators, should appoint; and she gave to the said Seymour Richmond the residue of the said £.120.

This

This money was never invested in the purchase of land, but on the death of Seymour Richmond his property came to General Gavitt, who is stated to have paid the interest of £.100 during his life; upon his death, his affairs being in an embarrassed state, the payment was discontinued. Upon an advertisement for proving all debts upon his estate before a Master in Chancery, a claim was made for £.164. 16s. 6d. principal and interest, due on this legacy, which sum was recovered in 1814. After payment of costs, amounting to between £.18 and £.19, £.189. 18s. 6d. were laid out in the purchase of £.210 three per cent reduced annuities, now standing in the names of trustees.

Part of the interest of this stock is laid out in bread, and given to the poor; the residue is given to a Mrs. Cox, of this parish, who teaches at present six boys and girls for the money she receives, having till last year taught only four. The children are selected from the hamlet of Slade End. There is no rule as to the number or sex of the children, nor as to the proportion to be observed between the money spent in education, and that expended in bread for the poor.

BUCKLAND.

Henry Southby, Esq. in the year 1793, gave by deed 18 acres of land, in the parish of Great Farringdon, on trust, that the rents and profits should be applied to the establishment and support, in the parish of Buckland, of a school of industry, for teaching 25 poor girls of that parish; and also of a Sunday school for the poor boys of the same parish, subject to the regulations which his trustees from time to time should make. He empowered his trustees to grant leases for any term not exceeding 12 years; and directed that the lords of the manors of Carwell and Buckland, and the vicar of Buckland, should be always three of the said trustees.

In 1795 he made a further donation of £.100 New South Sea annuities; and by his will in 1796, he gave £.100 more in the same stock, which was duly transferred after his death, by his executrix Mrs. Sarah Hayter, who also gave in 1795, £.100, and in 1797 £.100 more in the same stock, making in the whole £.400 in that stock, vested in the same trustees, and upon the same trusts.

After the death of Mr. Southby, the trustees granted a lease of the land to William James, for 14 years, at the annnal rent of £.29.

This lease expired about two years ago; since which time the land has continued in the occupation of the same person, as a yearly tenant, at a rent of £.30 per annum, subject to a land-tax of £.1. 16s. 4d.; this rent appears to be at present the full value of the land.

The stock produces dividends of £.12 per annum, which added to the clear rent of £.28. 3s. 8d. makes a total of £.40. 3s. 8d. annual income.

This income is applied to the support of a school for 25 girls, and a Sunday school for boys, who are respectively chosen from the poorest class of the parish of Buckland. The girls are taught reading, knitting, and plain work. The boys, to the number in general of 25, are taught to read, and say the catechism. The boys, as well as girls, are clothed as far as the funds of the charity will permit.

These schools are kept in the parish of Buckland, in a house demised for that purpose in 1794, by Sir John Throckmorton, who was then one of the trustees; he granted a term of three lives, at the nominal rent of one penny renewable during his life at a nominal fine of 2s. 6d. This house is kept in repair at the expense of the charity, and affords a residence to the schoolmaster and mistress.

	£.	s.	d.
The expenditure consists of a salary to the master and mistress of	13	—	—
Clothing for the girls (in 1817) - - - - -	19	11	4
Ditto for the boys - - d° - - - - -	2	7	—
Repairs of the school-house, and incidental expenses	5	—	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	£.39	19	3 $\frac{1}{4}$

Leaving a balance on the income of the year, of 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

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Brightwell,
continued.

Buckland.

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Buckland,
continued.

At the period of this investigation, in October 1818, there remained in the hands of the vicar as trustee, from the receipts of the current year, and the accumulation of former years, the sum of £.75. 7s. 3½*d.* subject to certain demands yet unsatisfied. It is intended to apply the residue in augmentation of the allowance for clothing.

It is to be observed, that the trustees in granting a lease of 14 years, exceeded by two years the term limited by the founder; but it does not appear, that during those two years any increase of rent might have been obtained.

BUCKLEBURY.

Bucklebury.

This parish enjoys a right of sending children to the school at Thatcham, under Lady Frances Winchcomb's endowment; for the particulars of which see the report on the parish of Thatcham.

CHADDLEWORTH.

Chaddlesworth.

There are two charitable endowments in this parish, one made by Mr. Saunders, and the other by Mrs. Wynne: 1st, William Saunders by will, dated 23d January 1719, gave all his lands, &c. in the parish of Chipping Lambourne, in Berkshire, to his executor and his heirs. And he also directed his executor, out of his personal estate, to lay out £.560 in the purchase of land in fee; the lands devised, as well as those to be purchased, to be conveyed to trustees in trust, to pay £. 15 to a schoolmaster to teach two boys of Chaddlesworth, two of Leckhampstead in the parish of Chieveley, two of Bright Waltham, one of Fawley, and one of Great Shefford, to read, write, and cast accounts, and such other learning as they shall be capable of; and he also gave 40*s.* out of the rents, for the yearly rent of a house for the schoolmaster, and the residue for providing clothing for the said boys, with a power to the trustees to expend 30*s.* at an annual meeting on Easter Tuesday, to be held for auditing the accounts, and examining the boys. The boys were to be nominated by the minister and churchwardens of the respective parishes, and to be the sons of the poorest inhabitants who frequent the service of the church of England. The vicar of Chaddlesworth for the time being, to have the option of being schoolmaster. The farm at Chipping Lambourn consists of about 40 acres, let by the year to John Westbury, at the rent of £.40 per annum, which is stated to be a fair rent. It is chargeable with a quit rent of 4*s.* 6*d.*

On the 29th of September 1724, the executor of Mr. William Saunders purchased about 26 acres of land, called Yewtree Farm, in the parish of Bright Waltham, for £.590, now let to Francis New, as tenant from year to year, at the rent of £.40 per annum, which is also a good rent.

There is a balance at present of £.261. 17*s.* in favour of this fund for £.200, of which the treasurer, George Nelson, Esq. has for some time paid interest of 5 per cent. and it is intended to invest this sum, together with a small one arising from the sale of timber, and the sum of £.58, ordered to be refunded for property-tax, in the purchase of stock.

The Reverend Henry Taylor, curate of Chaddlesworth, is schoolmaster.

The children of poor persons, not receiving parochial relief, are generally selected for the school, but those are preferred who are afflicted with any bodily infirmity; their numbers are constantly supplied; they are taught according to the terms of the will; and they are provided yearly with a coat and cap of blue cloth, shoes and stockings.

The school is kept at the vicarage, and the schoolmaster receives £.20 per annum salary, which includes 40*s.* allowed for rent of school-house. The salary, which up to 1813, had been £.15, in conformity with the will, was then raised to £.18.

Although the will makes no provision for apprenticing, all the boys who wish it, are apprenticed at or before 15 years of age, with a premium of £.10; and their parents are allowed some articles of clothing for them during their apprenticeship, if they conduct themselves well.

The trustees have not expended the 30*s.* allowed them for the annual audit,

audit, for the last 50 years, but they have not failed to balance the accounts annually.

2d. *Mrs. Susannah Wynne*, by will dated 1st June 1710, gave an annuity of £.10, to be paid out of her estate at Ramsbury in Wiltshire, to a schoolmaster, to be chosen by the minister and churchwardens of Chaddleworth, for the instruction of ten poor children of that parish, to be also chosen by the minister and churchwardens.

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Chaddleworth,
continued.

The estate out of which this rent-charge issues, is called Marriage Hill, lies in the parish of Ramsbury, and is occupied by a Mr. Waldron. The rent-charge is annually paid to Mr. Taylor, who in consideration of it educates ten boys, with the eight boys under Mr. Saunder's charity.

CHIEVELEY.

This parish contains the several chapelries of Leckhampstead, Oare, and Chieveley. Winterbourne.

Two donations have been made to it, in which the chapelries of Leckhampstead and Winterbourne do not participate.

1st. *Richard Lucas* gave £.20, the interest of which was to be applied in teaching three children to read. This sum, together with the sum of £.40, given by another charity, was invested in the 5 per cent annuities, producing together £.60. 12s. stock, now standing in the names of William Harbent and Thomas Goddard; the dividend of 20s. per annum arising from the £.20 so invested, is paid to a schoolmistress for teaching two children to read.

Mrs. Catherine Mather, by will dated 4th March 1805, gave to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Chieveley, and their successors for the time being, £.400 due to her on the bond of the Oxford Canal Company; and to the vicars and chapelwardens of the chapelry of Leckhampstead, Berks, and their successors for the time being, £.300, due to her on the same security; and also so much stock in the public funds as should be equivalent to £.100, with power to call in, sell, receive, and new place out, the said several sums at interest, on government or such other securities as the trustees respectively should think fit; in trust, to apply the interest and dividends for ever, for the purpose of providing schooling, and instruction in reading and writing, and purchasing books for six poor boys and six poor girls, residing in the said parish and chapelry respectively. The vicar, churchwardens and chapelwardens respectively, to nominate and remove the children.

The bequest to Chieveley produced £.404. 10s. with which sum £.400 stock in the 5 per cent annuities was purchased, producing a dividend of £.20 per annum, now standing in the names of trustees.

This dividend is applied in conformity with the will; at the present period 20 boys and girls are instructed out of it; and since the bequest, there never have been less than six boys and six girls at school.

The bequest to the vicar of Chieveley, and the chapelwardens of Leckhampstead, has been invested in the purchase of £.405 navy 5 per cents, producing a yearly dividend of £.20. 5s. and standing in the names of trustees.

This dividend is applied in teaching, at present, 14 boys and girls to read and write, and the girls also to work; and there are never less than six pupils of each sex, the number prescribed by the will. The schoolmistress receives £.15 per annum, and the residue is expended in books, firing, and necessaries for the children.

The chapelry of Leckhampstead has a right of sending two boys to the charity school at Chaddleworth, which is constantly exercised.

2d. *Thomas Henshaw*, on 12th April 1759, granted an annuity of £.10, out of all the scite and manor of West Fosbury otherwise Bacon's farm, and the messuage and lands thereto belonging, in the parish of Shawborn, in the counties of Wilts and Berks, to trustees, on trust, to pay the said annuity to the schoolmaster of Chieveley for the time being, for teaching 10 poor boys and 10 poor girls of that parish, whose parents attend the communion of the

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BERKS.

Chieveley,
continued.

church of England, if so many of such poor boys and girls could be found, if not, then so many other poor boys and girls, in reading, writing, and the catechism of the church of England.

The schoolmaster and children were to be appointed by himself during his life, and afterwards by the person entitled to the premises.

He also gave to the same trustees, a school-house at North Heath in the same parish, on trust, to be used as a school, and for the residence of the schoolmaster; provided he keeps the premises in repair and pays the taxes.

The schoolmaster has lately resigned; and the vicar, to whom Mrs. Churchill, the present owner of Bacon's farm, confides the management of the school and charity, is in treaty with a proper person to succeed him; but from the smallness of the salary it is difficult to find a candidate for the situation. The number of boys is always kept up; but it is otherwise with the girls, because needlework has not hitherto been taught. The vicar purposes to remedy this defect in future.

The benefit of this school is confined to Chieveley and Winterbourne, the other chapelries lying at a distance from it.

Mr. *Thomas Henshawe* also gave an annuity of £.10 to trustees, for a charity school at Dummer, in Hants, and two small donations for other charitable purposes.

CLEWER.

Clewer.

This school was established in 1806, by the present Earl and Countess *Harcourt*.

The Right honourable Sir *James Pulteney*, Bart. by his will dated the 21st of May 1809, directed his executors to purchase £.666. 13s. 4d. three per cent. consols, and to apply the dividends for the benefit of the head master or teacher for the time being of this school; which stock is now standing in the name of his executors.

By indentures of lease and release bearing date the 20th and 21st of September 1815, enrolled in Chancery, the Earl *Harcourt* conveyed to trustees two cottages, adjoining each other, with the gardens, and a school-room erected on the south side thereof at Clewer Green, in trust, to permit the said cottages to be used for the purposes of the said school, for the instruction therein of such number of poor boys and girls, residing in and near the parish of Clewer, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the church catechism, and the girls in needlework, as the funds and voluntary subscriptions would from time to time be sufficient for; and it was declared, that the trustees should stand possessed of £.500 navy five per cents, which had been purchased by the Countess *Harcourt* in their names, in trust, out of the dividends, to keep the premises in repair; to insure the same against fire; to pay the salaries to the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, over and above what they may be entitled to under the will of Sir *James Pulteney*; and to apply the residue for the benefit of the school, as they should think fit.

The salary paid to the schoolmaster and schoolmistress is £.39 a year; and the other expenses of the establishment considerably exceed the income of £.45, arising from dividends of the above-mentioned stock. There is an annual subscription from the rector, and the residue of the deficiency is paid by the Earl and Countess *Harcourt*. About 80 boys and 70 girls are instructed, according to the provisions of the above-mentioned deed, on the national system.

The parish of Clewer also participates in the benefit of Mr. *Marratt's* charity; the particulars of which will be found in the report of the schools at New Windsor.

COMPTON.

Compton.

By the returns made to Parliament under the statute 26 George 3d, c. 58, it appears that a rent-charge of £.5 a year was given in 1744, by the will of *William Allen*, for the maintenance of children at school, payment of which was refused under the restraints of the Mortmain Act.

We

We have made inquiry, but have not been able to trace any thing further respecting this donation.

County of
BERKS.

GREAT COXWELL.

Great Coxwell.

The Rev. *David Collier*, as appears from a tablet in the church (without date) charged certain lands in the hamlet of Little Coxwell with the payment of eight bushels of barley yearly, on the 29th September, for teaching two poor children of this parish to read, write, and cast accounts, for three years, when they were to be succeeded by two others, to be taught for the same term, and so on successively for ever; and he empowered the vicar and churchwardens, or the major part of them, (the vicar being always one) to nominate the children.

The land charged with this annual payment is at present the property of Robert Baldwin.

The payment has been regularly made, sometimes in kind, but latterly in money, estimated at the price of barley at the Farringdon market, the nearest to the day when the annual payment becomes due; according to this estimate the last payment amounted to £.3. 10s. The payment is made, under the direction of the churchwardens, to a schoolmistress, for teaching three children to read, and, if girls, to work also. The number of children was formerly two only, who were further taught to write and cast accounts; but this part of their education was discontinued many years ago, in consequence of the inadequacy of the fund; and, instead thereof, an additional child was sent to be instructed with the others on the more limited scale, which is at present observed. The children are duly appointed by the vicar and churchwardens, and continue at school for three years.

CUMNER.

Cumner.

Mrs. *Mary Peacock*, by her will dated 20th May 1760, gave a sum of money for the education of the poor, for which the warden and fellows of All Souls College, Oxford, are now trustees.

An annuity of 20s. is given to the school at Cumner, charged on a messuage or tenement, and about one acre of land at Cumner, in the occupation of Richard Stone, by the will of Deodatus Stone, of Chawley, Berks, deceased. Two children were formerly sent to school by Richard Stone on account of this rent-charge; but he has neither put them to school nor paid the annuity for the last five years. He is stated to be a day-labourer, with a large family dependant on him, and very poor.

For the particulars of this donation, and the remarks upon it, see the report on the parish of Ferry Hinksey.

DENCHWORTH.

Denchworth.

Richard Gilgrasse, by his will in 1729, gave to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Denchworth the sum of £. 50, to remain as a stock for ever, to be put forth at interest, with the approbation of his executor; and the interest to be yearly applied for the teaching of such poor children of Denchworth as the said parish-officers and his said executor should think fit.

We have been unable to obtain any certain information of the manner in which this money was disposed of; it is supposed to have been laid out in the purchase of land, for which an allotment was afterwards made under an inclosure act.

This allotment, which the parish officers now hold, consists of three acres in the hamlet of Grove, and is at present in the occupation of John Kimber, under an agreement for a lease for eight years, from Michaelmas 1813, at the annual rent of £. 6. 6s. subject to the land-tax of 4s. 1d. This rent appears to be the fair value of the land.

There is also a sum of £. 50 at interest, in the hands of John Kimber, which is supposed to have arisen from the sale of timber at the time of the inclosure. This sum, at five per cent, produces the yearly interest of £. 2. 10s. which added to the clear rent of £. 6. 1s. 11d. makes a total of £. 8. 11s. 11d. annual income.

The

County of
BERKS.

Denchworth,
continued.

Enborn.

The whole income is paid to a schoolmistress, for teaching 12 boys and girls to read, and the girls to knit also. They are appointed by the parish officers of Denchworth.

ENBORN.

A bond, produced before us, was found in the chest of this parish, dated 2d June 1725, entered into by John Smith and Richard Smith, both of Enborn, to Gamaliel Crockford and Henry Creswick, churchwardens, and Richard Reynolds and Thomas Webb, overseers of the poor of that parish, in the penalty of £.18, for the payment of £.9 and interest, indorsed, "That the interest of this money is to be laid out in the schooling of poor children." Receipts for nine shillings a year interest, up to June 1731, are also indorsed. We find no further evidence respecting it.

FAWLEY.

Fawley.

This parish is entitled to send one boy to the school at Chaddleworth, under the will of William Saunders; for the particulars of which see the report on the parish of Chaddleworth.

EAST GARSTON.

East Garston.

This parish enjoys two small donations for the education of the poor.

1st. The first was given by the will of *William Seymour*, gentleman, of this parish, dated 22d May 1729, who bequeathed the sum of £.4 per annum, to be paid out of his lands within the parish, by such person or persons as should from time to time enjoy the same, to a schoolmaster or mistress, for the education of poor children of the parish, on condition that the churchwardens, overseers of the poor, and inhabitants of the parish, should for ever find and provide, at the costs of the parish, a convenient school-room to teach the children in, and not otherwise.

The above-mentioned sum is paid quarterly by Mr. James Herbert, the proprietor of the lands charged by the will, now called the estate of Lower Poffey, to a schoolmaster, for the instruction of eight children, who are taught reading and spelling. Mr. Herbert sends other children to the same school, at his own expense.

It is to be observed, that the parish do not provide a school-room, because the donation is so small; and also because Mr. Herbert has never required it.

2d. The second donation arises from the will of *Joseph Elderfield*, of this parish, dated 17th October 1791, who gave his two freehold estates in this parish to Thomas Mabblerly the younger and his heirs, subject to the payment of an annuity of £.2 to the churchwardens of the parish for the time being, to be paid by them to some person for teaching four poor children of the parish to read.

This annuity is constantly paid by Thomas Mabblerly to a schoolmaster, who teaches four poor children, in conformity with the will.

HANNEY.

Hanney.

Richard Belcher, by his will in 1713, gave certain lands in the Common-field of East Hanney, to trustees, upon trust, after his wife's death, to pay the yearly rent to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of East Hanney and West Hanney for the time being, who, after distributing 4s. weekly in bread, should apply the residue for teaching the children of poor persons inhabiting in East Hanney and West Hanney to read English; such children to be of the age of six years at least, and to be elected by the churchwardens and overseers, who were directed yearly to distribute to each of the children, one of the catechisms of the Assembly of Divines, or such other catechism as they should think fit; and also to as many of the children as they should think fit, one bible; so as none of the children should receive more than one catechism or one bible. And he also directed the churchwardens and overseers yearly, on Easter Tuesday, at two in the afternoon, to give an account to such of the inhabitants of East Hanney and West Hanney as should think fit to be present, of their receipts, and how they had disposed thereof.

The

The land devised by the testator was estimated to contain 20 acres; in lieu of which, and of two acres of other land, given for the use of the poor, an allotment of 14 acres, two roods and four perches, tithe free, was made under the Hanney Inclosure Act, to the trustees of Belcher's charity.

County of
BERKS.

Hanney,
continued.

This allotment, on being inclosed by the trustees, produced a rent of £. 26 per annum for several years, till Michaelmas 1812, when it was let to the present tenant, Robert Stevenson, for a term of eight years, at £. 30 per annum. In 1816 an abatement of £. 5 was allowed him on the rent of the preceding year, which allowance has been since continued. This reduced rent is stated to be at present the fair value of the land.

It is subject to a charge of £. 1. 8s. 7d. for land tax, leaving a clear rent of £. 23. 11s. 5d., from which deducting the sum of £. 3. 5s. as a proportion for the poor in respect of their two acres, and the further sum of £. 10. 8s. for the weekly distribution of bread, there remains the sum of £. 9. 18s. 5d. as the clear annual income of the school.

The only article of expenditure is a salary of £. 7 paid to a schoolmistress, for teaching 11 boys and girls (eight from East and three from West Hanney) to read.

The supply of bibles and catechisms, which the founder directed to be given to the children, has been many years withheld; and the surplus of income which has accrued since the inclosure, has been hitherto improperly applied in augmentation of the weekly distribution to the poor.

The trustees have also deviated from the directions of the will, in assuming the right which the testator gave to the parish officers, of appointing the children and making the disbursements; which has had the effect of frustrating the provision made by the testator, for furnishing an annual account to the parishioners. But it does not appear that the appointment of the children has been neglected, or any other than fit objects of the charity admitted.

HARWELL.

Robert Loder, by his will in 1644, gave to trustees a messuage and yard land in Garsington; to the end that they should provide a sufficient schoolmaster in Harwell, to teach 12 poor men's children born in Harwell, and should pay him the profits of the said lands,

Harwell.

Under the Garsington Inclosure Act, an allotment was awarded in lieu of the yard land above-mentioned. This allotment consists of 22 A. 38 P. and is at present in the occupation of Joseph Harper, as a yearly tenant, at the rent of £. 35. A pit of yellow ochre which has been opened upon it, yields a further profit of about £. 4 per annum.

The site of the messuage is at present occupied by five cottages, respectively let to Thomas Williams at the rent of £. 3., William Saunders at £. 3. 10s., Thomas Messenger at £. 3. 10s., Thomas Godfrey at £. 2. 15s. and Ebenezer Humphreys at £. 2. 5s., as yearly tenants, making a total income of £. 54.

The several rents above-mentioned, are stated to be the fair value of the respective premises. A former tenant who agreed, in 1812, to give the annual rent of £. 78 for the whole of the premises, became insolvent at the end of four years, leaving an arrearage of nearly £. 100, which there is now no prospect of recovering. The premises were let to him by tender, since when the letting has been by private contract.

The whole of the income is at present received by a schoolmaster appointed by the trustees; it was lately in part applied, for about four years, in addition to the sum of £. 24 received for the sale of timber, in liquidating the charges of the inclosure which took place in 1811, and upon which there still remains a balance of £. 20, due from the charity to Mr. Hopkins the present trustee.

The Rev. *Matthew Eaton*, by his will in 1772, devised to trustees all his freehold and copyhold estates, (the copyhold having been previously surrendered in the court of the manor of Bishop's Harwell, Berks, to the use of his will,) in trust, to sell the same; and after payment of debts and legacies, to place out the residue of the purchase money at interest, and to dispose of the interest for apprenticing poor children of Harwell, Milton, and Hagbourn, and

County of
BERKS.

Harwell,
continued.

for relief of poor widows, or other industrious poor of the said parishes, as the trustees should think proper.

The said trustees were thereupon admitted (among other things) to a messuage, orchard, and garden, in Harwell, parcel of the said estates so surrendered.

On the 27th October 1818, Robert Hopkins, Esq. Lord of the said manor, to whose hands the last mentioned premises had come, by death of the last tenant and trustee, granted the same to Robert Hopkins of Harwell, gentleman, to hold upon the trusts thereof, declared in the will of the Rev. Matthew Eaton; and the said grantee was thereupon accordingly admitted.

This messuage, with the orchard and garden belonging to it, was applied by the trustees to the use of the schoolmaster on Loder's foundation, who still continues to enjoy it, in addition to the income of that charity. In consideration of these emoluments, he teaches 25 boys to read and write, and say the catechism, and if old enough, to cast accounts. They are appointed by the trustees of Loder's charity, from the poorer class of children born in Harwell.

FERRY HINKSEY.

Ferry Hinksey.

Deodatus Stone, of Chawley, in the county of Berks, by his will dated 8th May 1783, gave to his son Richard and his heirs, a messuage or tenement at Cumner, with the land thereto belonging, charged with the yearly sum of 50s. to be paid to the school at Ferry Hinksey; and also, with the further yearly sum of 20s. to the school at Cumner, in lieu of the interest of the sum of £.100 given by the will of his late father; and he appointed his wife Margaret, and his brothers Richard and Charles Stone, executrix and executors of his will.

Richard Stone, the devisee, resides on the estate, charged and paid the annuity to a schoolmistress in this parish, until about seven or eight years ago, when, in consequence of his poverty occasioned by a numerous and helpless family, he became unable to discharge it.

By the statute of Mortmain this rent-charge is void; we have endeavoured, with the assistance of Dr. Curtis, perpetual curate of Ferry Hinksey, to discover the will of the father of Deodatus Stone, but without success; and we cannot learn whether the legacy of £.100, mentioned in the will above stated, ever came to the hands of Deodatus Stone; nor whether his effects or those of his father have been fully administered. Our inquiries on these points might perhaps have been attended with a different result, if Richard Stone had not neglected to attend our summons. We have received the assurances of Dr. Curtis and Mr. Slater (the vicar of Cumner) that they will exert themselves to recover this lost legacy.

HURST.

LADY DOROTHY HARRISON'S GIFT.

Hurst.

Dame *Dorothy Harrison*, by her will dated the 22d of July 1690, gave all her lands of inheritance in the parish of Binfield, Berks, to trustees, in trust, that the rents of one third part thereof should be for ever employed in binding apprentice one poor boy of Hurst annually. That one other third part should be employed for ever in teaching six poor boys of Hurst to read and write, each child to continue at school two years and no longer; and each, at the end of that time, if he could read well, to be furnished with a bible; and the other third part to be given to five widow women yearly. And if the land, after taxes and other payments, should exceed the yearly value of £.15, then she gave the overplus to Elizabeth Joysey her servant, for her life, and afterwards to Sarah Joysey her daughter, and her heirs; with a power, when the trustees should be reduced to two, for the survivors to appoint new trustees.

The property is stated to have consisted, in 1798, of a small farmhouse, with a barn and stable adjoining; 12 A. 1 R. 22 P. of inclosed land; and 1 A. 2 R. of meadow, in the common field of Binfield.

In 1781, a lease of these premises was granted by the trustees to Richard Aldworth Neville, Esq. the present Lord Braybrooke, for 31 years, at the rent of £.15 a year, with a covenant on the part of the lessee to keep the house and buildings in repair, and with liberty to include part of the land (properly marked

marked out) in the park of Billingbear; and a covenant to yield the premises up, at the end of the term, to the trustees, with all such fences in good repair, as should have been grubbed up for the purpose of such inclosure.

This lease was taken by Lord Braybrooke, to enable him to make a carriage road from Billingbear Park to the public road. At the time it was granted the premises were in the occupation of James Herring, who continued to occupy them afterwards till his death, with the exception of the part of the land used for the road, in lieu of which Lord Braybrooke allowed him other land, and Herring paid the rent of £.15 to the trustees, being the same as he had previously paid.

By indentures of lease and release bearing date the 1st and 2d of July 1798, new trustees were appointed for this charity; and by a deed of exchange bearing date the 28th of August in the same year, enrolled in Chancery, and made between all the then trustees (being 15 in number, and all of them, except one, described to be of the parish of Hurst) of the one part, and Lord Braybrooke of the other part (reciting that the exchange was for the mutual convenience of the parties, as well to enlarge the annual income of the charity as to render the estate of Lord Braybrooke more commodious to him; and that Lord Braybrooke had agreed to pay for the trees belonging to the charity, which had been valued at the sum of £.98. 3s. 6d.) the trustees, in consideration of the payment of the said sum of £.98. 3s. 6d. and of a clear annual rent-charge of £.18, thereby granted in exchange by Lord Braybrooke to the trustees, and their heirs, out of certain closes of land therein described, containing 48 acres, and situate at the north end of the parish of Binfield; conveyed the premises belonging to the charity to Lord Braybrooke and his heirs, by the description of a messuage or tenement, and the barn, stables, outhouses and buildings thereunto belonging, with the garden, orchard, close or piece of meadow or pasture ground, containing two acres or thereabouts. A close or piece of arable land, called Pond Close, containing by estimation four acres, to the said messuage adjoining and appertaining; which premises were contiguous to Billingbear Park, the property of Lord Braybrooke. And also two closes of arable meadow or pasture, (formerly one close) called Pool Close, containing by estimation six acres, all situate in Binfield, theretofore in the occupation of James Herring, but then of Lord Braybrooke.

The original deed of exchange has not been found; but we have been furnished, by the assistance of Lord Braybrooke, with an office copy of the enrolment.

The description of the premises in this deed agrees, as to the quantity of land, with that in the trust-deed immediately preceding the exchange; but we do not find the above-mentioned small parcel of meadow in the common field, noticed in either of these deeds, though it appears to have been received under the exchange by Lord Braybrooke.

Six acres of this land are now in the possession of Lord Braybrooke, and inclosed in his park at Billingbear. The residue of the inclosed land was exchanged by Lord Braybrooke for other land under an inclosure act; and an allotment, in lieu of the meadow in the common field, has been sold by his lordship. The house and buildings, which are stated to have been in a dilapidated state, were taken down shortly after the exchange, and the site thereof has since been planted. As the trustees conceived that they were not entitled to appropriate the sum for which the timber was sold, it was agreed that it should remain in Lord Braybrooke's hands at £.4 per cent interest; and his lordship has, ever since the exchange, paid to the trustees the rent-charge of £.18, and for the interest of the timber-money £.3. 18s. 6d. making in the whole the yearly sum of £.21. 18s. 6d.

It appears to us that there is no reason to doubt the fairness of the intentions of all the parties to this exchange. The number of trustees having been increased to 15 immediately before the transaction took place, all of whom executed the deed of exchange, and who were, with one exception, inhabitants of the parish of Hurst, it is reasonable to conclude, that the agreement was at the time considered to be advantageous to the charity. But we apprehend that the trustees had no power to make this exchange; and we think that an exchange of land belonging to a charity, for a rent-charge, is liable to important objections, which would not have arisen if land had been given in exchange by Lord Braybrooke.

County of
BERKS.

Hurst,
continued.

County of
BERKS.

Hurst,
continued.

Braybrooke (as it appears that his lordship proposed to do;) though in that case the difficulty would have occurred of a want of authority in the trustees.

From the length of time that has elapsed since this transaction took place, it is difficult to ascertain what would have been the present value of the land and buildings, if the latter were now in existence. We have had indeed no accurate estimate of the value of the land at this time. Lord Braybrooke's steward states it to be his opinion that the trustees could not, at the time of the exchange, have obtained a larger rent for the property than £.15 a year; and that the land is not now worth more than 25s. per acre. Upon this calculation the land would not now be equal in value to the rent-charge of £.18. On the other hand, it is to be observed, that previously to 1781, the rent of the house and land was £.15 a year; and that the donor of the charity in 1699, appears to have contemplated a probable increase in their yearly value beyond that sum.

The dilapidated state of the buildings would no doubt have lessened the value of the property at the time of the exchange; but it is worthy of notice, that Lord Braybrooke was bound by the lease of 1781, to keep them in tenantable repair during his term; and it may perhaps be a question, whether, if the timber on the land had been appropriated to such more substantial reparations as might be necessary, a rent might not at this time, in consequence of the general increase which has taken place in the value of land, be derived from the property of larger amount than the present income. This must necessarily, at the present time, be a matter of conjecture; but even if it were clear that the income of the charity has been larger since the exchange than it would otherwise have been, we conceive that there are strong objections to an unauthorized exchange by trustees, of land belonging to a charity, the value of which may be increased by future circumstances, for a rent-charge which is not susceptible of improvement.

These observations arise out of the general management of the charity estate. As to the application of that part of the income which is appropriated to the instruction of poor children, £.7, being one third of £.21, is annually paid for sending eight boys of the different liberties into which the parish of Hurst is divided, to school, at the rate of 17s. 6d. for each boy. The total annual expense of their education is £.1. 4s. for each boy, the remainder of which is paid by the parish. Five of these boys are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, by the master of a charity school at Twyford, in the parish of Hurst; and the other three are in future to be sent to a national school lately established in the parish. The sum of 18s. 6d. is expended out of the general fund of the charity, in bibles for the boys.

The charity school at Twyford in this parish, founded by Mr. Polehampton, has been a subject of our investigation; but farther information is necessary, and it will form a part of a future report.

LAMBOURNE.

Lambourne.

There are two charitable endowments for education in this parish.

The 1st by *Organ Hippisley, Esq.*

The 2d by *John Serjent.*

Organ Hippisley, Esq. by his will in 1735, gave to the vicar of Lambourne a rent-charge of £.3 per annum, issuing out of certain lands in the common fields, for the purpose of teaching to read six poor children of the town and parish of Lambourne, to be nominated and governed by his son John and his heirs, by the same orders and rules by which the testator's then present scholars were taught, and which should remain in force for ever.

Upon an inclosure of the common fields, in which the lands charged by the testator were situate, an allotment was made for those lands (together with others) which allotment is now the property of the Rev. John Hippisley.

This rent-charge is regularly paid to the vicar, who pays it over to a school-master in part of a salary of £.16, allowed him for teaching eight boys in an evening school to read and write, and from 60 to 100 children to read on Sundays. The rest of his salary is supplied by annual subscriptions.

We

We have not been able to learn what were the rules made by the testator, for the government of his school.

John Serjent, by his will in 1791, gave a messuage with the gardens orchards and appurtenances, and two several rent-charges of £.9 and £.2 to certain devisees, who, by deed in 1792, after his death, conveyed the same to trustees in trust, to permit the messuage with the appurtenances, to be for ever after used as a school-house for the education of 25 children of the poor inhabitants residing in the parish of Chipping Lambourne, and for the habitation of the schoolmaster, who was also to enjoy the garden and orchard thereunto belonging, and to receive out of the two rent-charges the annual salary of £.10, the residue to be applied to the repairs of the messuage. The schoolmaster to be a Protestant layman, and to instruct the children in the catechism, and to read the Scriptures. The master and children to be appointed by the devisees during their lives, and afterwards by the vicar, or in his absence the curate and churchwardens of Chipping Lambourne. The children to be elected from Eastbury, one of the tithings of the parish; and deficiencies filled up, first from the tithing of Bockhampton, and afterwards from the woodlands southward of the town.

County of
BERKS.

Lambourne,
continued.

The rent-charge of £.9 issues out of land, at present the property of John Fairchild; that of £.2 out of land belonging to Sir Francis Burdett. They are both regularly received, and the master's salary of £.10 duly paid.

The residue is laid out in paying for insurance and keeping up the repairs of the house.

The master resides in the house, and has the benefit of the orchard and garden.

He teaches 25 boys and girls to read, who are appointed according to the directions of the deed.

LETCOMBE REGIS.

George Fettiplace, Esq. as appears from a tablet in the church of Letcombe Regis, (without date) gave by his will a rent-charge of £.8 per annum, payable half-yearly, issuing out of land in East Challow, for teaching 20 poor children of the village of Letcombe Regis to read English; such children to be not under the age of five years, and whose parents should not pay to church and poor. He appointed the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the village, trustees, and directed them to pay the said rent-charge to a schoolmistress to be chosen to teach the children; and he empowered the said churchwardens and overseers, together with the vicar of Letcombe Regis, to choose the schoolmistress, and to choose and from time to time to displace the children.

Letcombe Regis.

The land charged with this annual rent is at present the property of Ecuferious Turner, Esq. The payment is regularly made to a schoolmistress appointed by the vicar and the churchwardens and overseers; the children also are chosen by them, at the age of five years and upwards, from the poorer class of inhabitants of the village. The number of 20, consisting of boys and girls, is generally kept up; but in consequence of recent vacancies there were but 18 in October last, when this inquiry took place.

They are taught to read English; and by a recent regulation the girls are also taught plain needle work.

LONGWORTH.

John Carter, by his will in 1786, directed his executrix to invest £.200 four per cents, in the names of the minister and churchwardens for the time being, of the parish of Longworth, in trust, to receive and pay the dividends to some sensible and well-disposed man to be by them appointed, to teach poor children of the said parish to read and write.

Longworth.

After the death of the testator, the stock was duly invested according to the directions of his will. It was afterwards transferred, at the expense of the present rector, to himself and the churchwardens for the time being, in whose names it now remains; producing the annual income of £.8.

County of
BERKS.

Longworth,
continued.

This sum is paid to a schoolmaster for teaching eight boys and girls to read, and if required to write also. The appointments are made by the rector and churchwardens.

This parish also enjoys the right of sending five boys to participate in the benefits of a school at Kingston Bagpuze; the particulars of which endowment will be seen in our report of that parish.

MAIDENHEAD.

SPOORE'S SCHOOL.

Maidenhead.
—
Spore's School.

The town of Maidenhead lies in the parishes of Bray and Cookham, and enjoys two charitable gifts for the education of its poor.

The first was given by the will of *Elizabeth Merry*, dated 1st August 1686, who gave to the poor of Maidenhead £.5 per annum, to be paid for ever out of the rents of the house wherein she lived, for putting out poor children to school; and she desired the mayor, the minister, and bridgemasters and burgesses, to receive the rent of £.5, and put the children to school.

The above-mentioned property now forms two houses, the one occupied by Mr. Charles Scudamore Ward, and the other by Mr. Joseph Gurney; each pays a moiety of the £.5 to James Westall the schoolmaster, yearly, for which he teaches five boys, who are appointed by the corporation.

The other was given by *Abraham Spore*, by indenture dated 16th November 1697, between himself of the one part, and John Whitfield, Esq. of the other part.

After reciting a lease from the corporation of Maidenhead to the said Abraham Spore, dated 16th December 1696, of the bridge tolls for 99 years, which lease was so made to secure the payment of £.40 a year to Abraham Spore, for 31 years; and reciting also that the said Spore, by indenture of 18th December 1696, had re-demised the said tolls to the said corporation for 31 years, at the rent of £.40 per annum; the said Abraham Spore, out of pious intentions towards the town of Maidenhead, and towards Twyford where he was born, assigned to John Whitfield the said lease for 99 years, and the said rent of £.40 a year, to hold for the remainder of said term in trust, to permit Spore to receive the said rent of £.40 during his life; and that Mr. Whitfield for the first 20 years after Spore's death, out of the said £.40 per annum, should pay £.15 a year for the schooling and teaching four boys in Maidenhead, to be chosen two out of Cookham side, and two out of Bray side, to learn to write and read English, and to cast accounts, and to buy them books to learn in, and also pens, ink and paper, until they be fit to be put out apprentice to some good handicraft trade, and to pay out of the said £.15 per annum, 20 shillings a year to the poor of Twyford, and what should remain to be applied towards the placing out the said boys apprentices, when they should be fitted for it. And also in trust, that the said John Whitfield should retain £.25 per annum for the first eight years of the said 20 years, for his trouble; and for the last 12 years thereof to employ the same, together with what improvement could be made thereof, to purchase lands or tenements in fee simple, to be settled on the mayor, bridgemasters and burgesses, and their successors for ever, in trust, to apply the rents and profits for the purposes to which the abovementioned sum of £.15 per annum is made applicable. And after the said 20 years in trust, that Mr. Whitfield should apply the rents to such uses as he should think fit, for all the residue of the said 31 years.

Provided, that if the said Whitfield should settle during his life, lands of inheritance in fee simple, of the full and clear yearly value of £.15, upon the mayor, bridgemasters and burgesses of Maidenhead, and their successors for ever, to the uses therein above limited relating to the said £.25 per annum, for the last 12 of the said 20 years as aforesaid, then it should be lawful for the said John Whitfield, his executors and administrators, to receive the said £.40 per annum during the remainder of the said 20 years, after the decease of the said Abraham Spore, for his and their own use and benefit.

By lease and release, dated 20th and 21st July 1724, between John Whitfield of the one part, and the mayor, bridgemasters and burgesses of Maidenhead of the other

the other part, the said John Whitfield conveyed all those two messuages or tenements, lately erected and built in a place where one tenement, in the tenure of William Rutledge, formerly stood, in the town of Maidenhead, in the parish of Cookham, and the barn to the said tenement belonging, then in the occupation of Abraham Buck and John Yates; to hold to the said parties of the second part, and their successors for ever, in trust for the uses limited in the above-mentioned indenture between Abraham Spoores and John Whitfield, relating to the sum of £.25 per annum, for the last 12 of the said 20 years in that indenture mentioned.

The property conveyed by Whitfield, consists of two houses, a barn and a lodging-house for vagrants.

John Higgs occupies one of the houses, with a garden, under a lease from Lady-day 1814, for 21 years, at the rent of £.25 per annum; and John Burnham occupies the other house, with a garden, as tenant from year to year, at £.30 per annum; they were both let by tender.

Mr. John Langton, a member of the corporation, occupies the barn, as tenant from year to year, at £.2.10s. per annum. The house for vagrants is let to the overseers of the poor of the two parishes of Bray and Cookham, at the rent of £.7.10s. from year to year. The barn, part of which is now converted into a stable, and part into a vagrants' house, in 1782 was let to Mr. Langton, at the rent of £.5 per annum, having previously been let at 40s. a year. During his term, Mr. Langton gave up about two-thirds of the building, which was then converted into a vagrants' house, and he agreed to pay for the part he retained £.2.10s. per annum, and has held it ever since at the same rent. He states, that it is not worth more to him than the rent he pays, though it might perhaps let for more. The rents for the vagrants' house and the other two houses are fair rents.

The house now occupied by Higgs was, on the 19th April 1808, let by the mayor and corporation to Richard Harrison, brandy merchant, from Lady-day then last, for 21 years, at the rent of £.20, with a power to either party to determine the lease at the Feast of St. Thomas in 1824, and also with a covenant by the lessee to repair.

The other house was, on the 30th December 1803, demised by the mayor and corporation to William Stroud, for 21 years, from St. Thomas's-day then last, at the rent of £.15 per annum. This lease came, by mesne assignments, to Harrison, in 1807; he became a bankrupt in 1814, having expended some money on the houses, but more with a view to the temporary convenience of his trade than to permanent repairs and improvements. Mr. John Edward Langton and Mr. Poulton (now deceased) were chosen his assignees, and by their order the unexpired terms of 11 years, in the two houses, were advertised for sale by auction on the 22d of March 1814. The corporation, acting, as it is stated to us, under an impression, that the purchase of the leases would be advantageous to the charity, inasmuch as it would enable them to select their own tenant, and probably to increase the rent, gave a discretionary power to Mr. Richard Lovegrove, a member of the corporation, to bid for them at the auction, and he purchased the lease of the house now occupied by Burnham, at the rent of £.30 per annum, for £.95; and that of the house now occupied by Higgs, at £.25 per annum, for £.155, making together £.250 for the remainder of the respective terms. Mr. Lovegrove advanced £.50 for a deposit at the sale, and Mr. Langton, the assignee, advanced the remaining £.200, for the dividend on the bankrupt's effects, and they have since been repaid from time to time out of the rents, the last instalment having been lately paid.

The balance in the hands of the treasurer, before this purchase was made, was £.107.14s. 8d.

The result of the bargain is as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Purchase money - - - - -	250	—	—
Paid Mr. Ward for a new lease - - - - -	10	19	6
Paid Mr. Barlow for building a wall - - - - -	22	10	0
Paid Mr. Lock for work done - - - - -	6	18	4
Paid Mr. Barlow for ditto - - - - -	6	12	6
Lost half year's rent of houses - - - - -	17	10	0
	<u>£.314</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>

Whence

County of
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Maidenhead.

Spoores School,
continued.

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Whence it appears, that the total cost to the charity, of the increased rent of £.20 per annum, for the residue of the terms, being 11 years, is £.314. 10s. 4d.

Maidenhead.

Spoore's School,
continued.

Upon a review of the transaction, we have to observe, that although, after a diligent investigation, we discover no symptom of a corrupt motive, there is yet reason to complain of inattention to the interests of the charity. It is somewhat extraordinary, that the two leases, after the slight alterations and improvements which Harrison had made on the premises, should be worth the sum of £.250. We found with surprize, that although the rents now received for the premises demonstrate the improvidence of the bargain, that some members of the corporation seemed to consider it advantageous up to the time of our inquiry.

It is to be observed also, that in consequence of the application of great part of the income to the discharge of the debt, no boy has been apprenticed from the fund since the purchase of the leases, the last having been put out in July 1812. Three boys have left school on this charity since February 1816, none of whom have been apprenticed; but we have no reason to believe, that either of them applied to be put out.

The schoolmaster, James Westall, teaches four boys on this foundation (as well as five on Mrs. Merry's) reading, writing, and arithmetic; the former are selected by the corporation from the limits mentioned in the deeds of foundation, and the number of four is constantly maintained. They are admitted at eight years of age, and stay till about 13. The payments out of Spoore's fund are,

	£.	s.
To the schoolmaster per annum - - - - -	4	—
Insurance - - - - -	1	16
The poor of Twyford - - - - -	1	—
	<u>£.6</u>	<u>16</u>

The schoolmaster is allowed to educate other boys.

The last apprentice fee given was £.15, the usual premium having been £.10. Now that the debt is paid off, it is intended to apply the surplus, either in putting out more apprentices or increasing the apprentice fee.

LADY POCOCK'S SCHOOL.

Lady Pocock's
School.

About the latter end of the year 1814, Dame *Ann Pocock* established a Sunday school at Maidenhead, for the purpose of teaching 30 girls, who were appointed and clothed by herself, to read and spell, and say their catechism, and the collects for the day; and she also hired a school-room, and paid a school-mistress three shillings weekly for her attendance at the school on Sundays.

This benefactress died in the month of June 1818, and by her will dated 21st July 1816, gave to her executors £.2,000 out of her personal estate, clear of the legacy duty and all other deductions whatsoever, in trust, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a girls school in Maidenhead, Berks, of a nature similar to that of the girls school aforesaid, which she declared to be a Sunday school for 30 girls of the town of Maidenhead only, who were educated at her expense, and taught and conducted to church every Sunday, under the care of a mistress; and she declared her will to be, that the number of children to be received into the school should be from time to time according to the extent and amount of the fund provided, at the discretion of her executors, whom she authorized to make such rules and regulations as to them should seem fit, and the change of circumstances should from time to time render advisable, relative to the appointment of persons to the management of the school, and also to the ages, number, clothing and tuition of the children to be admitted into the school, and to every other matter touching or concerning the said intended school, or the fund by her given for its maintenance, giving to her executors full and absolute power and authority in the premises; and she directed that the Sunday school then maintained by her, should be continued in its then state at the expense of her estate, until the establishment of the school, and until the payment of the sum of money given by her will, and after the payment of that sum of money, then out of the same, or the interest thereof, so that the school might not in any case be discontinued, and that for ever.

Since

Since lady Pocock's death the school has been continued by her executors, according to the directions of her will, and the children were clothed in October last. The annual expenditure is at present less than £. 100.

The accounts of the executors not being yet made up, the legacy of £. 2,000 has not been appropriated according to the directions of the will.

MILTON.

The Rev. *James George Warner*, by his will in 1803, directed his executor to vest the sum of £. 5,280. 12s. three-per-cent consols, in the names of his immediate successor the incumbent of the church of Milton, the incumbents of the churches of St. Helen in Abingdon and Dudcote, and the curate of Drayton, on trust, as to £. 2,069. 12s. part thereof, that the said incumbent of Milton should for ever receive the clear dividends, and after deducting the sum of 20s. to be annually expended in providing a dinner for himself and the other trustees, when they should audit and settle the accounts, and the further sum of 21s. 6d. to be yearly reserved, to be expended when necessary in repairing the monument of the Warner family, and the vault, should yearly dispose of the rest of the dividends at his discretion, in paying the salary of a schoolmaster, to be from time to time appointed by the same incumbent for ever, to teach as many poor children, both boys and girls, being inhabitants legally settled at Milton, and resident there, as conveniently could be; (such children to be elected and appointed by such incumbent;) and in buying books for the children, and in keeping in repair the school-house and premises in Milton, which the said testator had dedicated to the use and benefit of such poor children; and if the same should be taken away or applied to any other use, his said trustees might apply such part of the income of the charity as they should think fit, in the hiring of a room or other convenient building for the school of the said poor children.

After the death of the testator, the sum directed by him was invested in the names of the several trustees specified in his will, with the exception of the rector of Dudcote, in whose room, in consequence of his refusal to act on account of his distant residence, the rector of East Hendred was substituted. This stock produces the annual sum of £. 62. 1s. 9d.

There is also vested in the same names a further sum of £. 100 navy 5-percents, arising from accumulations, which produces the annual sum of £. 5, making in the whole an annual income of £. 67. 1s. 9d.

This income is expended in the payment of					£.	s.	d.
A master's salary	-	-	-	-	50	—	—
Books	-	-	-	-	10	—	—
A mistress	-	-	-	-	5	—	—
Insurance of the school-house	-	-	-	-	—	15	—
Annual dinner to the trustees	-	-	-	-	1	—	—
					£. 66	15	—

Leaving a balance on the income of the year, of 6s. 9d.

The annual reservation for repairing the monument and vault, has not been made by the trustees, such repairs not having been yet required.

The master resides in the school-house and premises mentioned in the testator's will; in which he teaches 40 boys and girls appointed by the rector of Milton, from among the poor parishioners of Milton; they are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and since the increase of income a mistress has been employed who teaches 10 of the girls knitting and needle work.

The audit of the accounts takes place annually in the month of May.

NEWBURY.

CORPORATION SCHOOL.

John Kendrick, by his will dated December 29th, 1624, gave to the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of Newbury, the sum of £. 4,000, to buy and purchase therewith a commodious house and garden within the same town, or the liberties

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Maidenhead.
Lady Pocock's
School,
continued.

Milton.

Newbury
Corporation School.

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Newbury
Corporation School,
continued.

liberties thereof, to set the poor on work; and with the residue of the same sum to make a common stock for the employment of the poor in the said house, according to the discretion of the said mayor, aldermen and burgesses, from time to time for ever.

In the year 1626, the corporation of Newbury laid out £.350, part of the above-mentioned sum of £.4,000, in the purchase of a place then called The Hospital, now The Wharf, by the authority of a licence under the great seal, dated 12th May, 2d Charles 1st.

At a meeting of the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses of the borough of Newbury, holden at the Guildhall, on the 1st day of February 1706, it was agreed to give and appropriate the yearly rents of the house, commonly called "The Hospital," with the lands and appurtenances thereto belonging, (being £.40 per annum) to the setting up a charity school within the said borough, for the teaching and clothing of 20 poor boys, children of the poor of the parish of Newbury, that is, for the teaching them to read, write, and cast accounts; and instructing them in the knowledge and practice of the Christian religion, as professed and taught in the church of England; and for the clothing of them at their first entrance into the said school; and that the room, commonly called The Council Chamber, in the said hospital, should be appropriated to the use of the said school, for the master to teach the scholars in. That the master should have a salary of £.20 per annum, to be paid quarterly by the trustees and governors of the school. That there should be five trustees and governors of the school; of whom the mayor, the justice of the said borough, and the rector of the parish church for the time being, should be always three, and that the other two of the said trustees should be yearly chosen out of the members of the corporation. At the same meeting five trustees were appointed; but it does not appear that the two directed to be annually chosen, have been so elected since the first appointment.

The wharf is now let to the Kennett Navigation Company by lease, for 99 years from 1723, at the rent of £.106 per annum. The lessors paying all rates and taxes.

It is probable that when this lease expires, the premises may produce a rent of £.400 per annum.

Part of the premises demised by this lease consists of land belonging to the churchwardens of Newbury, to whom the corporation pay £.6 a year rent for the same.

In addition to the above-mentioned property, Nicholas Clement, by deed dated 1st February 1722, gave to Mary Bolton a messuage or tenement situate in North Croft Lane, in Newbury, in trust, out of the rents and profits to pay 40s. by two half-yearly payments to the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of Newbury, to buy and provide clothing for two poor boys that should be educated in the charity school there, so long as they should continue at the school, and until they should be thought fit to be put out apprentice, or placed at service, at the discretion of the said mayor, aldermen and burgesses, and their successors. Power is given to the mayor and burgesses, when one of the boys shall die, to clothe any other boy as they should think fit.

The house, out of which this rent-chargé issues, is now the property of Richard Smart Goddard, of Hampstead Marshall, and the rent was regularly paid till Michaelmas 1810. Mr. Goddard declares himself ready to pay the arrears of eight years, upon being allowed the property tax up to 1816.

Thomas Stockwell (as appears by the return made in pursuance of the 26th Geo. 3d, c. 58) gave, by deed dated 22d June 1736, the residue of the rents of a tenement in North Croft Lane (after paying 10s. yearly to the poor of Inkpen) to the corporation, for clothing two poor boys in the charity school of Newbury, and for buying coats for two poor persons yearly, under the direction of the mayor and justice of Newbury for the time being.

We have not been able to procure this deed of gift, nor to ascertain the house thus given. There is a house in North Croft Lane, usually called "The Blue School House," the rent of which the schoolmaster is allowed by the corporation, to receive in lieu of £.5 part of his salary of £.30.; but it does

not

not appear that any payments are made out of the rent either to the poor of Inkpen or for clothing poor men. If this be the house given by Stockwell, the corporation ought to be debited in their account with these charities for so much of the rent as is applicable to the school, as they have taken credit for the payment to the master of the whole salary of £. 30.

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Newbury
Corporation School,
continued.

No rent has been paid for the wharf since the year 1810, so that there are now eight years arrears of rent.

The account between the corporation and that part of the Blue School which was founded with Kendric's charity, and aided by Stockwell's rent-charge, stands thus :

RECEIPTS :

Forty-six years rent of the wharf, of £. 106 per annum, (allowing £. 6, paid annually to the churchwardens of Newbury) from 1765 to 1810 - - - - -	£.	s.	d.
	4,600	—	—
Forty-six years rent-charge out of the house in North Croft Lane, at 40s. a year, for the same period - - - - -		92	—
	<u>£. 4,692</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

DISBURSEMENTS :

Allowed to the lessees of the wharf for the same period of 46 years, for rates and taxes - - - - -	1,500	9	8
By payments for boys of the Blue School from 1765 to 1818 - - - - -	3,246	1	8
	<u>£. 4,746</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>

Leaving a balance due to the corporation, on the sums actually received, of £. 54. 11s. 4d. The arrears of the gross rent, however, amount to £. 816.

Note.—This account has been taken up from 1765, because at that period the receipts from Cowslade's School funds were first brought into the corporation accounts; but it might be taken from the original appropriation of the rents of the hospital in 1706.

From the year 1765 to 1803, 24 boys were educated in the school by the above-mentioned funds, instead of 20, the number mentioned in the original foundation in 1706. These four additional boys are supposed to have been sent in consequence of the donations of Clements, and Stockwell.

In the year 1803, the boys were reduced in number from 24 to 18, in pursuance of an order of the corporation in 1802, whereby it was ordered, that the saving of expense by the reduction should be applied in apprenticing boys from the school. But it is to be observed, that no boys have been hitherto apprenticed from such fund.

RICHARD COWSLADE'S FOUNDATION

For 10 boys, at the Corporation School, called The Blue School.

Richard Cowslade, by indenture of bargain and sale enrolled, dated 13th May 1715, granted to John Hore and eight others and their heirs, four closes of meadow, pasture, or arable land, lying at Greenham, Berks, containing by estimation 28 acres; and also a piece of arable containing 18 acres, on the common field of Greenham; in trust, that they should for ever pay for the education and schooling of 10 poor boys that should be born and inhabit within the said borough, to be chosen (after the death of Richard Cowslade) by the mayor and burgesses of Newbury for ever, and to buy all manner of clothing for such boys while they remained at school; their names, ages, and times of appointment to be entered in a book; such boys to be clothed, educated and taught (after the death of the said Richard Cowslade) as the mayor and burgesses should appoint, till they are fit to be placed out apprentices; and all vacancies among them to be filled up by the mayor and burgesses.

Cowslade's
Foundation.

The property of Greenham, although described in the original grant to contain 46 acres of land by estimation, is found, upon a recent survey and admeasurement, to contain only 37 acres and 15 perches; and these lands are
now

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continued.

now let under an agreement for a lease for 14 years, from Michaelmas 1812, at the rent of £.97. 2s. 6d.; but the tenant, Thomas Moss, has given notice to quit at Michaelmas 1818. The land-tax of £.3. 4s. is allowed out of this rent; the rent is stated to be high. There is a valuable right of common appurtenant to this property, on Stroud Green and Greenham Heath.

Mr. Samuel Slocock is the sole surviving trustee, under the last trust deeds of 11 and 12 July 1794.

It is worthy of observation, that although, by the deed of foundation, it was directed that the trustees should have the management of the funds, and the corporation should nominate the boys to the school, yet the corporation, by an order of the 28th of April 1762, directed that the trustees should have the nomination of the boys of this charity; and the practice has been, that the trustees have so nominated, whilst the corporation have had the management of the funds. Ten boys have been constantly clothed and educated from this fund; but it appears, upon a reference to the account between the corporation and this charity, that from Michaelmas 1763 to Michaelmas 1818, the whole amount of monies received by the corporation on the account of the charity, is £.2,729. 19s. 3d. and the whole expenditure for the same period, for the education and clothing of 10 boys at the school, is £.1,494. 18s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., leaving a balance in the hands of the corporation, due to this charity, of £.1,235. 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The expense of clothing and educating the 28 boys under the corporation and Cowslade's charities, amounted last year to £.101. 14s. 3d.; the aggregate being composed of the following items :

	£.	s.	d.
The schoolmaster's salary	30	—	—
Books (about)	5	—	—
Shoes	15	8	—
Clothing	51	6	3
	<u>£. 101</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>

JOHN KIMBER'S CHARITY, for the Education of Ten Boys of Newbury.

Kimber's Charity.

John Kimber, by will dated 26th March 1790, directed the trustees of his will to place at the Blue-school in Newbury, the 1st year after his death, such two poor boys of Newbury, of between the age of nine and ten years, as they should deem the most fit and proper objects of charity; and so on two boys of like description every year afterwards, until the number of 10 was completed; and that that number, when made up, should be continued for ever by supplying vacancies; but no boy should be continued for a longer time than five years; and he directed his trustees to pay for the education of such 10 boys, £.8 per annum, and so in proportion till that number was completed; he also directed that the boys should be under the same regulations as those appointed under Richard Cowslade's charity; that their clothing should be green; and when and as the said boys respectively should have been five years at the school, (or sooner if the trustees should think them competent,) he directed that the trustees should bind them apprentices to such persons and trades as they should think proper, with an apprentice fee not exceeding £.10; such payment to be made out of the interest and annual produce of his personal estate. And the testator, after making other charitable bequests, willed and directed, that if any surplus of interest or annual produce should remain, his trustees should apply the same for or towards the augmentation of all or any of the charitable purposes of his will, or any other charitable purposes whatsoever; so as the same be applied for the benefit of the poor belonging to the parish of Newbury.

The funds arising from this bequest are as follows :

	£.	s.	d.
£.10,400 - 4 per cents, producing an annual dividend of	416	—	—
£. 1,200 - 5 per cents	60	—	—
£. 1,100 - 5 per cents	55	—	—
	<u>£.531</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

In

In the year 1817 the sum of £.49. 10s. 2d. was expended in the clothing and educating 10 boys, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
For their schooling	-	-	14 12 4
Clothing	-	-	34 17 10
Total	-	-	£.49 10 2

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Newbury
Corporation School,
continued.

The boys are clothed in green, and the number of 10 is constantly supported, and they are apprenticed on leaving school.

The boys upon the several foundations of the corporation's, Cowslade's and Kimber's charities, form together, what is usually called The Blue-coat School at Newbury; they attend at a school-room which adjoins the church, and are taught by one schoolmaster reading, writing, and arithmetic.

They are the children of trades-people and poor persons, and are respectively appointed by the mayor on the corporation charity; by the trustees, as above-mentioned in Cowslade's, and by the trustees also on Kimber's charity.

For the tuition of the boys the schoolmaster receives £.25 a year in money, from the town clerk, as treasurer to the charities of the corporation and Richard Cowslade. He has a house also, worth £.5 per annum; and he receives £.8. per annum from Kimber's trustees.

He has filled this situation for 36 years, and it is with regret we state, that we have heard complaints of his inattention.

CHARITY OF JOHN AND FRANCES WEST.

The parish of Newbury has also the privilege of sending several boys and girls to be educated at the establishment of Christ's Hospital in London, under the gift of *John West* and *Frances* his wife.

West's Charities.

When a vacancy occurs, the parish is regularly informed of it from Christ's Hospital; notice is then given of a parish vestry, to be holden on the Monday se'night after the notice, for the purpose of filling up the vacancy; and the election takes place accordingly, by the vote of vestry.

The particulars of this charity will more properly form a part of the report on Christ's Hospital.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

This hospital is supposed to have been founded by a charter of King John, in the 17th year of his reign, anno 1216, (stated to be among the charter rolls in the tower of London,) who granted to the hospital, and the brethren at Newbury, a yearly fair there, on the day and morrow of St. Bartholomew.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital.

The hospital contains 24 almshouses, and a dwelling-house, with a school-room annexed thereto, having externally the appearance of a chapel. The funds of the hospital are stated to amount to £.700 or £.800 per annum, and to be applied by the corporation (the trustees) in the maintenance and support of the alms people.

A general impression prevails throughout the town, that a free grammar school was formerly connected with this hospital, which, if it ever did exist, is now fallen into disuse.

The following is the substance of the evidence we have been able to collect, respecting the existence of this alleged free school.

A copy of an extract from a certificate of an inquisition, made by Sir John Willeborne, Knight, and other commissioners, (for the particulars of which see the Appendix,) was produced from the chest of the corporation. The date of this inquisition does not appear, but it is said to have been made between the 27th and 37th of Henry the Eighth. In this extract no mention is made of a free school.

In the surrender of an old lease, dated 7th October, 43d Elizabeth, stated to be in the corporation chest, it is recited that a lease had been granted in the 1st and 2d Philip and Mary, of the chapel and hospital of St. Bartholomew, and

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Hospital,
continued.

all their messuages, lands, &c. by the master and brethren, to four persons for 61 years. And it is further recited, that on the 18th April, 40th Elizabeth, it was ordered and decreed by Sir Thomas Parry, Sir Humphrey Foster, and others, by virtue of the Queen's commission to them directed, pursuant to the statute 29th Elizabeth, that the interest of the said ground lease should remain for all the years thereof to the mayor, aldermen and burgesses, to be by them employed upon the relief of the poor co-brethren and sisters of the same hospital.

It appears from a deed in the office of the auditor of the land revenues, that in 30th Car. 2d, 1677, certain fee farm rents belonging to the crown were set apart, and reserved from sale, and settled for the payment and discharge of the several yearly pensions, stipends, salaries, corodies, rents, resolute and other perpetual payments, mentioned in certain schedules to the said deed annexed. The following entry appears in one of those schedules:

“ Stipend Ludimariorum Scholæ Gramatic. in Newberry exeun. de Cantar. ejusdem, £.12.”

The above-mentioned fee farm rents were probably reserved in pursuance of the statute of 22d Car. 2d. c. 6, sec. 14.

In an old paper, found amongst the papers of the Rev. Thomas Best deceased, late master of the school, it is stated, “ That in the records of the Augmentation Office, it appears there was a commission, dated 14th February, 2d Edward 6th,” that the commissioners found that Henry Wormestall devised lands of the yearly value of £.13. 9s. 8d. to certain persons, to the following uses, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
For rents resolut per annum	-	-	15 3
For tenth	-	-	12 — ¹ / ₂
For teaching the grammar school	-	-	12 2 4 ¹ / ₂
	£.13	9	8

In the same paper it is further stated, that by another record (the date not mentioned) in the same office, it appears there was another commission, by which it is found, “ That in Newbury there is an hospital, called St. Bartholomew, and that it is not known by whom it was founded; that the foundation was to have one priest to sing in the hospital, and to perform an annual obit, and to pray continually; and that the annual value of the lands was £.23. 1s. 8¹/₂d. to be applied as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Rents resolut	-	-	2 18 9
For the priest	-	-	4 — —
For two poor men	-	-	1 6 8
For repairs of hospital	-	-	14 16 3 ¹ / ₂
	£.23	1	8 ¹ / ₂ ”

The inference drawn in the said paper, from these two records, is, that the payment of £.12. 2s. 4¹/₂d. for teaching the grammar school, was distinct from the £.4 salary to the priest, though it was at that time contended by the corporation, that the latter was included in the former. We have directed inquiries to be made at the Augmentation Office, but have received no information relative to the last-mentioned commissions.

In an old churchwarden's book are the following entries. A note of the church goods, Anno Dom. 1622.

“ It. Three formes for free schoole scholers.”
Payments 1662.

“ Paid for six daies work for mending the free schoole gallery seats, 10s.”
Payments 1671.

“ For engrossing the terrier in parchment of all the gleeb lands belonging the rectory of Newbury, and the boundaries thereof; and an account of all the almshouses, their foundation and free school there.”

There is a copy of a terrier for 1672, in the hands of the rector of Newbury,
but

but no mention is there made of the free school; possibly the whole is not copied.

From an entry in the corporation books it appears, That on 23d October 1686, Richard Simeon, clerk, surrendered up his right to the free grammar school at Newbury, and Daniel Bevan, clerk, was elected and chosen by the corporation to be master of the school, who executed an agreement (*inter alia*) to teach gratis six poor children of the borough of Newbury, to be sent to him by the churchwardens and others, the overseers of the poor of Newbury for the time being, such as shall be first approved of by the said mayor, aldermen, and chief burgesses of the said borough, or the major part of them.

In 1692, on the resignation of Mr. Bevan, Benjamin Tassell, A. M. was elected schoolmaster of the free school, and entered into a similar agreement.

10th June 1723.—By a memorandum of this date it appears, that Mr. Tassell continued master of the school until this time, and claimed £.4 per annum for reading prayers at the school, which the corporation refused to pay, it not having been before demanded.

21st September 1724.—By a memorandum of this date it appears, that the Rev. Philip Morgan had been then master of the school for two years, and that it was agreed by the corporation, that he should receive the yearly sum of £.4 for teaching the free school, but his appointment is not found.

30th March 1764.—The Rev. Thomas Penrose, rector of Newbury, was chosen master of the free grammar school, in the room of Mr. Morgan, who had resigned. And it was ordered, "That the town clerk do acquaint the said Mr. Morgan therewith, and likewise do send an account thereof to the proper officer of the Exchequer, from whence such salary is payable."

This salary is not mentioned before in any of the appointments.

15th April 1766.—The Rev. Thomas Best was chosen master of the free grammar school, in the room of the Rev. Thomas Penrose, who had resigned, and afterwards entered into an agreement with the corporation to resign, if at any time it should happen that he had less than two scholars as boarders.

23d March 1768.—At a corporation meeting it was ordered, "That the money then due from the Exchequer to the corporation, should be equally divided between the Rev. Mr. Morgan and the corporation." And it was ordered, "That £.4 a year be paid to the Rev. Mr. Best, for reading prayers in the free grammar school of this borough, to the alms-people of St. Bartholomew's almshouses, for and during the pleasure of this corporation, and so long as he shall continue to read prayers there (being the same sum which Mr. Morgan formerly annually received for reading prayers)."

No account is found of any money received by the corporation from the Exchequer.

Mr. Best died in 1814. After diligent inquiry, we can find no instance of any scholars attending the school as free scholars; but Mr. Best educated many boys, for whose tuition he was paid by their parents. During his time part of the school was made into a parlour. No master has been appointed since his death. Mrs. Best, his widow, continued to live in the house, rent free, until about a year ago, when the corporation (having previously deferred the appointment of a master until they should be better satisfied respecting the original foundation of the school, and the town clerk having then reported, that he had caused search to be made in the records of the Augmentation Office, without obtaining any information respecting the free grammar school,) agreed to let the house to Mrs. Best, for £.20 per annum, from Michaelmas 1817. The rent is intended to be carried to the general account of St. Bartholomew's hospital.

Mr. Best received annually £.4 from the corporation of Newbury, as trustees of the hospital of St. Bartholomew, and £.5 from another charity called Raymond's Charity, for reading prayers to the alms-people twice a week; and also £.12 from the Exchequer. The last-mentioned sum has not been paid since his death.

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Newbury.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital.
continued.

County of
BERKS.

Newbury.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

We have been thus explicit in stating the substance of the evidence, relative to the existence of a free school, as forming a part of the original establishment of this hospital, because the subject is involved in obscurity.

Nothing leads us to infer, that a school was coeval with the foundation, or to conjecture as to the time when it was first established; there is however little reason to doubt, that a free school was in existence as far back as the year 1622. This opinion is grounded on the entries in the churchwardens' book, and strongly confirmed by the extract from the schedule annexed to the deed of 1677, found in the office of the auditor of the land revenues. It is also supported by the successive appointments of schoolmasters, since the 23d October 1686. From the same period, the house now occupied by Mrs. Best has been devoted to the purposes of a school; and the salary of £.12 per annum, which, considering the relative value of money, was probably no trifling sum when it was first given, appears to have been appropriated to the school-master.

We see no reason why the school-house should not, as heretofore, be used for the purposes of education, or at least why the rent received for it, and which is intended to be placed to the general account of St. Bartholomew's hospital, may not be so applied; and it is very doubtful, whether the salary from the Exchequer can legally be converted to any other purpose.

HUNT'S CHARITY.

Hunt's Charity.

Thomas Hunt, by will dated 19th June 1727, gave to trustees all his lands, tenements and hereditaments, in Greenham, Berks; and also a messuage or tenement at West Mills, in Newbury; and also the sum of £.40 in trust, to provide houses and weekly payments, and some clothing and fuel for three poor widows at Newbury; the said sum of £.40, to be laid out in the purchase of houses accordingly; such last-mentioned houses, and the house at West Mills, to be inhabited by the said widows as almshouses; and he directed that the surplus of the rents and profits of the trust estate, after payment of the said weekly and other sums of money, for the purposes above-mentioned, and after deductions for charges of repairs, and other expenses incident to the trusts, should be applied, by the trustees, for teaching poor children of Newbury to read; the weekly payments to each poor widow, to be 2s. 6d. with a power to the trustees to increase them, so as not to exceed 3s. weekly. The lands formerly consisted of an old inclosed farm at Greenham, in the parish of Thatcham, containing about 70 acres, which was exchanged under the powers of the Thatcham Inclosure Act (passed in 1811) for an estate at Ashmoor Green, in the same parish, containing about 65 acres.

The Greenham farm was let to Mr. Crofts (with whom the exchange was made) under a lease for 21 years, granted about 10 years ago, at the clear rent of £.94. 10s.; on the exchange, £.270 was paid by Mr. Crofts for the difference in value; some timber valued at £.250, stood on the Greenham farm, and as there was none on the Ashmoor Green farm, the value of the wood was the chief consideration for the money paid. The latter estate is tithe free. The Ashmoor Green farm was, at the time of the exchange, let to Mr. Richard Bew, of Thatcham, at the clear rent of £.100 per annum, for a term of years subject to a life, which dropped about three years ago, but the tenant agreed to continue to the end of the term of years, which expired at Michaelmas 1818.

Although the exchange took place under the valuation of two surveyors, one appointed by each party, we fear it has proved prejudicial to the charity. Previous to the time of our inquiry, the trustees had agreed to let the Ashmoor Green farm to Mr. Bew, for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1818, at the rent of £.70 per annum, without offering it in any manner to public competition, but upon a suggestion from us, that as we have received no evidence to shew that the annual value of the farm at Greenham, was less than at the time of the exchange, it must be inferred, that either the exchange with Mr. Crofts, had been disadvantageous to the charity, or that the agreement with Mr. Bew, reserved an inadequate rent; one of the trustees intimated to us, that Mr. Bew was willing to give up the farm at Michaelmas next, and that it should then be advertised to be let by auction, for a term from that time. The Ashmoor Green farm was stated, by a farmer of the parish, to be worth 30s. per acre.

Since

Since the exchange, a tenement adjoining the almshouses has been purchased for £.80, and upwards of £.400 expended in rebuilding the almshouses; after paying for a new trust deed about to be prepared, there will be a balance of about £.50, in favour of the charity. The widows were allowed 3s. a week, the extreme sum directed by the will, until 1808, since which time they have received 4s. a week each.

The annual expenditure for the almshouses, is about £.38; and the sum of £.26. 8s. was paid last year for the schooling, as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
For teaching 10 children - - - - -	4.	16.	0.
Ditto - - 4 ditto - - - - -	1.	12.	0.
For children taught at the boys Lancasterian school	10.	0.	0.
For ditto, at the girls - - - - -	10.	0.	0.

An annual sermon, as directed by the will, is preached at the Independent meeting, where Mr. Hunt himself used to attend.

COXHEAD'S CHARITY.

Francis Coxhead, by will dated 18th Nov. 1690, gave to trustees two messuages, situate at West Mills in Newbury, then in the possession of his two poor almsmen; and also a messuage, tenement, and lands, in the parish of Shaw; and also two acres of meadow ground in West-field, Newbury, in trust, that the two messuages at West Mills should be two almshouses; and to apply the rents of the other messuage and lands for the benefit and maintenance of the said poor men, (viz.) out of such rents to pay to them 2s. 6d. each per week, and to give them a black cloth gown once every two years; and every year two loads of wood or 30s. in money, a piece, at the discretion of the trustees. And the said testator also gave two messuages, situate at the east side of Bartholomew-street, Newbury, to the trustees, in trust, to sell them and apply the proceeds, after payment of his debts, legacies, and funeral expenses, in the purchase of lands to them and their successors; the rents of which should also be applied towards the maintenance of the said two poor men, and for the reparations of the almshouses, and for paying all expenses of the trust. And he declares his will to be, that if the property given to the trustees shall amount to above what is appointed for the two poor men, and the reparations of the almshouses and other necessary disbursements, that the overplus shall be expended by the trustees for the teaching such and so many poor children of Newbury to read and write, as the trustees should think most fit to receive the charity.

Coxhead's Charity.

The trust property consists of,

1st. A farm at Shaw, containing (according to an old particular in the books of the trustees) by estimation, 14 acres of coppice, and upwards of 21 acres of other land, let on an agreement for a lease, to George White, for 21 years from Michaelmas 1811, at the rent of £.40.

2d. Two acres in West-field, let from Lady-day 1811, to John Dowse, at the rent of £.8. 8s. per annum.

3d. About 16 acres at Enborn, let to William Hiscock, at £.32 per annum, for a term expiring at Michaelmas 1818, from which time his rent is to be increased to £.40.

4th. A garden in East-field, Newbury, and about half an acre in the Common-field, let to Edward Smith at £.10. 10s. per annum, from Michaelmas 1808, as a yearly tenant.

5th. A piece of land allotted under the Enborn Inclosure Act, containing about four acres, let to Samuel Skinner for 21 years from Michaelmas 1813, at £.4.10s. per annum. The tenant was at the expense of fencing this allotment.

These rents appear to be fair.

6th. The sum of £.180, lent on the note of Messrs. Bunney and Slocock, Bankers, Newbury, at 3 per cent interest, producing £.5. 8s. per annum.

7th. The sum of £.80, lent on the note of William Crofts (one of the trustees,) at 5 per cent interest, producing £.4. per annum.

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County of
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Newbury.

Hunt's Charity,
continued.

County of
BERKS.

Newbury.

Coxhead's Charity,
continued.

It is worthy of observation that these sums are lent on private security.

These sums at interest, the purchase money of the land at Enborn (being £.290. 10s.) and the purchase money of the land and garden occupied by Smith in 1784 (being £.200,) arose from sales of timber on the estate at Shaw. The total annual income arising from these several sources, amounts to £.112. 16s.

The expenditure for the almshouses for the last year, was £.27. 7s. The almsmen being allowed 4s. each per week, instead of 2s. 6d. as specified by the testator.

About 90 children are taught at different schools in Newbury, from this fund; and contributions are also made to Sunday schools, and to Lancasterian schools.

The particulars of the expenditure will be found in the Appendix, forming last year a total of £.119. 14s. 6d.

The excess of the expenditure beyond the income, which was last year upwards of £.14, has been provided for by the sale of timber; and there was at the time of our inquiry, a balance in the treasurer's hands of about £.130.

It is stated, that children of all religious persuasions are indiscriminately instructed; but a great majority of them are taught by dissenters from the church of England.

Mr. Coxhead, the founder, was a member of the Established church.

PADWORTH.

Padworth.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Brightwell*, as appears from a tablet in the church of Padworth, gave £.200, Old South Sea annuities, for teaching poor boys to read, write, and cast accounts; and for teaching poor girls to read, write, knit, and sew. The schoolmaster or mistress to be appointed by the churchwardens of this parish, with the approbation of the heirs and assigns of the late Christopher Griffith, Esq. and the said Elizabeth Brightwell.

The stock now stands in the name of Mrs. Catherine Griffith, deceased, and the dividends, amounting to £.6 per annum, are regularly received by her executor, General Griffith, and paid by monthly payments to a schoolmistress; who for that sum teaches 12 boys and girls to read, and the girls to sew. She is allowed to take other scholars. There is no school-house belonging to the charity.

PANGBOURN.

Pangbourn.

John Breedon, of Pangbourn, Esq. by his will dated 24th March 1685, gave to his executors and their heirs a piece of ground in Pangbourn, containing half an acre, on which he had built one messuage, which he appointed to be for a free school-house and habitation for a schoolmaster for ever. And he also gave to them a rent-charge of £.40 per annum, free of taxes, out of his estate at Pangbourn, in trust that £.25 per annum thereof should be paid to the schoolmaster, who was to live in the house, and to be appointed by the lord of the manor of Pangbourn from time to time; which schoolmaster should teach and instruct, freely and without charge, the youth or boys of the said parish, especially of the poorer sort, not exceeding 12 at one time, to read English, and to understand the Latin tongue if desired thereunto, and writing and arithmetic, and the church catechism. The children to be chosen by the lord of the manor. And the testator desired that the ministers for the time being of Pangbourn, Englefield, and South Moreton, should, once or twice a year, visit the school, and inquire whether the boys were well taught, with power to reform every default or neglect of the master; and if the master persisted in such default or neglect, and the lord of the manor neglected to displace the master, or to appoint the boys, the said ministers to act for him.

The residue of the said £.40, being £.15 per annum, to be employed once in every two or three years towards apprenticing the said boys to some good trade; the said £.15 to be put into safe hands, with the approbation of the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of Pangbourn, till wanted.

Mrs. *Dibble*, by will dated 6th May 1800, gave to the churchwardens of
Pangbourn

Pangbourn £.100, 3 per cent South Sea annuities, to be by them applied for and towards the repairs of the free school of Pangbourn.

County of
BERKS.

Pangbourn,
continued.

The master occupies the school-house and garden and receives £.25 a year from the lord of the manor, for which he teaches 12 children reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the church catechism. He is stated to be competent to teach them Latin if required to do so. The remaining £.15 a year of the rent-charge of £.40 is paid by the lord of the manor to the churchwardens, and placed by them at the bank of Stephens and Co. at Reading, till wanted for the purpose of apprenticing boys. From the very inaccurate mode in which the churchwardens accounts, relating to this charity, have been kept, we have had some difficulty in ascertaining the payments of this £.15 a year. We believe, however, that the whole has been paid by the Rev. Dr. Breedon, or his trustees, since he became lord of the manor in 1782; but it appears to us that Richard Mattingley, who was churchwarden of Pangbourn for seven years prior to Easter 1818, has received this payment for seven years, but has accounted for the same for six years only; and that he is, therefore, indebted to the charity in the sum of £.15.

There is no satisfactory evidence of this payment having been regularly made previously to 1782.

From a book kept by the rector of Pangbourn, relating to this charity, it appears, that as far back as the year 1745, a dispute, between John Breedon, Esq. then lord of the manor, and the ministers appointed by the founder to visit the school, who have from time to time exercised a power of examining the accounts respecting the previous payments, induced Mr. Breedon to publish an explanation of his conduct; and up to that time we think that the account may be considered as balanced, with the exception of 18s. then due to Mr. Breedon.

The last-mentioned John Breedon, Esq. died in 1776, and was succeeded in the possession of this manor and estate, by his son John Breedon, M. D. who died in a state of insolvency in 1782; on his death the present possessor, the Rev. Dr. Breedon, became entitled thereto as a devisee in remainder, under the will of John Breedon the father of the last owner.

In 1791, Dr. Breedon made an entry in this charity book of several boys who had been apprenticed, with the amount of the premiums paid with each, from 1747 to 1774. He states that this list was compiled from counterparts of indenture, accidentally found by him in the manor house, and was not intended by him, nor ought to be considered as a statement of the whole amount paid for apprenticing boys, during the time included in it. A note found in Mr. John Breedon's (the father) hand-writing, coincides with the former part of this list, and shews that from 1744 to 1751, eight boys had been apprenticed at the expense of £.74. 10s.; which, added to the above-mentioned 18s. left a balance of £.29. 12s. in the latter year, due from him to the charity. The total amount of the premiums accounted for by this list, is £.210. 10s.; but from 1745 to 1782 (both inclusive) there would be due to the charity, at £.15 a year, the sum of £.570; the difference between these two sums (being £.359. 10s.) remains unaccounted for, except the above 18s. Repairs appear to have been done to the school in 1757, to the amount of £.6. 10s. 10d. which were probably paid for out of this fund. In September 1793, a meeting of the visitors took place, at the request of Dr. Breedon, none having been held before that time since 1745; and shortly afterwards Dr. Breedon paid to the rector and churchwardens £.97. 10s. being the correct balance due from him at that time from 1782, with £.2. 10s. as a gift to make up £.100, for which they gave a receipt. At a meeting of the visitors, in 1795, a complaint was brought before them by John Green (one of the churchwardens who had signed the above-mentioned receipt, and with whom Dr. Breedon had been involved in another dispute) of this sum of £.359. 10s. being due to the charity. The visitors recommended a reference to counsel, which took place, but no further proceedings were had; the other parishioners, with the exception of Green and his son-in-law, having refused to join in a suit of chancery against Dr. Breedon. We are not aware of the existence of any other evidence as to the state of this balance. We apprehend, that if this payment has not been made, the estate remains liable to the charge in the hands of a subsequent possessor; but it would be in the discretion of the Court of Chancery to say from

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continued.

from what period the account ought to be taken. As no regular account has been kept of the payments, it would be extremely difficult for the present owner to ascertain the true state of the balance; it is reasonable to suppose that more may have been expended from this fund than is accounted for. But on the other hand, as there was in 1751 a balance in favour of the charity, of £.29. 12s. which had arisen in seven years, and as the same possessor enjoyed the estate 25 years from that time, and his successor held it six years, being much involved in debt (and during those six years, there is no evidence of any one boy having been apprenticed,) we think it probable that this charity has not received from the estate the whole to which it was entitled. We do not feel ourselves warranted in coming to any more determinate conclusion. In 1809 the sum of £.60. 10s. was expended from the apprenticing fund, in the repairs of the school-house. No authority is to be found in the will for this expenditure; but there is no provision for repairs, except the small donation of Mrs. Dibble.

By a regulation of the school, the boys must not be more than seven years of age, when admitted into the school, and many of them are taken away by their parents before they are old enough to be apprenticed; in consequence of which, few boys have been apprenticed for some years past.

One hundred pounds, 3 per cent consols, was purchased in 1797, out of money in the hands of the bankers, and is now standing in the names of trustees. The dividends are received by the bankers, and form a part of the balance in their hands, amounting, in December 1818, to £.63. 6s. for which no interest is paid. The stock bequeathed by Mrs. Dibble, is vested in a trustee; the dividends thereof are applied to the repairs of the school.

READING.

THE BLUE COAT SCHOOL.

Reading.
Blue Coat School.

In the report of this charity, the several donations directly given to the Blue Coat School, will be first stated in the order of their respective dates; and secondly, the donations applicable to Hall's School, which was united to the Blue Coat School in 1796.

ALDWORTH. 1.—*Richard Aldworth*, Esq. by his will dated the 21st of December 1646, gave to the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of Reading, £.4,000, to purchase lands of the clear yearly value of £.215. 6s. 4d. or of an annuity issuing out of land to that amount; and he also gave to them a house and appurtenances in the parish of St. Mary, Reading, adjoining the church-yard, in trust (amongst other charitable uses) to pay £.20 a year to a learned divine, to preach a weekly lecture at Reading, who was also to attend once a week, or oftener, to instruct the children in religion. And also in trust to pay for the education and bringing up of 20 poor male children, and for their meat, drink, and clothing, at the rate of £.6. 13s. 4d. for each child; the same to be paid quarterly to the schoolmaster, for defraying such charges; and also to pay to the schoolmaster (to be appointed by the mayor, aldermen and burgesses) £.30 a year, for teaching the said 20 children directed to be maintained and clothed, and 30 more poor children of Reading, to read, write and cypher, but without the advantages of clothing and maintenance. All the children to be chosen by the mayor, aldermen and burgesses, and two of the said children to be apprenticed every year, with a premium of £.6. 13s. 4d. each, and others (being above seven years of age) to be chosen in their place. The children to be educated in the schoolmaster's own house, and provided with meat and drink, and also with fit clothing (their upper garment to be a blue coat and blue cap) as the children in Christ's Hospital, London, are dieted and clothed. The testator also directed, that if the yearly revenue to be purchased with the said £.4,000, should be more than sufficient for the maintenance of 20 children, with the schoolmaster, and the other charitable uses of his will, according to the proportions before appointed, so many more children should be maintained in the school as the surplus would maintain.

By a codicil to his will, dated the 15th of February 1647, he directed that bedsteads and bedding for the children should be allowed out of his estate, by the

the treasurer of Christ's Hospital for the time being, but it does not appear what estate was thus charged, nor that any such allowance has ever been made.

In 1657, the sum of £.2,000, part of the said £.4,000, and in 1660, the further sum of £.1,900, were laid out by the corporation in the purchase of lands. In 1658, a lease for 99 years (if three lives should so long live) of the site of the present school-house, was purchased by them with a part of this fund, but the precise amount of the purchase money does not appear. In 1723, the present school-house was built at the expense of about £.300, and in the same year, Anthony Blagrove, Esq. granted a lease thereof for 500 years, at the rent of £.8 a year, and a fine of £.8 every 10 years.

The lands so purchased by the corporation, consist of

1st. A farm called Lancelevy, at Sherfield-upon-Loddon,	A.	R.	P.
in Hampshire, containing - - - - -	187.	1.	0.
Aftermath - - - - -	18.	2.	16.
2d. A farm called Marshalls, at Sherfield aforesaid, con-			
taining by estimation - - - - -	123.	0.	0.

Lancelevy was in 1661, let by the corporation to William Bowles, for 99 years, without impeachment of waste of timber and trees, at the rent of £.108. This lease was assigned in 1662, by Bowles, in consideration of £.147. 15s. to William Fielder; and again in 1688, by Fielder, in consideration of £.303. 4s. 6d. including manure and utensils in husbandry, to Daniel Chase, in whose family it remained till 1811. It is probable that Marshalls was also let for the same term, at the rent of £.88, but not without impeachment of waste of timber, as some timber was sold from that farm by the corporation, during the term. The two farms were let by one lease, in 1762, for 50 years, from Michaelmas 1761. In 1779, this lease was surrendered, and separate leases granted for the remaining 32 years, at the rent of £.108 for Lancelevy, and £.88 for Marshalls. On the expiration of these leases in 1811, the two farms were offered, by advertisement, to be let together by tender, but no letting then took place, and they were soon afterwards let to William Lanson, who now occupies them under an agreement for a lease for 21 years, at the rent of £.400 a year, to be increased at the end of three years to £.500. The rent of £.400 has been paid by the tenant, but the additional rent of £.100 has not been demanded, the corporation conceiving that he would not have been able to pay it. We have reason to believe, that £.400 is at the present time, a fair rent. A quit rent paid for Marshalls, is allowed to the tenant. At the time of the change of tenants in 1811 and 1812, an allowance of £.70 for chalk for manure, and £.120 for not ploughing pasture which he had laid down, and the ploughing of which would have injured the farms, was made to the outgoing tenant, and the sum of £.200 was allowed to the incoming tenant for repairs, only £.60 being paid by the outgoing tenant for dilapidations. This is stated to have been done under the advice of a surveyor, on the part of the corporation.

The house in St. Mary's parish, mentioned in the will (together with three small houses, since built upon a small slip of land, supposed to have been originally appurtenant to that house) was let by lease, dated the 16th of August 1813, to John Pearce, the present tenant (on the surrender of a lease, at the same rent and with the same covenants) for 99 years, if three persons should so long live, at the rent of £.2. 12s. with a covenant from the corporation, if any of the said three persons should die, to renew the lease on payment of a fine of £.2. 12s. for a similar term, and under the same rent and covenants. The earliest lease produced of these premises, appears to have been granted under the same rent and covenants, on the 25th of March 1725, in consideration of the surrender of a former lease. The four houses included in the lease, are estimated by a surveyor, to be now of the yearly value of £.37. 10s.; but improvements, adding considerably to the value, have been made in this property at the expense of the present tenant.

The weekly lecture has not been established, in pursuance of the directions of Mr. Aldworth's will. The £.20 a year, intended for the lecture, has been applied to the school, and the other charitable purposes mentioned in the will. The annual expenditure for those other purposes, being for bread and clothing for the poor, amounts at this time, to £.27. 17s. 4d.

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No poor children, in addition to the 20 directed by the will to be maintained and clothed, appear to have been taught on this foundation.

RICH. 2.—*Sir Thomas Rich*, Bart. by his will dated the 16th of May 1666, gave to the borough of Reading, £.1,000, to be laid out in the purchase of lands, to maintain with the rents six poor boys in Mr. Aldworth's hospital, upon condition that the mayor and burgesses should admit three of the said six boys, to be made choice of by the landholders of the parish of Sonning, in the county of Berks, inhabiting there; the lord of the manor to be one; such three boys to be of the parish of Sonning. On the corporation failing to admit or maintain such three boys from Sonning, the testator gave the trust property to Christ's Hospital, London.

This sum of £.1,000 was laid out, in 1670, in the purchase of lands at Streatly, in the county of Berks, which, previously to an inclosure in 1814, consisted of 140 A. 0 R. 35 P. but now consist of 110 A. 0 R. 38 P. being exonerated from tithes.

These lands, with a house and buildings thereon, were let in 1762, to George Bayley, on a lease for 50 years, from Michaelmas 1761, at the rent of £.54; and it seems probable that the rent had not then been increased from the time of the original purchase. George Bayley assigned this lease for the last 16 or 17 years of his term, in consideration of about £.800, to William Stone. On the expiration of that lease, the lands were offered by advertisement, and were let by tender for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1811, at the rent of £.260, to the same William Stone, who underlets them to Edward Shepherd at the same rent.

The assessments upon this estate for the expenses of the inclosure, amounted to the large sum of £.610. 3s. 9d.; and the commissioners were in the receipt of the whole rents from Lady-day 1815 until that sum was paid. The sum of £.30. 10s. has been lately returned by these commissioners to the corporation.

Notwithstanding this deficiency of funds, the three boys from Sonning have been constantly admitted into the school.

MALTHUS. 3.—*William Malthus*, by his will dated the 16th of November 1700, after certain bequests, directed that the residue of his estate should be sold, and the produce laid out in the purchase of lands; the rents, in the first place, "to go and be applied to the maintenance and education of 10 poor boys; and that the same sum be allowed and paid out of the said rents, and "no more than what is paid for the maintenance of the Blue Coat boys at the "school at Reading," to which school he wished the aforesaid boys to be added; such boys to be chosen by the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of Reading, and to wear green instead of blue coats, marked W. M. He also gave to the vicar of Reading 20s. a year, to preach a sermon to the boys, which is preached accordingly. And the testator desired the bishop of Sarum to consider of a method for the distribution of the residue of the rents amongst the poor of the parish of Blewbury, in the county of Berks.

In 1707, certain lands at Noke, in the county of Oxford, of considerable annual value, the particulars of which are stated in the report of the school at Blewbury, were purchased by the trustees appointed for this charity by the bishop of Sarum. From that time an annual sum of £.90 was paid by the same trustees of that charity to the corporation, for the maintenance and education of 10 boys in the Blue Coat School, and £.1 for a sermon, till 1811, when the annual payment was increased to £.181, and again reduced in 1816 (as appears from the minutes of the trustees of the Blewbury charity) to £.161. But the corporation do not appear to have been aware of this reduction, and claim a balance, to make up the annual payments of £.181 to Michaelmas 1817, of £.110. 10s. According to the calculation of the Blewbury trustees, one half year's payment only would be due to Michaelmas 1817, amounting to £.80. 10s.

It is stated on the part of the corporation, that not having a copy of Mr. Malthus's will, nor being acquainted previously to our investigation, with the provisions of it, the annual payment of £.91 was considered by them as a rent-charge, and that they were unable to account for the increase of it to

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£. 181. They have also supposed that 11 boys ought to be educated on this foundation; the latter error has probably arisen from the allowance originally made having been sufficient, previously to the increased expenditure on account of the school, which will be noticed in a subsequent part of this report, for the maintenance and education of that number. The payments to the corporation by the trustees of Malthus's charity, during such increased expenditure, not having been regulated by the actual cost of maintaining the boys on this foundation, it will be found, by reference to the accounts of the receipts and expenditure, in the Appendix, that such actual cost has, during the last 21 years, considerably exceeded the sums received from the Blewbury trustees, although the number of boys in the last few years has been very deficient, there having been in 1814 only three boys on this foundation, in 1815 four, in 1816 two, and in 1817 none. It should, however, be observed, that this payment was in arrear for three years ending the 25th March 1817, which arrears were not paid till March 1818.

Whatever may be considered as a fair balance of the accounts between the corporation and the trustees to the present time, we think that in future the number of 10 boys on this foundation ought to be kept complete, and that the reasonable expenses of maintaining such boys ought to be defrayed from the funds of this charity, which are now amply sufficient for that purpose.

The distinction in the colour of the dress of the boys, directed by Mr. Malthus, is not attended to; an adherence to this provision would have the effect, probably intended by the founder, of constantly shewing that the number of boys is complete,

POTTENGER. 4.—*John Pottenger*, by his will dated the 6th of June 1711, gave to the Blue Coat School, Reading, after the death of his sister, Elizabeth Sherwood, a rent-charge of £. 15 a year, payable out of a messuage and lands at Blossom's End, in the parish of Tylehurst, in the county of Berks, for the maintenance in that school of two of the poorest boys of St. Lawrence, to remain until they should be of age fitting for apprentices; and he appointed the minister and overseers of the poor of the parish of St. Giles to elect such boys into the school.

Mrs. Sherwood died in 1732. Previously to 1797 this rent-charge was paid by the owner of the estate to the schoolmaster, and was then nearly sufficient to cover the expense of maintaining two boys in the school. It does not appear by whom the boys were then chosen. Since that period it has been paid to the corporation, who have also elected the boys generally from the borough of Reading, without reference to their being of the parish of St. Lawrence. This alteration in the mode of payment was probably made in consequence of the increase of the expenditure on account of the school in 1797.

The rent-charge is regularly paid by John Wilder, Esq. the owner of the estate at Blossom's End. This fund is now inadequate to the maintenance of even one boy in the school.

WEST. 5.—*John West*, by a codicil to his will dated the 9th January 1719, directed, that after the death of his wife, £. 1,000 of his orphan debtors stock, and by a subsequent codicil, that £. 200 of the same stock should be sold by his wife's representatives, to raise money for the purchase of lands, to be approved by the master wardens and commonalty of clothworkers in London, and to be conveyed to them in trust, to expend the rents and profits for harbouring, maintaining and educating at this school, six boys, born in Reading; two in each of the three parishes, to be chosen by the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of Reading. The boys to be clothed in blue clothes, not to be taken earlier than seven, nor continue later than 15 years of age, and to be taught, if it might be obtained, the several sorts of learning as the boys in Christ's Hospital London, but at the least English, Latin, writing, and some arithmetic; to be brought up in the doctrine of the church of England, and to be fed, clothed, governed, and put forth apprentice in the same manner as the boys at Christ's Hospital, as far as circumstances would admit; and until a purchase could be found, the testator directed the produce of the stock to be applied to the same trusts, and that £. 1 should be annually paid for a sermon. He also gave to the Clothworkers' company, certain fee farm rents in the county of Northampton, in trust, that £. 5 thereof

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thereof should be applied by the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Reading, to provide a new suit of clothes both woollen and linen, shoes, stockings and hat, and all things, for each boy at the time he should leave school, and the residue, if any, for the necessary service of the boys.

The £.1,200 orphan debtors stock have not been laid out in land, as directed by the will, but were in 1815 sold, and the produce laid out in the purchase of £.1,078. 8s. 11d. four per cents, and £.613. 6s. three per cents, now standing in the name of the Clothworkers' company, the annual dividends on which amount to £.61. 10s. 6d. The orphan stock before its sale, produced annually about £.50. 13s. The fee farm rents, after deducting land-tax, are paid to the corporation by the Clothworkers' company. They have not been appropriated to clothing the boys on leaving school, but have, together with the dividends on the stock, been carried to the general account of the school. The whole produce of Mr. West's bequests is inadequate to the support of six boys in the school. The annual sermon directed by the will is regularly preached.

LEGGATT. 6.—*John Leggatt*, by his will dated 24th March 1786, bequeathed £.50 for the benefit of the Blue Coat School. In 1791 the corporation received £.56. 12s. for this legacy; and in 1802 laid out £.67. 8s. 6d. in the purchase of £.100 three per cent reduced.

SIMEON. 7.—*Edward Simeon*, Esq. by his will dated 13th December 1810, gave £.100 to the Blue School, which was laid out in the purchase of £.161. 15s. 11½d. three per cent consols. The above-mentioned donations are all that are directly given to the Blue Coat School.

HALL. 8.—*John Hall*, by his will dated the 31st December 1696, gave to the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of Reading, a rent-charge of £.25 a year, payable out of his messuages and lands at Caversham, Oxfordshire. He also gave to them seven little messuages, situate on the east side of Chain-lane, Reading, and (after the death of his wife, to whom he gave a life estate) a messuage and lands at Englefield, in the county of Berks; a messuage and lands at Silchester, in the same county; and the remainder of his terms of years in a messuage called The Elephant, and another messuage called The Anchor, both situate in Reading, in trust to sell the Anchor, and with the produce of the sale to convert the two lower tenements in Chain-lane into one, for a schoolmaster, and to place therein a decayed tradesman, and in default thereof some other fit person to teach three poor boys, to be nominated by the mayor, aldermen and burgesses, to read, write, and cast accounts, with a salary of £.5 a year, and once in two years a cloth cloak value 40s. The three boys to be of the age of 14 or 15, one out of each of the three parishes of Reading, and to be placed with the schoolmaster, who was to provide lodging and diet for them, for one year, for which he was to receive out of rents of the lands, and the rent-charge aforesaid £.18 a year, and for shoes and stockings for the boys, £.1 a year; at the end of the year, the boys to be apprenticed, with a premium of £.6, and a bible for each boy. The testator also gave the other five of the seven tenements in Chain-lane, as almshouses for poor persons, with certain allowances to them; and he gave £.1 to the town clerk, for keeping the accounts; and he requested the mayor, aldermen and burgesses, and the rector of St. Mary's, the rector of St. Giles's, and the vicar of St. Lawrence's, Reading, to meet yearly on Thursday in Whitsun week to view the accounts, and to apply the overplus (if any) in increasing any of his charitable devises, and in case of deficiency to reduce any of them. He also desired, that after the death of his wife, the mayor, aldermen and burgesses would from time to time renew the lives on which the term in the Elephant was determinable, and cut down and sell timber from the said lands for such renewals, and for repairing the messuages before devised.

The rent-charge of £.25 a year, subject to a deduction for land-tax, is regularly paid out of the estate at Caversham by Mr. John Stevens. The messuage and the lands at Englefield, which, from papers in the possession of the corporation, appear to consist of 27 A. 1 R. 4 P. of old inclosure, and 23 A. 3 R. 12 P. of land lately inclosed, were let by lease (in which the quantity of land was not specified) to the late Bernard Wright, Esq. for 42 years, from Michaelmas 1778, at the rent of £.40 a year, with the addition since 1802 (when the land-tax was redeemed out of the funds of this charity, at the price of £.95) of £.4. 13s. 4d. the amount thereof, and they are now agreed to be let to Richard Powlett Wright Benyon,

Benyon, Esq. on a surrender of the old lease for 21 years from Michaelmas 1817, at the rent of £.70 a year.

The property at Silchester was let by the corporation, by lease dated the 3d April 1729, for 99 years, at the yearly rent of £.7. 10s. subject to deductions for land tax and a small quit rent.

By that lease it appears to have consisted of a messuage or tenement, and closes of land, containing by estimation 12 acres. The lease is now vested in William John Barton.

At our suggestion the corporation have procured and transmitted to us a valuation of this property; which, according to the report of the present tenant, consists of only 8 A. 3 R. 21 P., with three tenements and gardens, (the quantity varying considerably from the description in the lease,) and which is estimated by a surveyor to be of the yearly value of £.16.

The lease of the Elephant was renewed after the testator's death; and attempts appear to have been made for a further renewal, by the corporation, in 1721, but it was not then renewed; and it expired in 1741, by the death of the survivor of the three persons on whose deaths the term was determinable, although the corporation continued to hold the lease till 1775, at the rent of 42s. 6d. which had been reserved by the lease.

The Anchor was sold, and the two houses in Chain-lane converted into a school-house, and used as such till 1796; when it was agreed by the mayor and corporation, and the incumbents of the three parishes, that Hall's Charity should be added to and incorporated with the Blue Coat School. The boys were accordingly removed there; and this school-house is now rented by the managers of a charity called The Reading Dispensary, at the yearly rent of £.7. 7s.

The accounts of Hall's Charity were audited in 1777, when a balance of £.273. 15s. 11½d. was laid out in the purchase of £.353. 17s. old South Sea annuities, now standing in the names of the mayor and aldermen. And again, in 1798, there was an audit, when a balance of £.103 was carried to the general account. No audit has been held since that time. It was intended that an audit should have taken place at Whitsuntide last; but in consequence of the vacancy of one and the absence of the incumbent of another of the benefices, of Reading, it was not then held. The payments from Hall's fund, for purposes not connected with the school, amount to about £.30 a year.

NORWOOD. 9.—Mrs. *Ann Norwood*, by her will dated the 22d of July 1794, gave the residue of her personal estate, after the death of her niece, Ann Hepzibah Witton (who died in 1807,) to the trustees for the time being, of the school or almshouse called Mr. Hall's Almshouse, in trust, that the same might be continued or placed out on government securities; and that the yearly income thereof might be for ever applied for the better support of the master or masters of the said school, and in placing out apprentice boys educated in the said school, in such proportions and manner as the trustees should from time to time direct.

The niece died in 1807. On the 20th August 1808, the following stock was transferred to the corporation by Mrs. Norwood's representatives, as the residue of her property, £.700, four per cents; £.322. 19s. 8d. and £.151. 17s. three per cent consols, and £.405, three per cent reduced. In 1809 these stocks were consolidated and invested in £.1741. 9s. 8d. three per cent reduced, now standing in the name of the corporation. An additional sum of £.50 has lately been received from Mrs. Norwood's representatives (having been before omitted by mistake,) and is intended to be laid out in the same stock.

The transfer of Hall's Charity (which has since received this addition of Mrs. Norwood's donation) to the Blue Coat School, although it appears to have been made, by the corporation and the incumbents of the three parishes, with a view to the general interest of both charities, was not authorized by the donor of the former, and has been attended by some effects injurious to that foundation. For as the expenditure of the whole establishment has since the time of the union been carried to one general account, and has, as will appear from the accounts hereinafter mentioned, exceeded the united income, the

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number of boys on this foundation has, in common with the others, fallen short, although the funds have always been more than sufficient to defray the charges properly applicable thereto.

It is also to be observed, that the advantages which Mr. Hall intended to bestow on the master of a separate establishment, and which, at the time of the union and previous to the addition of Mrs. Norwood's donation, appear not to have been considerable, necessarily fail of effect, in consequence of their being no such person to receive those benefits.

But as far as relates to the three boys on this foundation, who may be considered the primary objects of the testator's bounty, it appears to us that they may have equal or rather superior advantages of instruction, maintenance, and accommodation, in the present united state of the schools. In order, however, to secure these advantages, we think it highly desirable that the accounts of this charity should be kept distinct from those of the Blue Coat School; and that the audit directed by the founder should take place annually. If at such audit the corporation and the incumbents shall feel themselves authorized, and shall think proper, in the exercise of the discretionary power given to them of applying the surplus of the funds to the increase of the founders charities, to appropriate the same in making up the deficiencies which must necessarily arise in those endowments of the Blue Coat School, the income of which consisting only of rent-charges and the interest of stock, is inadequate to the support of the number of boys intended by the respective founders of each, much benefit would be derived to the general establishment. These deficiencies exist principally in West's and Pottinger's gifts.

From the best information that we have been able to procure, we are induced to believe that all the lands belonging to the different foundations before enumerated, are let at rents equal to their value, with the exception of the houses in the parish of St. Mary's, forming a part of Mr. Aldworth's donation; and the property at Silchester, forming a part of Mr. Hall's donation, which have been already noticed. All the tenants are now under agreements to repair the buildings on their respective lands.

The following is a statement of the annual income which will in future be applicable to the expenses of this establishment, if Hall's Charity shall remain united with the Blue Coat School.

	Rent, Dividends, &c.	Deductions and Payments for Purposes not connected with the School.	Clear yearly Income applicable to the School.
ALDWORTH:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lancelevy and Marshall's - - - - -	400 — —		
Quit Rent for Marshall's - - - - -	- - -	— 5 4	
Pearce's Houses in Reading - - - - -	2 12 —		374 9 4
Disbursements not connected with the School - - - - -	- - -	27 17 4	
SIR T. RICH:			
Farm at Streatley - - - - -	260 — —	- - -	260 — —
MALTHUS:			
Payment from the Blewbury trustees, on a supposed average of £.21 for each boy, and £.1 for a sermon	211 — —		
Sermon - - - - -	- - -	1 — —	210 — —
POTTINGER:			
Rent-charge from Tylehurst - - - - -	15 — —	- - -	15 — —
WEST:			
Dividends on £.1,078. 8s. 11d. four per cents, and £.613. 6s. three per cents - - - - -	61 10 6		
Fee farm rents - - - - -	6 5 5		
Land tax for d ^o , about - - - - -	- - -	1 3 —	65 12 11
Sermon - - - - -	- - -	1 — —	

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	Rent, Dividends, &c.	Deductions and Payments for Purposes not connected with the School.	Clear yearly Income applicable to the School.
LEGGATT:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Dividends on £.100, three per cent reduced - -	3 — —	- - -	3 — —
SIMEON:			
Dividends on £.161. 15s. 11½d. three per cent consols	4 17 —	- - -	4 17 —
HALL:			
Rent-charge from Caversham - - - - -	25 — —		
Land tax for D ^o - - - - -	- - -	3 2 6	
Land at Englefield - - - - -	70 — —		
Land at Silchester - - - - -	7 10 —		
Land tax for D ^o , £.1. 4s.; quit rent, 3s. 6d. - -	- - -	1 7 6	85 19 2
Rent of the late schoolhouse - - - - -	7 7 —		
Dividends on £.353. 17s. old S. S. Annuities - -	10 12 2		
Disbursements not connected with the school, about -	- - -	30 — —	
NORWOOD:			
Dividends on £.1,741. 9s. 8d. three per cent reduced	52 6 6	- - -	
Dividends on stock to be purchased with £.50, not yet laid out, about - - - - -	1 18 —	- - -	54 4 6
			£. 1,073 2 11

The schoolmaster is appointed by the corporation, and has a salary of £. 50, an allowance for a servant, of £. 6, and maintenance for himself, his wife and servant; all the boys are elected by the corporation, (except the three from Sonning) and notice is given in the three churches of such elections; they are elected from 11 to 13, and stay till they are 14 years of age. They are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and are boarded, lodged and clothed, without any expense, except that they are expected, at their entrance into the school, to bring shoes and stockings, or to pay £. 1. 1s. in lieu thereof.

We have not been able to trace from the corporation books, or other evidence, that any apprentices have been put out from Aldworth's Charity, as directed by his will, nor from any other of the above-mentioned funds, except Hall's, from which 34 boys appear to have been apprenticed since 1798, and to some of them Bibles have been given. The boys from Sonning are apprenticed by the trustees of another fund, given by the same Sir Thomas Rich, for the benefit of that parish. And there is a fund given by Archbishop Laud, for apprenticing poor boys of Reading, of which many of the boys of this school have had the advantage; nearly the whole of them are apprenticed. The usual premium is, at this time, £. 20.

The provisions and other articles necessary for the maintenance of the boys, are, at the present time, purchased by the schoolmaster, and a monthly account of the expenditure with the vouchers, is regularly submitted to the chamberlain of the hall revenues, (an annual officer of the corporation) whose duty it is to check that account, and pay the amount of the bills; and payments are made for this purpose to the chamberlain, by the receiver of the revenues of the corporation. An annual abstract of the sums so expended by the schoolmaster, is also delivered by him to the chamberlain, who is allowed the amount on the audit of his accounts, with some other charges for the master's salary, rent of the school, repairs, &c. &c.

In 1810 and 1811, an attempt was made, which was found very disadvantageous to the establishment, to maintain the boys on a contract with the master, at £. 19 a year for each of 35 boys.

Extracts from the books of the corporation, which contain the receiver's and chamberlain's accounts, shewing the sums received and expended on account of

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of the Blue Coat School from 1797, and of Hall's Charity from the last audit of the accounts thereof in 1798 to Michaelmas 1817, with an abstract of the particulars of expenditure for two distinct years, and an account of the number of boys on each foundation from 1797 to 1817, will be found in the Appendix. In these accounts, the sums received for timber, sold from the lands of Aldworth's and Hall's Charities, during that time, are included.

Previously to 1797, the ordinary income arising from the endowments of the Blue Coat School, (Hall's Charity not having been united with it till 1796) was rather more than equal to the charges upon it.

The great increase in the price of the necessaries of life which took place about that time, must have frustrated any attempt to maintain the full number of boys (which was then 45) with the same income; and it naturally became a question, whether the more prudent mode of proceeding would not have been to reduce the number on those foundations, which were then rendered unequal to the charges upon them; a different course was pursued; the numbers were for some years kept complete, and a new and more expensive system of management was likewise introduced by Mr. Blandy, a member of the corporation, since deceased, who was permitted to have the direction of the expenditure for seven or eight years, instead of its being annually transferred to each succeeding chamberlain, as before.

We have not been able to obtain either the vouchers or any accurate account of the particulars of the sums applied to the purposes of the school during this period, and can only form a judgment upon the propriety of this increased expenditure, from its consequences. The result was, that the charity became indebted to the corporation, and this debt continued to increase from 1797 till 1812. Since 1812, this debt has been diminished by the increase of the rents of the charity estates, and by a very considerable reduction in the number of boys, there having been in 1814, only 18 boys; in 1815, 17 boys; and at the time of our investigation of this charity in September 1818, 22 boys.

From the summary of the accounts, which will be found in the Appendix, it will be seen, that from 1797 to 1817, the expenditure on account of the united charities, exceeded the receipts by £1,167. 2s. 0½d.

We have already stated, that previously to 1797, the ordinary receipts were fully equal to the ordinary expenditure, but we find, that between 1787 and 1796 there were extraordinary receipts, arising from falls of timber on Lancelevy farm, amounting to £.796; and it is stated, on the other hand, that there were extraordinary payments from 1780 to 1797 for repairs, &c. of the school, amounting to £.416; the difference between these two sums being £.380, is admitted, on the part of the corporation, to have been due to the charity in 1797, from which time the account is taken up, and to form a set-off against the above-mentioned excess of expenditure since 1797.

It also appears, that during the existence of the property tax, the corporation have allowed to the tenants of the charity lands, larger sums than they, as landlords, were liable to pay, which excess, to the amount of £.179. 18s. 10d. has not been refunded to them. It may be doubted, how far they are entitled to claim from the charity the excess so allowed.

It is further to be observed, that the accounts of the charity for the year 1818, not being complete at the time of our investigation in September, are not included in the documents furnished by the corporation; and that, in consequence of the small number of boys in the school in that year, the income must have greatly exceeded the expenditure, which surplus ought to be taken in further diminution of the balance due to the corporation.

Questions may arise upon these deductions; and it is therefore difficult to state with accuracy, the present balance between the corporation and the charity; but we apprehend that, on a complete adjustment of the accounts, the debt due to the corporation will be found to be very much reduced.

For the future, we are inclined to think that the income before stated will be sufficient for the maintenance of the entire number of 47 boys on the several foundations, and for the other charges, and that there will remain a surplus for apprenticing some of the boys. The present schoolmaster has calculated the average

average annual expense (including the master's salary, maintenance, &c.) at £2.24 for each boy; but these calculations were made at a time when the number of boys was very deficient. If the school were full, the boys might certainly be maintained at a lower average expense.

County of
BERKS.

Reading.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Edward Simeon, Esq. by his will dated 13th December 1810, gave to the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of Reading, £2,500 in trust, to invest the same in the public funds, or upon government or real securities, and to apply the produce in or towards the aid, support and benefit of a certain institution established at Reading, then in its infant state; by which the children of its poorer inhabitants are weekly, on a Sunday, instructed; and the children of which institution, called The Sunday Schools, have been accustomed, on the day on which the mayor of Reading is elected, to attend divine service, at St. Lawrence church, in their new clothes.

Sunday Schools.

This sum was invested by the mayor and burgesses, on the 6th July 1813, in the purchase of £.4,044. 18s. 11½d. stock in the three per cent consols, the dividend of which is £.121. 6s. 11d.

This school in 1817, when the children were last clothed, consisted of 151 boys and 197 girls. The children in part are clothed once in two years by the corporation, out of these funds. The boys are provided with cloth dresses and hats; the girls with frocks and bonnets.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Queen *Elizabeth*, by charter, in the 2d year of her reign, granted certain lands to the mayor and burgesses of the borough of Reading, in consideration, amongst other things, and to the intent "that the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the aforesaid borough of Reading, and their successors, shall henceforth in future annually acquit us, our heirs and successors, from ten pounds to be paid yearly to the master of the free school within the borough aforesaid, for the time being, for his stipend and salary."

Grammar School.

In a subsequent part of the same charter, there is a recital that a school, or grammar school, founded and built by her Majesty's predecessors, was in the borough for educating the boys of the inhabitants of the same borough, and others, in literature; and a grant to the mayor and burgesses to nominate and elect, and from time to time, for reasonable cause, to remove and expel the master.

This is the earliest document in the possession of the corporation.

This annual sum of £.10 is regularly paid to the master.

This school is situate in the parish of St. Lawrence.

There is a further benefaction given by the will of archbishop *Laud*, about the year 1640, towards this school; who appointed as special visitors to his charities, the vice chancellor of Oxford, the president of St. John's, and the warden of All Souls.

GIRLS GREEN SCHOOL.

This school is situate in the parish of St. Lawrence; it was originally founded by subscription, for the benefit of the three parishes of Reading, and is still in part supported by annual subscription, and the collection at a sermon. Several benefactions have been given to it, of which the smaller sums have been expended in the yearly accounts, the larger have been funded. The following stock, belonging to this charity, is now standing in the names of trustees, in the old South Sea annuities, £.900; three per cent consols, £.3,500; the yearly dividends of which amount to £.132. The Rev. *John Spicer*, by his will dated 30th July 1784, gave to the vicars of the three parishes of Reading two leasehold houses in Gutter-lane, Reading, held under the churchwardens of St. Lawrence there, in trust, after repairing the same, to pay the overplus rents in augmentation of the fund for the maintenance and education of poor girls of the said three parishes, during all the testator's interest therein.

Girls Green School.

The vicars were in receipt of the rents of these houses for nearly 20 years; but

County of
BERKS.

Reading.

Girls Green School,
continued.

but it being then discovered by the residuary devisee of the testator, that the devise thereof was void, under the Mortmain Act, the trustees were obliged to refund such rents, and to give up possession of the houses.

Twenty-one girls are educated, maintained, and clothed, seven from each of the three parishes of Reading; the schoolmistress is allowed £.63. 10s. quarterly for the expenses of the establishment, making yearly - £.254

The repairs, taxes, insurance, articles for clothing, and other contingencies, amount yearly to about - - - - - 50

£.304

This school is under the management of the incumbents of the three parishes, and the mayor and senior alderman of Reading; and the accounts are audited annually.

NEALE'S SCHOOL.

Neale's School.

Joseph Neale, by will dated 8th October 1705, devised to his executors and trustees the residue of his real and personal estate, in trust, to dispose of the same for several pious uses mentioned in his will, or such other charity as they should think fit.

By a decree in Chancery under this will, dated 20th June 13th Anne, the master's report, approving of a proposal for establishing a school at Pottern, in Wiltshire, was confirmed, subject to a condition, that if the trustees should see fit they might transfer the trust property to the support of any other charitable school within the diocese of Sarum; and the Rev. Francis Fox and Henry Hoare were, by the court, appointed trustees of the said charity. The said Francis Fox survived the said Henry Hoare, and on the 22d May 1714, being then vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, established two charity schools for boys and girls in that parish, being in the diocese of Sarum, according to the provision made by the said master's report, and transferred the trust funds for that purpose.

The funds of this charity consist of £.314. 5s. 11d. South Sea stock, now standing in the names of trustees; the dividend arising therefrom, being £.11 per annum, is paid to a schoolmistress, who teaches 25 very young boys and girls to read, in a school-room belonging to the corporation, for which no rent is paid.

WEST'S CHARITY.

West's Charity.

John West and *Frances* his wife, by deed in 1720, gave certain houses and fee farm rents to the governors of Christ's Hospital, London, in trust, to maintain and educate together with the other children of the said hospital, and to apprentice certain children of the parishes of St. Lawrence, St. Giles, and St. Mary's, Reading. The particulars of this gift will more properly form a part of the Report on Christ's Hospital. The children are elected from the three parishes of Reading, to Christ's Hospital, by vote of vestry, on notice given by the governors of the hospital of vacancies having occurred.

SANDHURST.

Sandhurst.

John Moseley, Esq. of Richmond, Surrey, by will dated 8th August 1773, ordered two guineas to be paid yearly out of his estate at Sandhurst, so long as the same should continue in the Moseley family, towards paying for the schooling of the poor children of the said parish.

John Moseley, Esq. the present proprietor of the estate, pays £.2. 12s. by half-yearly payments, to a schoolmistress, for teaching six children of the parish to read.

EAST SHEFFORD.

East Shefford.

This parish is entitled to send children to the school at Thatcham, under Lady *Frances Winchcomb's* endowment (for the particulars of which see the report on the parish of Thatcham;) but on account of its distance from the school, it derives no benefit from the charity.

WEST SHEFFORD.

West Shefford.

This parish is entitled to send one boy to the school of Chaddleworth, under the will of *William Saunders*; for the particulars of which see the report on the parish of Chaddleworth.

SHINFIELD.

SHINFIELD.

County of
BERKS.

Shinfield.

Mrs. *Mary Spicer*, by will dated the 8th of October 1697, gave a messuage and lands at Dedenham in the parish of Shinfield, in trust, that the minister and parish officers of Shinfield should receive the rents, and apply them "in teaching 10 poor children of that parish to learn to read the Bible, and to learn the catechism, called The Assembly's Catechism."

The premises consist of,		Rent.
3A. 3R. let to Daniel Headland	- -	£. 5 12 6
2A. 1R. let to James Pillar	- -	3 7 6
		<hr/> £. 9 — — <hr/>

This sum of £.9 is paid to a schoolmistress, who teaches 15 boys and girls (the number having been raised from 10 to 15, in consequence of an increase of rent about four years ago) to read the New Testament, and to repeat the Church catechism.

The children usually go from this school to another school in the same parish, founded by Mr. Richard Pigott, who, by will dated the 29th of April 1709, appointed the bishop of Sarum, and the vicar of Shinfield for the time being, for ever, to be governors and supervisors of the trustees of his charity.

SHRIVENHAM.

STRATTON'S SCHOOL.

Thomas Stratton, by deed in 1703, gave certain land in Shrivenham, in trust, to permit the vicar of Shrivenham, and his successors, to enjoy the same, so long as he and they should pay to the trustees the yearly sum of £.4. The trustees were empowered to enter upon the said land, in case of waste committed by the vicar; and they were directed to apply the said rent, in and about teaching and instructing to read English, and to write, such children of poor parents residing in the tithing of Shrivenham, as the heirs of the donor, or in their default his trustees, or in their default the churchwardens and overseers of the poor should direct.

Shrivenham.
Stratton's School.

Of the land thus given, a small part was exchanged in 1754, and the rest in 1770, with Lord Barrington, for other land; in lieu of which, and of the vicar's allotment in Longcott, a farm in Shrivenham called Pennyhook and Stonefield, was allotted to the vicar of Shrivenham in 1797, under the Longcott Inclosure Act.

The annual charge of £.4, is duly paid to a schoolmaster, appointed at a vestry meeting, for teaching 10 boys, who are appointed by the vicar, to read, write and cypher. These boys are chosen from the tithing of Shrivenham, and are taught in a school-house purchased for the purpose at the expense of the parish, aided by private subscription.

VICAR'S SCHOOL.

In the year 1788, an old chapel at Watchfield being ruinous, was taken down under a faculty from the bishop, and the materials being sold, the produce was invested in the purchase of £.260. 4s. 1d. three per cent consols. The dividends having been applied for several years to various charitable uses, a deed of trust was executed in 1817, whereby it was declared that the said stock was held in trust to receive the dividends, and pay over the same to the vicar of Shrivenham for the time being, to be by him applied towards the education of the poor children of Watchfield, in such manner as he should think fit; the said vicar regularly rendering an account of his receipts and disbursements to the bishop of the diocese at his visitation.

Vicar's School.

In pursuance of this trust, the dividends amounting to £.7. 16s. per annum, have been since duly received by the vicar of Shrivenham, who applies the same to the education of six children of Watchfield, in a day-school, at 12s. each per annum, amounting to £.3. 12s. and of as many other children as will attend at a Sunday school in the same hamlet, for which he pays the sum of £.3. 18s. per annum; the remaining 6s. it is intended to lay out in the purchase of books for the children. They are all taught to read and say the catechism.

SMITH'S

County of
BERKS.

SMITH'S SCHOOL.

Shrivenham.
—
Smith's School.

Richard Smith, Esq. who died in February 1818, having in his life-time expressed a wish that the interest of £.100, should be applied after his death to the schooling of poor children of Watchfield, that sum was accordingly invested after his death, by his son-in-law and executor, John Dixon, Esq. in the purchase of £.129. 4s. 10d. three per cent consols; and a trust was declared in October 1818, that the vicar of Shrivenham for the time being, should apply the dividends to the education of such poor children of Watchfield as he should think fit, rendering an account when called upon, to the overseers of the poor of Watchfield.

At the time of this investigation in December last, the dividend had not become due; but in anticipation of the payment, six children who were placed at school by Mr. Smith in his life-time, have been continued; and it is intended to apply the dividends to the payment of the mistress's salary, and to the purchase of worsted to be supplied to the children for knitting stockings.

SONNING.

Sonning.

Sir Thomas Rich, Bart. by his will dated the 16th of May 1766, gave a farm and lands at Shiplake, in the county of Oxford, to be settled upon such of the parishioners as feoffees, as his heir should appoint, in trust, that £.20 a year of the rent should be "for the maintenance of a schoolmaster in Sonning, to teach poor there, gratis, to write and read English;" the residue of the rents to go for the yearly clothing and placing out three poor boys of Sonning apprentices in London. The schoolmaster to be elected, and for reasonable cause removed by, and the boys to be put forth at the choice of, the minister and landholders of Sonning, inhabiting there; the lord of the manor to be one.

— *Payne*, by his will dated the 11th of November 1709, gave £.5 a year, being part of a rent-charge of £.10 a year, issuing out of a farm called Payne's Farm, at Eye and Dunsden, in the county of Oxford (the residue of the rent-charge being given to other charitable purposes,) for putting apprentice one boy from the free school of Sonning, over and above the gift of Sir Thomas Rich.

The farm at Shiplake consists of 23 A. 31 P. of inclosed land, and 46 A. 36 P. of common field land, with a cottage and barn upon it, and was let by tender about three years since to Edward Bullock, who now occupies it as tenant from year to year, at the rent of £.66, subject to deduction for land tax 18s., quit rent £.1. 11s., and for repairs about £.6, which reduce it to about £.57. 10s. The vicar of Sonning has the management of the funds, with the occasional assistance of some of the landed proprietors of the parish.

There have been between 30 and 40 boys on the foundation, but at present there are only 20. The decrease in numbers appears to be in part owing to the schoolmaster not being a fit person for the situation. He receives the salary of £.20 a year, directed by Sir Thomas Rich's will, and an additional gratuity of £.3 a year. He takes other scholars, whose friends pay for their education. It is stated that it is difficult to procure a good master for so small a salary.

The residue of the income, after payment of the master, is applied to apprenticing poor boys of Sonning. The boys of the parish educated in the Blue Coat School at Reading, on Sir Thomas Rich's foundation, (for the particulars of which see the Report of the Blue Coat School at Reading,) are considered the first object, and as many more are put out as the funds will admit. On an average about five boys are apprenticed in two years, and the usual premium is £.14. They are apprenticed in London if places are found for them. The apprentices are not clothed from the charity, but usually by the parish. From there having lately been fewer candidates for apprenticeship, there is a balance in the vicar's hands of about £.110. He expects also to receive about £.25 for timber sold on the estate, and proposes to invest £.125 in the funds, with a view to an increase of the schoolmaster's salary.

Dame *Harriet Read*, who died in 1813, by her will gave the interest of £.500, old South Sea annuities, the interest of one city bond bearing interest at £.4. 10s. per cent, and £.200 sterling, to be laid out at the discretion of the minister

minister of Sonning, towards clothing, or apprenticing, or educating such poor children in the parish of Sonning as he should think proper objects.

This fund has been applied by the vicar for clothing poor children, and no part of it has been expended in education.

County of
BERKS.

Sonning,
continued.

SPARSHOLT.

THE KINGSTON LISLE SCHOOL.

Abraham Atkins, Esq. by deed in 1788, gave certain lands and messuages in the parish of St. Olave's Southwark, to trustees, in trust, to apply a moiety of the rents and profits for the better support and maintenance of the school at Kingston Lisle for the education of children, by paying such moiety towards the repairs of the school and augmenting the salary of the master of the said school, or either of them, in such manner as the trustees should think fit, upon condition that the master should constantly be a minister or member of the Baptist congregation there. The particulars of the premises which were thus given, will be found in the Appendix to the report on the Mazepond school, in the parish of St. Thomas, Southwark, to which the other moiety of the rents was to be applied. It will also be seen in that report, that the clear moiety of these rents amounts to the sum of £.63. 7s. 7½d. This moiety is paid to the master of the school at Kingston Lisle, who is of the Baptist congregation, and teaches reading, writing, and arithmetic, to as many of the children of that tithing, both boys and girls, as are able to attend. The girls are also taught needlework,

Sparsholt.

Kingston
Lisle School.

The school is kept in a house given by Edward Martin Atkins, Esq., in exchange for one less convenient to the charity, which was given by Abraham Atkins, Esq. in his life-time.

EDMONDSON'S SCHOOL.

It appears from the books of the corporation of the governors of the Charity for relief of the poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, (at their office in Bloomsbury-place, London,) that *Richard Edmondson*, in the year 1713, proposed to the corporation to give them a class lottery ticket of £.125, they giving their bond for payment of £.2. 10s. annually for ever to the vicar and churchwardens of Sparsholt; which proposal was accepted by the corporation, at a court held on the 20th October of that year; and at a subsequent court held on the 1st June 1714, the bond was executed accordingly.

Edmondson's
School.

This annual sum of 50s. has been regularly paid by the corporation to the vicar and churchwardens of this parish, by whom it is applied to the instruction of eight boys and girls in reading.

STANFORD.

John Hutton, by deed in 1750, gave to trustees the sum of £.21 in trust, to pay the interest for ever for teaching poor children, whose parents should be legal parishioners of Stanford, to read the Holy Scriptures and repeat the Church catechism; such children to be appointed by the trustees. *William Shilton*, one of the trustees of Mr. Hutton's said charity, by his will in 1753, gave to the minister and churchwardens of Stanford, and their successors, £.120 in trust, to place out the same at interest on such securities as they should think proper, and yearly apply one-half of the interest to the education of such and so many poor children of Stanford, to be taught in the English tongue, in the town of Stanford, as the said trustees should judge proper.

Stanford.

In the year 1764, these sums were united, and laid out in the purchase of 10 acres of common land, in the common fields of Wantage; in lieu of which, an allotment of 8 acres 3 roods was awarded in 1804, under the authority of the Wantage Inclosure Act.

This land is at present in the occupation of Rice Frinder and Daniel Frinder, under a lease granted to them for 21 years from the 11th October 1804, at the annual rent of £. 10. 18s. It is stated, that this rent was the fair value of the land at the time of granting the lease, but that it may, probably, admit of some increase when the term shall expire.

County of
BERKS.Stanford,
continued.

This sum being duly apportioned, yields for the income :

	£.	s.	d.
Of Hutton's donation	£. 1.	12s.	6d.
Of Shilton's	£. 9.	5s.	6d.
	£. 6	5	3

An intermission of the school took place some years ago, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring a master; during which interval there was an accumulation of £. 16. 0s. 5d. which being placed out at interest, produces the further annual sum of 16s. making with the portions of rent above mentioned, a total of £. 7. 1s. 3d.

This sum is paid to a schoolmaster, who has also the benefit of collections made at church, to the amount of £. 4 or £. 5 a year, and who teaches 25 boys and girls to read and say the catechism.

STEVENTON.

Steventon.

John Anns, by his will in 1811, gave the sum of £. 150 to trustees, to be invested in the public funds, and the dividends (after deducting charges) paid yearly for ever to the officiating minister, churchwarden and overseers of the poor of Steventon, to be by them applied to the education of as many poor children of the parish of Steventon as the interest would admit. He also gave the further sum of £. 60, to be in like manner invested, and the dividends paid to the same persons, to be by them applied towards a Sunday school, for the education of as many poor children of the said parish as the interest would admit.

The sums thus given by the payment of the legacy duty of 10 per cent, were reduced to the sum of £. 189, which, with the addition of a further sum of £. 10, given for the use of the poor, was invested in the purchase of £. 220. 3s. 10d. navy five per cent annuities, producing the clear annual income of £. 10. 19s. 11d.; of this sum £. 10 is paid to a master for instructing 12 boys and girls in a day school, and other boys and girls in a Sunday school, who are all taught to read, and, if desired, to write and cypher; the residue is applied to the use of the poor.

STREATLEY.

Streatley.

It appears by an inscription in the church of this parish, that *Mr. Richard Tull* left, by will, £. 2 to put four children to school, and five shillings for the purchase of books, to be paid out of an estate called Southridge, annually for ever. This estate lies in the parish of Streatley, and is in the occupation of a *Mr. Tull*, its owner, who pays the annuity to a schoolmaster of Basildon, for teaching eight poor boys and girls of the parish of Streatley, to read, write, and say their catechism. The children are appointed to the school by *Mrs. Tull*. Five shillings are annually laid out in the purchase of books for the children.

SULHAMPSTEAD ABBOTTS AND SULHAMPSTEAD BANNISTER.

Sulhampstead
Abbotts,
and Sulhampstead
Bannister.

A lady, who does not wish her name to appear, has lately endowed a Sunday school at Sulhampstead, for the education of poor children of the parishes of Sulhampstead Abbots and Sulhampstead Bannister, or the neighbourhood, with the sum of £. 350, which has been invested in the purchase of £. 570. 5s. 3d. three per cent consols, in the names of six trustees, who have executed a declaration of trust, dated the 25th of September 1816, containing regulations for the management of the charity; a copy of which deed is hung up in the school.

The lady who founded the school superintends it, and expends upon it considerably more than the income of the trust funds.

She has also given a school-room and a house, for the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, which are vested in the same trustees.

SUTTON COURTNEY.

Sutton Courtney.

Edmund Bradstock, by his will in 1607, gave a messuage and three yard lands to trustees, for a term of 2,000 years (after certain estates since determined,)

mined,) in trust, to appoint a godly, learned, and sufficient schoolmaster, to teach and instruct in true religion and learning always 20 scholars, of the poor inhabitants, sons of Sutton Courtney and Appleford; which scholars should be appointed by the said trustees, who were thereby empowered, upon the death or departure of the said schoolmaster and scholars, or any of them, upon any just and sufficient cause, to be allowed by the vicar and churchwardens of Sutton Courtney and Appleford for the time being, to place, displace, and appoint another schoolmaster and scholars, so that the number of 20 scholars might still continue. And for the maintenance of every schoolmaster so to be appointed, the trustees should permit and suffer him to enjoy and occupy the yearly profits and commodities of the said messuage and three yard lands, so long as he should lawfully remain there. And every such schoolmaster should dwell in the said messuage for the better performance of his duties. And the schoolmaster was directed to procure some learned man to preach a sermon, in Sutton Courtney, on Whitsunday yearly, and to pay him 10s.

County of
BERKS.

Sutton Courtney,
continued.

The land is situate in Appleford, and contains about 40 acres. It produced the yearly rent of £.45, on a lease of 24 years, which expired about 10 years ago. It is at present in the occupation of William Candwell, the schoolmaster, who estimates it at the yearly value of £.50. The messuage in Appleford, which has an orchard belonging to it, and which he estimates at £.5 per annum, is also in his occupation.

The whole profits are applied to his own use, with the exception of the annual sum of 10s., which he pays in pursuance of the will of the donor, for an annual sermon.

It appears that, by some regulation, 13 of the boys ought to be taken from Sutton Courtney, and seven from Appleford; but as of late years the proportion from Appleford has failed, it would be advantageous to supply the deficiency from Sutton Courtney.

At the period of this investigation, in November last, the school consisted of 13 boys from Sutton Courtney, and two from Appleford. They are appointed by the trustees, and are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic.

THATCHAM, BUCKLEBURY, AND EAST SHEFFORD.

Lady Frances Winchcomb, by deed dated 30th June 1707, gave to trustees a parcel of ground, in Chapel-street, in the parish of Thatcham, together with a decayed chapel standing thereon, which she had directed to be repaired, in trust, to stand seised for the use of a schoolmaster, and for 30 poor boys, to be educated therein; and she also gave to the same trustees a rent-charge of £.53, issuing out of the manor, farm, and grange of Thornhill, in the parish of St. Mary Westport, Wilts, and out of a close of meadow or pasture ground in the deed of endowment mentioned, in trust, to pay £.20, part thereof, to the schoolmaster for the time being, who was to be appointed by herself during her life, and after her decease, upon any vacancy, by her trustees; in consideration of which salary the schoolmaster was to teach gratis 30 poor boys of Bucklebury, Thatcham, and Little Shefford, Berks, reading, writing, and casting accounts. And she directed that £.20, other part of the said rent-charge of £.53, should be divided into three equal parts by the trustees, and disposed of in apprenticing three poor boys, to be nominated by her during her life, and afterwards by her trustees; and she also directed, that £.10, other part of the said £.53, should be laid out by the trustees in buying Bibles, Common Prayer Books, the whole Duty of Man, and other useful books for the said poor scholars. And she also directed, that of the remaining £.3, parcel of the said £.53, the sum of 40s. should be applied for repairs of the school, and 20s. for the refreshment of the trustees, at an annual meeting to be held for passing the accounts, and other matters respecting the charity; and she gave a power to the trustees to make rules for the government of the school; and also a power for the appointment of seven persons of the communion of the church of England as trustees, upon the death of any four trustees. The estate out of which the rent-charge issues, is now in the occupation of Mr. Stephen Neat. The school appears to have been opened about the year 1713, and continued open a few years; but in consequence of the attainder of Lord Bolingbroke, who was owner of the estate charged, and also sole surviving trustee of the school,

Thatcham,
Bucklebury, and
East Shefford.

County of
BERKS.Thatcham,
Bucklebury, and
East Shefford,
continued.

school, the affairs of the charity came under the direction of the Court of Chancery. In 1741 arrears were recovered sufficient to purchase £.1,406.9s.7d. old South Sea annuities; but no further proceedings were had towards the establishment of the school, until by a decree of that court, dated 26th July 1793, a scheme was confirmed on the master's report, by which the school-master's salary was fixed at - - - - - £.50 per annum for the education of 40 boys.

Expenses of books and stationary at	-	-	-	-	15
Clothing	-	-	-	-	60
Fuel	-	-	-	-	10
Dinner	-	-	-	-	3
Repairs	-	-	-	-	7
Apprenticing with a fee not exceeding £.15	-	-	-	-	60
					<u>£.205</u>

The present fund consists of the rent-charge	-	£.53	—	—	per annum.
Dividend on £.5,159. 15s. 8d. old South Sea annuities, arising from accumulations	-	-	154	15	10
			<u>£.207</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>10</u>

The school was re-opened on the 24th June 1794, and is now administered according to the above-mentioned decree of Chancery. The parish of Little Shefford, however, by reason of its distance, being six miles from the school, derives no benefit from the charity; and the chapelries of Greenham and Midgham, parts of the parish of Thatcham, which have distinct poor rates and overseers, are considered as not entitled to send children to the school; these chapelries have no endowed school, but it does not appear that they have ever claimed to participate in the charity.

Forty boys are clothed and educated; the schoolmaster teaches them upon the Madras system, and educates in addition 40 or 50 boys; in consideration of which he receives £.10. 10s. per annum, raised by subscription.

The boys are taught reading, writing and arithmetic; and five or six of those on the foundation are annually apprenticed, with a fee of £.10. It is difficult to find masters for so small a premium. By the scheme of 1793 the fee was not to exceed £.15; the applications, however, were so numerous, that it became necessary to reduce it to £.10; and now when the premium exceeds £.10 (as it generally does,) the parents of the boys pay the excess. The funds are not sufficient to apprentice all the boys who leave the school; those who are not apprenticed receive £.1 or more to fit them out for service.

TYLEHURST.

Tylehurst.

The Rev. *Thomas Sheppard*, D. D. (who died in January 1814) by a codicil to his will, gave £.20 a year out of his personal estate for establishing a school at Theale, in the parish of Tylehurst, for teaching poor children to read and to learn their catechism according to the church liturgy, on the Madras system; the master to be appointed by the testator's widow during her life, and after her death by the rector of Tylehurst.

No school has yet been established in pursuance of this bequest, but a plan is now in agitation for forming a general school for the parish of Tylehurst, of which it has been proposed that Dr. Sheppard's benefaction should form the basis, to be aided by subscription. In furtherance of this plan the widow and executrix of Dr. Sheppard has offered to build a schoolhouse at her own expense, and intends to settle the above-mentioned £.20 a year, with the accumulation of interest, according to the direction of Dr. Sheppard's will.

UFFINGTON.

Uffington.

There is a school in this parish, the foundation of which is involved in great obscurity. An inscription on a tablet, in Woolstone chapel (without date) favours the presumption that it was founded by the will of *Thomas Saunders*; and the inscription of the year 1636, on the schoolroom, seems to indicate the date of the building.

It

It appears that the will of a Thomas Saunders, of this parish, was proved at Oxford, in 1644; on consulting which it is found to contain small bequests to the poor of Uffington and Woolstone, but makes no mention of the school. It must therefore have been founded in his lifetime, if, as is generally supposed, it was founded by him; but there are no documents in the parish that give any light on the nature or extent of this original foundation.

County of
BERKS.

Uffington,
continued.

The property which is at present applied to the support of the school, consists of the following particulars; viz.

17 A. 24 P. of land in Uffington, allotted under an inclosure act, and now in the occupation of John Mattingley, as yearly tenant, at the rent of - - - - -	£. s.
A small close of about half an acre, in the occupation of Edward Cook - - - - -	36 —
Two cottages intended for the master's residence, now let to the parish officers for the use of the poor - - - - -	1 15
	4 —
	<u>£. 41 15</u>

The whole of these rents are received by the schoolmaster to his own use, who also lets the premises under the authority of the churchwardens, by whom he is appointed. They may therefore be considered as the full value of the respective premises.

The master teaches twelve boys from Uffington, and six from Woolstone, who are appointed by the churchwardens, to read, write and cypher.

Before the inclosure took place, by which the value of the land was enhanced, the number was eight from Uffington and four from Woolstone, which coincides with the number and proportion directed by one of the orders inscribed on the tablet in Woolstone chapel. But in other respects those orders do not appear to have been observed (see Appendix;) nor do we know the authority that belongs to them.

WALLINGFORD.

The town of Wallingford contains the four several parishes of Allhallows, St. Mary the Moore, St. Leonard, and St. Peter.

Wallingford.

It has a free school for six scholars, supported by an annuity of £. 10, the gift of *Walter Bigg*, Esq. We have been unable to find the deed by which this benefaction was originally given, although diligent search was made by our direction in the corporation chests, in which, from an entry in an antient minute book of the corporation dated 3d August 1725, we had reason to believe it had been deposited. This minute book commences in 1648.

This school was probably established about the year 1672, for we find in the book above referred to, an entry dated 18th May 1672 (for which see the Appendix) acknowledging the receipt of £. 50 from the fraternity of St. John the Baptist in London; of which £. 32. 10s. was for erecting a free school, £. 2. 10s. for the schoolmaster, and the remaining £. 15 to be distributed to the poor. And in May 1675 is another entry, stating £. 10 to have been paid to the schoolmaster from Bigg's charity. At this day the mayor of Wallingford for the time being, receives annually from the company of Merchant Taylors, or fraternity of St. John the Baptist in London, £. 20 (as being the charitable gift of *Walter Bigg*, Esq. deceased, for which he gives a receipt, stating that £. 10 thereof is for the use of the schoolmaster of the free grammar school of the borough, and the other £. 10 for the use of ten poor people of the same borough. This sum becomes due at Christmas, and is regularly paid over by the mayor to the schoolmaster; and in consideration of it, the latter teaches six boys (the children of such as cannot afford to pay for their education) to read, write and cypher, and English grammar. The schoolmaster is appointed by the mayor and aldermen; and as the number of free scholars is equal to that of the aldermen, each alderman appoints a boy in his turn. The parents of the free school boys pay for nothing but their pens, ink and paper; the latter are eligible from each of the four parishes. The present master, Mr. William Faulkner, is allowed to teach others besides the free boys; he is a dissenter, but states that the free boys are with their friends on Sundays.

R

There

County of
BERKS.

Wallingford,
continued.

There is at present no school-house belonging to the charity, but it appears that in the year 1717, the corporation purchased the remainder of a term of 51 years, from Lady-day 1697, in a house of which the reversion was in themselves, for the sum of £.90; that the purchase money consisted of £.60, then remaining in the hands of the chamberlain of the borough, being principal and interest due from the endowment of the free grammar school appointed by Walter Bigg, Esq. and reserved by the mayor and five aldermen, (the trustees) to be laid out in the purchase of a house for the use of the school; the remaining £.30 were lent by Eleanor Keate, and the house was assigned for the residue of the term in trust (subject to the payment of the £.30 to Eleanor Keate) for a residence for the schoolmaster of the free grammar school for the time being.

Upon the expiration of this lease, a new lease dated 27th September 1748, was granted of the same premises, by the mayor and burgesses, in trust, for the schoolmaster for the time being (subject to a debt still subsisting thereon) for the term of 31 years.

On the 21st July 1780, when the last mentioned lease had expired, the mayor and burgesses granted a lease of the same premises for 40 years, from Michaelmas 1780, in consideration of £.120, at the rent of £.1. 4s. 2d. to Henry Fludger, to whom they have since sold the reversion.

By the permission of the corporation, the schoolmaster has occasionally taught his pupils in the rooms over the town hall; and there is an order, of the date of the 15th September 1687, of the mayor, aldermen and burgesses, directing that the same should be for ever applied for the purpose of the schoolmaster, he paying a pepper-corn rent yearly, the chimney-money, and keeping the glass and seats in repair; and on 20th January 1719, it is ordered, That Thomas Norton, the schoolmaster, do with all convenient speed sufficiently repair and amend the school windows. It is probable that these rooms have not been used for the purposes of the school, since the purchase of the residue of the above-mentioned term of 51 years. The present schoolmaster instructs the boys in his own private house.

In the antient minute book of the corporation, above referred to, there is an entry at a common council, holden 26th January, 23d Car. 2, that Michael Knight, Esq. son and heir of Henry Knight, late of the parish of St. James Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, deceased, intending a provision for 12 poor boys, to breed them up in learning in the free grammar school of this borough, fit for apprentices or the university, did, in common council, promise and agree to give, for the teaching of the said 12 boys, to the schoolmaster of the said grammar school, the yearly sum of £.10, to be paid quarterly for ever, for the pious use aforesaid; and then elected 12 poor boys, and empowered the corporation to fill up the vacancies. We have been unable to procure any other evidence of this agreement, or of any thing done in pursuance of it.

It appears also, that at the same common council, William Cooke, of this borough, Gent. elected six poor boys to be taught in the said grammar school at his own costs and charges during his life. If this charity subsisted during the life of Mr. William Cooke, of which we have no other evidence than this entry, it probably ceased at his death; all further trace of it is lost.

BRIGHT WALTHAM.

Bright Waltham.

This parish is entitled to send two children to the school at Chaddleworth, under the will of *William Saunders*; for the particulars of which see the report on the parish of Chaddleworth.

WALTHAM ST. LAWRENCE.

Waltham
St. Lawrence.

Richard How, in 1652, gave lands at Finchamstead, Berks, now let at £.5 a year, one fourth part of the rent of which was to be employed in maintaining at school, one or more poor child or children of Waltham St. Lawrence.

[The particulars of this gift, and of the present state of the property, will be found in the report of the schools at Wokingham.]

Michael Wondesford, by will in 1712, gave about two acres of land, the rent to be employed in teaching poor children to read and write.

This

This land is occupied by Richard Massinger, at the clear rent of £.6 a year, which is the full value of it.

A quarter of an acre of land was allotted to this property on the late inclosure; some timber was cut in 1813, and sold for £.22. 14s. out of which the expenses of the inclosure, amounting to £.4. 1s. 9d. and of a drain on the land amounting to £.3. 12s. have been defrayed; and there remains in the hands of Mr. John Forster, the sole trustee, the sum of £.15. 0s. 3d.

With the two sums of £.1. 5s. being the fourth part of the rent of the land given by Mr. How, and £.6, being the rent of the land given by Mr. *Wandersford*, 17 very young boys and girls are sent to three schools kept by schoolmistresses in the parish, by whom they are taught to read, and the girls are also taught to work.

From these schools the children are usually sent to the national school in the parish.

WARFIELD.

The school at Warfield is supported by voluntary contributions. The sum of £.200, left by General *Harvey* to Richard Parry, Esq. and Mrs. Vincent to be disposed of, at their discretion, for the benefit of the poor of Warfield, has been expended by them in the erection of a school, on a piece of waste land, given for that purpose by Lord Braybrooke.

County of
BERKS.

Waltham
St. Lawrence,
continued.

Warfield.

WARGRAVE.

ALDWORTH'S CHARITY.

Richard Aldworth, Esq. (as appears from a tablet in the church) in 1692, gave £.5. per annum out of the impropriation of Wargrave; viz. 20s. each to five poor inhabitants of that parish, that have two or more children at school, to teach such children to write and read.

Wargrave.

Aldworth's Charity.

This sum is paid annually by Lord Braybrooke, the impropiator of Wargrave, to the vicar, and by him to two schoolmistresses, for teaching four children to read.

PIGOTT'S CHARITY.

Mr. *Robert Pigott*, by will dated the 15th June 1796, gave to trustees £.6,150, three per cent reduced, in trust, to pay the dividends to the vicar and churchwardens of Wargrave for the time being, to be applied to the support and maintenance of a school for 20 boys, and another school for 20 girls of the said parish, to be taught 45 weeks in each year, neither whose parents nor themselves received alms of the parish; and such children, whose parents, in the opinion of his trustees, and the vicar and churchwardens, were not able to pay for their education elsewhere. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress, and the children, to be chosen by the trustees, vicar and churchwardens; and a certain portion of the children, to be nominated by them, to go out of the school annually, and others to be elected, so as constantly to keep up the numbers. The vicar and churchwardens to pay out of the dividends annually: to the schoolmaster, for salary, £.21; for firing, £.1. 10s.; and for attending the boys to church, £.1. 10s.; for clothing each boy, 13s. 6d.; to the schoolmistress, for salary, £.15; and £.1. 10s. for firing; for clothing each girl, 15s.; to pay to the parents of each boy, during the 45 weeks schooling, in the first year, 1s. per week; in the second year, 1s. 3d.; in the third year, 1s. 6d.; in the fourth year, 1s. 9d. and in the fifth year, 2s.; and to pay to the parents of each girl, during the 45 weeks schooling, 1s. per week; and a power was given to the trustees, vicar and churchwardens, to make further orders and regulations.

Pigott's Charity.

The testator, by a codicil to his will dated 23d of June 1797, gave a further bequest of £.550, three per cents reduced, for the additional support of the two schools, by which the fourth years boys were to have 2s. per week; and the girls, for the third and fourth year, 1s. 6d. per week; with the additional annual sums of £.1. 10s. for clothing the boys, and £.1. 10s. to the schoolmistress for firing.

By the master's report, (on a petition of the trustees, under the will dated 21st July 1815, and confirmed the 28th July 1815) he approved of a scheme for the future

County of
BERKS.

Wargrave.

Pigott's Charity,
continued.

future conduct of these schools, whereby the number of boys was to be reduced to 15, and of the girls to 16; the yearly salary of the master to be £. 20, and of the mistress, £. 25, with the other allowances given by the will; £. 1. 5s. a year to be deducted out of the weekly payments to each boy, and 15s. a year from the weekly payments to each girl, and to be added to the clothing allowance; and 3s. for each boy, and 1s. 6d. for each girl, to be deducted annually for books. Under these regulations, it was stated in the report, that the expenditure of the boys' school would amount to - - - £. 102 11 3 and that of the girls' school to - - - 85 — —

Total - - - £. 187 11 3

leaving a balance on the dividend of the above mentioned £. 6,700, 3 per cents, of £. 13. 8s. 9d. for rent of the schoolrooms, and other purposes.

In April 1816, the sum of £. 666, three per cent reduced, and in April 1817, the further sum of £. 666. 13s. 4d. in the same stock, were invested in the names of the trustees of Mr. Pigott's charity, for the general benefit of these schools, by Mrs. Anne Pigott, who has also granted a lease of 99 years, to the same trustees, of two cottages at Wargrave, in which the schoolmaster and schoolmistress live and keep their schools, and for which they pay the rent to Mrs. Pigott.

In consequence of Mrs. Pigott's benefaction, the number of children has been again increased to 20 boys and 20 girls, as originally intended by Mr. Pigott's will.

The following stock is now standing in the name of the trustees :

	Yearly dividend.
	£. s. d.
From Mr. Piggott's gift :	
£. 6,700, three per cent. reduced - - -	201 — —
From Mrs. Ann Pigott's gift :	
£. 1,332. 13s. 4d. three per cent. reduced - - -	39 19 6
	<u>£. 240 19 6</u>

This income is applied, as above directed, for the support of the schools, and a sum of £. 15. 15s. has been expended in apprenticing a girl from the school. In September 1818, the balance in the hands of the treasurer, amounted to £. 10. 17s. 7d.

NEW WINDSOR.

MRS. BARKER'S CHARITY.

New Windsor.

Mrs. Barker's
Charity.

Mary Barker, by her will dated the 21st of December 1704, gave £. 360 to trustees to be laid out in the purchase of freehold lands within 10 miles of the parishes of New Windsor, Egham, in the county of Surrey, and Yateley, in the county of Southampton, or some other convenient distance, in trust, for or towards the maintenance of a sober, pious, and able protestant schoolmaster or schoolmistress, in each of the said three parishes; to be appointed by the trustees to teach such poor children of the poor inhabitants of the said several parishes as should be named by the trustees, to read the Holy Bible in the English tongue; and each schoolmistress to teach the poor female children to sew, and make plain work, and to knit.

In 1712 the said sum of £. 360 was laid out under the direction of the court of Chancery, in the purchase of a messuage and 19 acres of land at Sonning-hill, Berks.

In 1805 this estate was exchanged by the then trustees with George Henry Crutchley, Esq., by deeds of exchange, for about 17 acres of land in the parish of Wokingham, which were purchased by Mr. Crutchley at that time for £. 850. The rent of the land given by the charity in exchange (which was situate near Mr. Crutchley's park and convenient to him) was, previously to the exchange, £. 18 or £. 19 a year. The land at Wokingham received in exchange, was let to Paul Holton for 21 years from Michaelmas 1806, at the rent of £. 31. 10s. which appears to be a fair rent. There are no buildings on this land.

The

The tenant has also an allotment of 4 A. 26 P. of common land in the parish of Wokingham, awarded in respect of this land under the Windsor Forest Inclosure, which is included in the above-mentioned rent of £. 31. 10s. The tenant has been at the expense of fencing this allotment. He has also advanced the amount of the inclosure rate, to be repaid by the trustees out of the rent, by four yearly instalments, the last of which will be paid next year.

The trustee for Windsor receives one third of the clear rent, after the deduction for the rate above-mentioned, which he pays to a schoolmistress for teaching 12 young poor children, boys and girls, appointed by himself, to read, and the girls to sew. When the inclosure rate shall be paid off, the number of children will be increased.

The trustees have, in the last year, discontinued a meeting which has been usually held by them at Wokingham to receive the rents, the expense of which meeting is thereby saved to the charity.

No injury appears to have been sustained by the charity, in consequence of the above-mentioned exchange of lands; but we apprehend that such an exchange is not legally valid.

CHARITY SCHOOL.

This school was established by subscription in 1705 for 40 boys and 30 girls, (if the subscriptions would allow) to be taught to read, write, and cast accounts, and to be well instructed in the principles of religion; to be furnished with Bibles and Common-prayer books; to be clothed in some sort or other; and to be placed out in the world afterwards. The following donations have been given to the charity.

John Porter, in 1701, gave by will 20s. a year for the use and benefit of the children of the school, out of his dwellinghouse in Priest-street, New Windsor.

George Pyle, by lease and release dated the 29th and 30th January 1713, conveyed to trustees $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of arable land, in the common fields of Winkfield, in trust, to pay out of the rents 20s. at the feast of St. Thomas, yearly, to the master of this school, to be by him distributed in bread to poor aged and impotent persons, and to pay to the master all the residue of the rents in part of his salary.

Thomas Clever, by will in 1719, charged his real and personal estate with the payment of the yearly sum of £.4 to the trustees of this school, to be disposed of as they should think proper for the poor children educated there.

Theodore Randue, Esq. by will in 1724, gave £. 500 to buy or build a house for the school.

The following legacies have been given for the general purposes of the charity :

	£.
1727— <i>Dr. Richard Hale</i> - - -	500
1729— <i>Richard Topham</i> , Esq. - - -	100
1737— <i>Lord Chief Justice Reeve</i> - - -	100
1757— <i>Mrs Lowther</i> - - -	100
1769— <i>Thomas Rutter</i> - - -	1,000
1789— <i>Horatio Ripley</i> , Esq. - - -	100
1793— <i>Richard Farrington</i> - - -	50
1799— <i>Richard Benning</i> - - -	400 four per cents.
1803— <i>Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins</i> - - -	100
1809— <i>Mrs. Elizabeth Jarman</i> - - -	500 three per cent consols.
1814— <i>Mrs. Maria Matilda Nevin</i> - - -	50
1815— <i>Rev. Samuel Sewell</i> (received with interest in 1817) - - -	600

In 1813 *Dr. James Mingay* gave £.1,000 five per cents to this charity, after the death of *Mrs. Esther Wade*, who is still living.

In 1815 the *Rev. Charles Grape*, D.D. gave to the mayor and corporation of Windsor £.100 three per cent consols, in trust, to pay the dividends to the schoolmaster in augmentation of his salary.

The house charged by *John Porter* with the payment of 20s. a year, is now in the possession of His Majesty and that sum is regularly paid.

On the inclosure of Windsor Forest an allotment was made in lieu of the land

County of
BERKS.

New Windsor.

Mrs. Barker's
Charity,
continued.

Charity School.

County of
BERKS.

New Windsor.

Charity School,
continued.

land given by George Pyle, in the common fields of Winkfield, of 7 A. 1 R. 35 P. which is now let to Daniel Agace, Esq. for 21 years, from Lady-day 1803, at the rent of £.10. 10s. This appears to be a high rent, as Mr. Agace underlets it to William Davis at the rent of £.9.

This allotment has been inclosed at the expense of the charity. There is also an allotment for common rights in respect of this land, of 2 A. 3 R. 9 P. let to Thomas Grey (together with two small allotments for other charities) for 14 years from Michaelmas last; the first seven years at 15s. per acre, and the last seven years at 20s. per acre.

There is a gravel pit on this allotment which produces a trifling annual sum. The share of the rent for this charity is £.2.

The £.4 a year given by Thomas Clever is paid by the minor canons of Windsor, but from what fund does not appear.

The £.500 bequeathed by Mr. Randue, was expended in building the present school-house soon after his death; the whole expense thereof appears to have been £.510. 0s. 8d. It contains apartments for the schoolmaster and schoolmistress. Some of the smaller pecuniary legacies have been carried to the general account of the charity. The rest (together with sums from time to time arising from savings,) have been invested in the funds; and the following stock is now standing in the names of different sets of trustees.

	£.
£.600 Five per cents, yearly dividend	80 --
900 Four per cents	36 --
700 Old South Sea annuities	21 --
990 Three per cent consols, including £.90 stock, the amount of Dr. Grape's bequest after payment of legacy duty, the dividends from which (£.2 14s.) are paid to the schoolmaster	29 14
1,100 Three per cents reduced	38 --
Total dividend from stock	£.149 14
Add the amount of income from the other sources before enumerated	17 10
Total permanent income	<u>£.167 4</u>

This charity is farther supported by His Majesty's bounty received at the Exchequer, amounting annually, after payment of fees, to £.24. 15s. by collections after sermons, and by annual subscriptions. An abstract of the receipts and payments for the year ending in January 1818, will be found in the Appendix.

There are about 33 boys and 22 girls in the school, who are appointed by the trustees, and are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the girls are also taught sewing and knitting. The schoolmistress is allowed to take the profits arising from the work done by the girls, after making some of their own clothes and the linen for the boys. All the children are completely clothed. None are apprenticed from these funds.

The sum of £.2. 10s. (instead of £.1 as directed by the will of George Pyle) has been distributed in bread on St. Thomas's-day, since the rent of the land devised by him has been increased. One half of the bread is given to the aged poor, and the other half to the children of the school.

The trustees of this charity are the dean and the two senior canons, the mayor and two senior aldermen, and the vicar of Windsor for the time being.

Some of the trustees have been anxious to extend the benefits of education to a larger number of children, by the introduction of the Madras system into this school, but this plan has not yet been carried into effect.

MR. MARRATT'S CHARITY.

Mr. Marratt's
School.

John Marratt, Esq. of Clewer, by his will dated the 16th of December 1795, gave to the vicar and churchwardens of New Windsor for the time being, £.600 four per cents, in trust, to pay out of the dividends £.3. 3s. for three sermons annually; £.15. 12s. for teaching 12 boys of New Windsor or Clewer parish,

parish, from six years of age their catechism, and to read their Bible well; and also six girls to say their catechism, read the Bible, and sew plain work well. And the remaining £.5. 5s. of the dividends towards the support of the Sunday school in Windsor; and if the said Sunday school should not be continued, then the said £.5. 5s. to be applied to teaching a greater number of children than those above mentioned.

This stock is now standing in the name of trustees, and the dividends are paid by them to the vicar of Windsor, who pays

	£.	s.	d.
To a schoolmaster for teaching twelve poor boys of Windsor and Clewer to read the Bible - - - - -	10	8	—
To a schoolmistress for teaching six poor girls of the same parishes to read the Bible and to sew - - - - -	5	4	—
To the treasurer of the Sunday school - - - - -	5	5	—
And the vicar retains for sermons - - - - -	3	3	—
	£.24	0	—

The vicar appoints the children at about eight years of age.

MR. PANTON'S CHARITY.

James Panton, Gentleman, in 1798, gave £.50 to the Sunday school of Windsor, with which £.85. 9s. 1d. three per cent consols were purchased and are now standing in the names of trustees, and produce a yearly dividend of £.2. 11s. 2d. paid by the trustees to the vicar, and by him to the treasurer of the Sunday school.

About 200 children are taught at the Sunday school, the expense of which is defrayed (in addition to the above-mentioned donation) by voluntary subscriptions, and weekly payments of one penny each from the children.

LADIES SCHOOL.

This school was established by subscription in 1784. The following donations have been given for the general purposes of the charity:—

- 1798—*Mrs. E. Bright* gave a donation of £.200, three per cent consols.
- 1799—*Richard Benning* gave, by will - £.1,000, four per cents.
- 1804—*Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins* gave, by will, £.200, laid out in the purchase of - - - - - £.325, three per cent consols.
- 1815—*Mr. Marratt* gave, by will, £.10, laid out, with a small addition from the treasurer, in the purchase of - - - - - £.20, three per cent consols.

The annual dividends (amounting to £.56. 7s.) arising from this stock are expended, together with subscriptions, in the maintenance of a school for 20 girls, who are instructed in religion, and taught reading and needlework, and are completely clothed.

OLD WINDSOR.

LADY ONSLOW'S SCHOOL.

Lady Onslow, by her will dated the 4th of February 1786, gave £.200, to be laid out in erecting two cottages, (on grounds before given for the benefit of the poor,) for the use of such poor persons as the parish officers should think proper to put therein; and also gave £.500 to her executors, in trust, to apply the same as they should think proper, in instructing and particularly in teaching to read, such and so many poor children of the parish of Old Windsor, as her said executors should deem proper objects.

The two cottages were built by *Lady Onslow's* executors, and are applied to the use of a school and a school-house, in which the schoolmaster and his wife reside.

The executors have invested the above-mentioned legacy of £.500 in the purchase

County of
BERKS.

New Windsor.

Mr. Marratt's
School,
continued.

Mr. Panton's
Charity.

Ladies School.

Old Windsor.
—
Lady Onslow's
School.

County of
BERKS.

Old Windsor.

Lady Onslow's
School,
continued.

purchase of £.770. 7s. 7d. three per cent consols, now standing in their names, and have executed a declaration of trust thereof, for the purposes of the school.

The dividends on the above stock are paid to the schoolmaster in part of his salary, the residue being made up by voluntary subscription.

There are about 28 boys and 12 girls on the foundation (appointed by the minister and parish officers) who are taught on the Madras system.

JUBILEE SCHOOL.

Jubilee School.

This is a school of industry for girls, established in 1810 by her Royal Highness the Duchess of *Hesse Hombourg*.

Mrs. *Ann Hammersley* had previously, by deed dated the 21st of September 1799, directed that after her death, and after a school of industry should be formed in the parish of Old Windsor, for six poor children at the least, the dividends of £.1,000 three per cent consols, and of its accumulations in the mean time, should be paid to the proprietor for the time being, of her manor-house at Old Windsor, called Woodside, and the vicar, churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Old Windsor, as trustees for the use of such school.

This stock with its accumulations, amounting to £.1,805 three per cent consols, is now standing in the name of a trustee for the charity.

The dividends, amounting to £.54. 3s. annually, are applied towards the support of this school of industry, the other expenses of which are defrayed by annual subscription.

Ten girls are boarded and clothed, and together with six more girls, are taught needle work, spinning, and such employments as qualify them for situations as servants.

WINKFIELD.

THE EARL OF RANELAGH'S SCHOOL.

Winkfield.

Earl of
Ranelagh's School.

Richard Earl of Ranelagh, by indentures of lease and release bearing date the 5th and 6th of December 1709, conveyed to trustees a mansion-house in St. Kevan's-street, Dublin, then let at the yearly rent of £.32; and the manor of Killeagh, in the county of Wicklow in Ireland, with the messuages and lands thereunto belonging, formerly granted by indenture dated the 15th of April 1699, to Richard Whaley, Esq. for three lives, at the yearly rent of £.120, with a clause for inserting a new life on failure of any of the lives aforesaid, or of any life to be afterwards inserted, on payment of a fine of £.60, in trust, to apply the rents for maintaining and repairing two free schools, one for teaching 20 poor boys, and the other for teaching 20 poor girls, then lately erected by the said Earl, near Cranborne in the forest of Windsor; to pay to the schoolmaster a salary of £.30, and to the schoolmistress a salary of £.20; to clothe the children once a year, the charge not to exceed 15s. each; to dispose of £.40 yearly in binding out apprentice four boys and four girls, with a premium of £.5 (but no boy or girl to have this advantage until he or she should have been at the school two years and a half;) to pay £.4 a year to each school for fuel, and £.4 a year for a servant for cleaning the schools, and to apply the residue in repairing the schools and buying books for the children, and other things necessary for the charity. And the said Earl directed that when any fine should be received for filling up any life, in pursuance of the grant to the said Richard Whaley, the same should be divided into six parts; one-sixth to be paid to the schoolmaster, one-sixth to the schoolmistress, one-sixth to the minister of Winkfield, for his own use; one-sixth to the same minister for the poor of the parish; and the two remaining sixth-parts to be applied in putting a farther number of the said boys and girls (qualified as aforesaid) apprentices; and for want of such boys and girls so qualified, the overplus to be applied for the benefit of the schools, as the trustees should think fit. The schoolmaster to be in holy orders, to say prayers, and to catechise the children. The children to be appointed by the trustees, with the advice of the possessor of Cranborne Lodge, and the minister of Winkfield, from the parish

parish of Winkfield, and chase of Crauborne. The boys to be taught reading, writing and arithmetic; and the girls reading, writing, spinning, knitting and sewing.

And the said Earl directed the trustees to renew the lease to the said Richard Whaley, according to the covenants therein contained.

The said Earl of Ranelagh, by indentures of lease and release bearing date the 30th and 31st of May 1711, conveyed to the same trustees two pieces of land, containing by estimation eight acres; one called The Ridings, and the other called Wood Close, in the parish of Winkfield, in trust, to pay the sum of £.4 yearly, out of the rents, as an increase of 2s. for each child, for the allowance for clothing; and to apply the overplus in buying books for the use of the schools, and in repairing the schools.

The mansion-house in St. Kevan's-street, Dublin, was demised in 1742 (being at that time divided into several tenements) by the trustees of the charity, to Jonathan Taylor for 500 years, at the rent of £.35, (subject to a deduction for a ground rent of £.4 to the Vicars Choral of Dublin;) the tenant covenanting to lay out £.300 on the premises, and to keep them in repair. It appears that these tenements had previously been let at rents amounting to £.53. 2s.; but that they were at the time of granting the lease in a ruinous state, and that the trustees in this transaction acted under the advice of their agent in Ireland.

We have no information as to the present value of this property, and are unable to comprehend the expediency of granting a lease for so long a term.

This lease is now vested in George Robinson.

The lease of the manor of Killeagh has been renewed from time to time; the last lease was granted to Richard Chapel Whaley, and is now vested in Mrs. Richardson, formerly Mrs. Whaley.

The trustees are now making inquiries (through their agent in Ireland,) respecting some mountainous lands called The Glyns; being part of the manor of Killeagh, but not included in the grant to Richard Whaley.

The Ridings and Wood Close (now in one) are let to the Rev. George Boyce, the schoolmaster, as a yearly tenant, at the low rent of £.6 as an advantage to him, their annual value being about 40s. an acre. He has occupied them at the same rent more than 30 years.

Thomas Maule, Esq. by his will dated the 10th of November 1714, gave £.500, to be disposed by the Lady Catherine Jones, as she should think most proper, for the further maintenance of the said schools. With this sum, a house and lands in Hatchett-lane, in the parish of Winkfield, were in 1722 purchased and conveyed to the trustees of the charity, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, by which decree the allowance for clothing the children was directed to be increased to 20s. a year each; and the residue of the profits was to be applied to the repairs of the schoolhouse, and for buying books, and for the increase of the allowance for putting out the children apprentices, as the trustees should direct.

The premises consist of a house and three closes of land, containing in the whole 17A. 1 R. 19 P. and were demised by the trustees to John Mitford, Esq. (now Lord Redesdale) for 31 years from Michaelmas 1788, at the rent of £.26. 5s. subject to a deduction for land-tax of £.2. 4s. This lease was made on the surrender of a lease, previously granted at the same rent, to the Rev. George Boyce, in trust for William Mitford, Esq. who was one of the trustees, and the treasurer of the charity, for 31 years from Michaelmas 1781, his tenancy having originally commenced in 1768. Previously to that time the rent of these premises had been £.21.

Mr. William Mitford having rebuilt the principal messuage, and improved all the premises belonging to it at a very considerable expense, which a 21 years lease was insufficient to reimburse, this lease of 31 years had been granted to his trustee Boyce; and, upon the surrender of it at his death, the new lease was granted to the present Lord Redesdale, at the same rent, in consideration of his having paid a debt of £.800 to the charity, due from his uncle William, (to whom he was administrator) and which could not have been recovered, there being a deficiency of assets.

County of
BERKS.

Winkfield.

Earl of
Ranelagh's School,
continued.

County of
BERKS.

Winkfield.

Earl of
Ranelagh's School,
continued.

This lease is now vested, by assignment, in John Weyland, jun. Esq. We have no accurate estimate of the present annual value of these premises; but there is no doubt that the rent may be considerably increased at the expiration of the lease at Michaelmas next. It is the intention of the trustees to have the property surveyed at that time, and let at the best rent that can be procured.

The school premises (containing between two and three acres) consist of an inclosure from the forest of Windsor, by licence from the Chief Justice in Eyre, and a small additional purchase made by the trustees in 1744. There are houses for the schoolmaster and schoolmistress, with a chapel, in which prayers are read daily by the master.

Under a late inclosure there have been allotments to the charity, in lieu of common rights, of 1 R. 8 P. near the premises, in Hatchet-lane, of 1 A. 1 R. 8 P. in front of the schoolhouse, and of 28 A. 1 R. 8 P. on Bagshot Heath. The last-mentioned allotment has been inclosed by the trustees, and £.7. 10s. has been offered as a yearly rent for it, but it is thought that more advantage may be made of the allotment by cutting turf from it.

Thomas Hatch, about the year 1783, bequeathed £.500 to this charity, which was laid out in N. S. S. annuities; and *John Tow*, about the year 1809, bequeathed to it £.500, four per cent stock. Other stock has from time to time been purchased from savings, and the produce of timber sold. The whole of the stock now standing in the name of the trustees is, £.2,300 N. S. S. annuities, and £.600 four per cents.

The following is a statement of the present annual income of the charity, and of the expenditure for the year ending in July 1818 :—

INCOME.

The rent of the houses in Dublin, amounting to £.31 Irish money, after deducting the ground rent, and the rent of the manor of Killeagh, amounting to £.120 Irish, produced last year, after allowing the

expenses of agency, exchange, &c. in English money	-	£. 130	13	4
Rent of the Ridings and Wood Close	-	6	—	—
Rent of Maule's	-	26	5	0
Dividends on £. 2,300 N. S. S. annuities	-	69	—	—
- - D° - on £. 600 four-per cents	-	24	—	—
		£. 255	18	4

1817 : EXPENDITURE.

October	A year's land tax for Maule's	-	2	4	—
Nov. 3.	Rev. Mr. Boyce, schoolmaster, half a year's salary and bill	-	41	—	11
	Mrs. Milton, schoolmistress, d°	-	19	1	6
	George Kentfield, apprentice fee	-	5	—	—
Dec. 4.	Stephen Holliday, 21 pair of shoes	-	12	12	—
	Postage of letters from Dublin	-	—	2	6
— 7.	Jos. Egelston, bill for clothing	-	86	6	10
1818 :					
April 8.	Rev. Mr. Boyce, half year's salary	-	27	10	—
	Mrs. Milton, - d°	-	14	—	—
	Fencing new inclosure	-	2	—	6
	Postage of letters from Dublin	-	—	2	6
June 15.	Ed. Williams, bookseller, for two years books, &c.	-	29	18	—
July 11.	Bricklayer's bill for repairs	-	31	4	5½
			£. 271	3	2½

The excess of the expenditure beyond the income in this year, is caused by the bookseller's bill for two years being included in the account, and by the bill for repairs being larger than usual. The allowance for firing to each school, now increased to £.6 a year, is included in the payments to the schoolmaster and schoolmistress. In the former is also included the allowance of £.4 for a servant to clean the schools, the window tax, and 10s. for pens and ink, and a payment for supernumerary boys. The schoolmistress's bill includes payments for

for making the girls gowns, and for supernumerary girls. A dinner has been annually provided for the trustees at the audit, every since the school was founded, at the expense of the charity. In 1817 there was no audit, in consequence of the absence of the treasurer from the country. The sum of £.6. 3s. 8½d. was paid for the dinner at the last audit. The fines received for the renewal of the lease of Killeagh, have been distributed according to the directions of the foundation deed. In 1816 the sum of £.151. 11s. 3d. Irish, being the amount of a double fine, with interest, was received for a renewal, in consequence of a life having dropped more than seven years, without notice having been given of the death by the lessee.

At the last audit of the accounts in July 1818, there was a balance in the treasurer's hands of £.81. At the time of our investigation in December last, the treasurer was in advance to the charity about £.47, some of the rents not having been then received.

There are now 21 boys and 21 girls on the foundation, one having been added to the original number of 20, on the receipt of Mr. Hatch's legacy. The master is also permitted to teach a few supernumerary boys, for each of whom he is paid by the trustees £.1. 10s. a year. The mistress is allowed £.1 a year each for supernumerary girls. There are now one supernumerary boy and four supernumerary girls. The children are taught according to the directions of the foundation deed. They are appointed by the trustees, and are completely clothed, at an average annual expense of about £.2. 8s. for each child.

All the children who make application for that purpose, are apprenticed, with a premium of £.5 each. As few opportunities offer of placing out the girls apprentices, the sum of £.5 is allowed by the trustees (in lieu of an apprentice fee) to each girl, who after having been educated in the school has lived seven years in one service, with a good character.

RICHARD HOW'S DONATION.

Richard How, in 1652 gave lands at Finchamstead, Berks, now let at £.5 a year, one fourth part of the rent of which was to be employed in maintaining at school, one or more poor child or children of Winkfield, (the particulars of this gift, and of the present state of the property, will be found in the report of the schools at Wokingham;) with the fourth part of this rent, amounting to £.1. 5s. two children are sent to a school kept by a schoolmistress at Winkfield.

County of
BERKS.
Winkfield.
Earl of
Ranelagh's School,
continued.

Richard How's
Donation.

WOKINGHAM.

Boys School.

The boys school at Wokingham is supported by the following endowments. The accounts of each endowment being kept distinct, they are here stated separately.

Wokingham.
Boys School.

1. *Richard How*, by deed dated 5th of April 1652, conveyed to trustees three closes containing by estimation seven acres, and a coppice containing by estimation three acres, at Finchampstead, Berks, on trust, to make the best advantages they conveniently might of the premises, by leasing the same at the best rate and for the most money they might with good assurance get for the same, and to divide the rent into four equal parts; one-fourth to be employed in maintaining at school, such one or more poor child or children of the town and parish of Wokingham, being under the age of 12 years, as to the trustees and the churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the said town and parish, or the greater number of them, should seem capable of learning, and to have most need, until the attainment of such poor child or children unto the age of 12 years, and no longer; the other three fourth parts are given in the same manner for the benefit of the parishes of Winkfield, Binfield, and Waltham St. Lawrence. These lands, with an allotment for common rights given under a late inclosure, are now in the occupation of John Goodchild, under a lease dated 4th July 1775, from the then trustees of the charity, for 50 years, at the yearly rent of £.5. This is an inadequate rent, and the present trustees are anxious to take measures for setting aside the lease, but the funds of the charity will not admit of the expense of

County of
BERKS.

Wokingham.

Boys School.
continued.

of a suit in Chancery. Timber has lately been cut down on this property, and sold for about £.15, which is intended to be applied for paying the expenses of new trust deeds, and of the inclosure; £.1. 5s. a year, being one-fourth of the rent, is paid to the schoolmaster of Wokingham for teaching two boys.

2. *Thomas Martin*, by will dated 4th September 1673, gave a yearly rent-charge of £.6, issuing out of lands called Fieldhurst and Mudwalls in Wokingham, for which the alderman, minister, churchwardens, and overseers of Wokingham, should keep for ever five male children at school, and give to each of them yearly a coat and a pair of shoes; three of the children to be born in the town, and the other two in the parish of Wokingham, Berks, and to be of the poorer sort, yet such whose parents keep them from begging. In 1674, *Blanch Hatfield*, in consideration of £.50, paid by the town and parish of Wokingham, conveyed the inheritance of these lands to trustees, who in 1677 conveyed the same to other trustees for the use of the poor.

The premises consisting of 11 A. 1 R. 27 P. are occupied by	£.	s.	d.
Thomas May, under a lease for 21 years from Michaelmas			
1802, at the rent of	-	-	-
		17	17
Timber was sold in 1790, with the produce of which	£.		
three per cent consols were purchased, the yearly dividend			
of which is	-	-	-
		1	4
The turnpike road commissioners pay for the liberty of			
getting gravel in Fieldhurst	-	-	-
		1	10
Total annual income of this charity	-	-	-
		£.	20 11

The rent paid by *Thomas May*, appears to be a full rent; £.5 a year is paid to the schoolmaster for the instruction of 10 boys; and with the residue as many boys are clothed as the funds admit.

3. *Charles Palmer*, M. D. by will dated 3d March 1711, gave a yearly rent-charge of £.20, issuing out of all his lands at Wokingham, towards maintaining 20 poor boys of Wokingham at school; 12 to be chosen out of the town and eight out of the parish of Wokingham, Berks; the boys and the schoolmaster to be elected by the aldermen and recorder, and two next capital burgesses, and the minister of Wokingham; the said sum to be paid yearly to the schoolmaster. Mr. Palmer (the present owner of the property from which the rent-charge issues) pays the same to the schoolmaster; and the 20 boys are kept at the school.

4. *Ann Tickner* and *Mary Cotterell* (at the request of their brother *John Tickner*, in his last sickness) by deed dated 29th September 1714, charged a close at Wokingham, called Great Bean Oak Close, with the payment of the yearly sum of £.5 to the churchwardens of Wokingham; 20s. thereof to be laid out in instructing poor young children at school; 20s. in buying coats for such children; and £.3 in other charitable purposes. *Thomas May*, the owner of this close, pays the £.5 annually to the churchwardens, by whom 20s. are paid to the master for the instruction of two boys; and 20s. are laid out in clothes.

The 34 boys on these several foundations, with other scholars whom the master is allowed to take, are instructed in reading, writing, and accounts, on the Madras system.

A school was built about two years ago, partly by subscription and partly from a surplus of the funds of these and other charities, on a piece of land belonging to a charity called *Whitelock's Charity*; no rent is paid for it.

GIRLS SCHOOL.

Girls School.

The girls school was founded by *Martha Palmer*, who, by will dated the 13th of June 1713, gave £.400 to trustees to purchase lands, or a rent-charge of £.15 a year, of which £.5 was to be paid to a schoolmistress, to be chosen by the trustees, for teaching 12 poor female children (eight of the parish of Wokingham, Berks, and four of the town of Wokingham) to be chosen by the trustees, to read English, to sew plain work, to knit, and to spin worsted, to the age of 12 years; £.1. 7s. to be expended for other charitable purposes, and

and the residue for providing a stock for the employment of the children, and books, and other necessaries for them.

On the 23d of December 1735, the trustees purchased two closes, called Embricks, containing eight acres; and one, called Eaglestone, containing eight acres, at Easthamstead, Berks, which are now in the occupation of William Cove, under a lease for five years from Michaelmas 1816, at the rent of £.21, which appears to be a fair rent. The produce of timber, sold in 1768, was laid out in the purchase of £.100. three per cents, which is now standing in the name of a trustee; the produce of other timber, sold in 1795, amounting to £.100. 18s. 8d. was laid out in the purchase of a house and garden in Wokingham, in which the schoolmistress resides, and teaches the children. The mistress's salary has been raised from £.5 to £.8, for which she teaches 15 girls. After the other payments, mentioned in the will, the residue is laid out in providing a stock and other necessaries for 12 girls; the three supernumerary girls do not participate in these benefits, but succeed to vacancies on the foundation, as they occur. The mistress is allowed to take other scholars.

County of
BERKS,

Wokingham.

Girl's School,
continued.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Sunday schools at Wokingham, in which 200 boys and girls are taught, are supported partly by subscription and partly by the following bequests:— £.10. given by the will of *Elizabeth Parker*, dated 30th August 1795, with which £.15. three per cent consols were purchased, producing a yearly dividend of 9s.; £.5 a year, given by the will of *Thomas Wilmot*, dated 5th December 1796, to provide for which, and also for an annual payment of £.1. 1s. to the minister, £.201. 13s. 4d. three per cent consols were transferred to trustees, under the direction of the Court of Chancery.

Sunday Schools.

[N.B.—An APPENDIX consisting of sundry Papers, Accounts, and Evidence, to this and the succeeding Reports, is in a separate Volume.]

COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

ALDENHAM.

PLATT'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

County of
HERTFORD.

Aldenham.

Platt's Free
Grammar School.

Richard Platt, by indenture dated the 18th of January 1599, reciting that Queen Elizabeth, by her letters patent of the 18th of February in the 38th year of her reign, had granted to him license to erect a grammar school and almshouses at Aldenham in the county of Herts, and had incorporated the Brewers Company as governors of the same, by the name of "Governors of the Possessions, Lands, Hereditaments, Goods and Chattels, of the Free Grammar School and Almshouses of Richard Platt, in Aldenham;" which school and almshouses he had accordingly erected; granted to the Brewers Company (in their corporate name) certain lands and premises at Pancras in Middlesex, and at Aldenham aforesaid, for the support of the said school and almshouses.

He also made a body of rules and orders, dated the first of June preceding, whereby he directed, among other things, that the master of the school should be of the degree of master of arts, and should teach the common Latin grammar, and such other books as should tend to the instruction of youth in the Latin tongue, and in purity of life, manners, and religion; and that the usher should also teach them English books, writing, cyphering, and casting accounts. That the master should have £.20 a year, and the schoolhouse, garden, and a plot of ground beyond the almshouse, for a residence; and the usher £.10 a year and an apartment in the schoolhouse.

That the number of scholars should be 60 children of poor people of Aldenham, and of the freemen of the Brewers Company, and in default of such to be admitted from the neighbouring parishes. Those of the founder's name and kindred to have the preference.

The founder also left to the company, by his will dated the 21st November 1600, a house in Great Knight Rider-street, subject to a payment of £.2. 12s. per annum, to the poor of the parish of St. James Garlick Hithe.

A part of the original property at Aldenham, with an allotment on the inclosure of Aldenham Common, containing in the whole 48 A. 3 R. 13 P. was exchanged in 1803, under the award of the commissioners for the inclosure, for other lands in Aldenham, containing 62 A. 1 R. 39 P. These, with the rest of the estates granted by the founder, are on lease to various tenants, and produce an annual revenue of £.806. 12s. The particulars of all these lettings, and the names of the tenants, will be found fully set forth in the rental given in the Appendix.

The property of the charity has been lately much improved by the letting a part of the lands at Pancras on building agreements, under which a great number of houses have been erected; from the ground-rents of which the income of that estate has been raised since 1810, from £.211. 10s. to £.640. 11s.

All the property, with a few trifling exceptions, appears to have been let either by public auction, by advertisement and tender, or on the valuation of the company's surveyor.

It will be observed that the house in Knight Rider-street, given by the founder, produces a rent of only £.4. When this house was let in 1773, a fine of £.110 was taken, and the tenant covenanted to expend £.60 in repairs and £.300 in rebuilding the house within 30 years. It was in fact a building lease; but 45 years of the term are now elapsed and the house is not rebuilt.

The charity is also possessed of a sum of £.1,698. 18s. 7d. three per cent reduced annuities. This arose from a sum of money awarded to the company in

in 1803, upon the exchange of lands under the inclosure of Aldenham Common, for the difference in value of the lands so exchanged, which produced £.87*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* stock, and from the annual investment of a sum of £.100, and the re-investment of the dividends ever since 1814. The dividends of this stock if carried to account, would add £.50. 12*s.* 6*d.* to the income.

There are at present only 45 boys in the school, although the parish is populous and all who apply are admitted. They are taught reading, writing, cyphering, and the catechism; but no Latin is or has been taught in the school for about 30 years.

The master (who is a clergyman and master of arts) receives now £.120 per annum, £.80 as master, and £.40 as an allowance for the usher. It was raised to this sum in 1814, before which he had only £.40 as master and £.30 for the usher. He provides an usher, to whom he pays 17 guineas a year and gives him board and lodging. He has the schoolhouse and premises rent and tax free, and two chaldron of coals. He had private pupils, but after the adoption of Dr. Bell's system in the school in 1814, they were found to interfere with the free school, and he gave them up.

The master's salary and other payments made on the school account, (the items of which will be found in the Appendix,) except the repairs, which are blended with those of the almshouses, amounted in the year 1817 to £.159. 5*s.* 10*d.*

The ordinary expenditure of the charity, excluding the purchase of stock, allowances of property-tax, and expenses incurred by improvements of the estate at Pancras, appears from the statements given in the Appendix, to have been on an average of three years ending Michaelmas 1817, as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
School expenses	165	17	10
Repairs and charges on account of the estate, applicable to both branches of the charity	117	10	5
Almspeople	111	10	8
Total	£.394	18	11

which would leave a surplus on the rental only, independent of the stock dividends, of £.411. 12*s.* 9*d.*

The large increase of the present revenue began to take place about the year 1812, but it has been accompanied by great expenses in the improvement of the estates, particularly at Pancras, in building sewers and vaults for the purpose of facilitating the disposal of the premises on building leases. About £.600 appears to have been already paid on account for these improvements, and there is a debt outstanding of about £.1,200.

A statement was delivered in by the company, and will be found in the Appendix, of their actual receipts and payments for 50 years preceding Michaelmas 1817, upon the balance of which they appear indebted to the charity, £.819. 16*s.* 2*d.*; but they claim to set against this, as due to them, a sum of £.675, thus constituted: For collecting the rents from 1768 to 1789, (till which time this was done at the company's charge,) at five per cent on £.3,500, £.175; and for the use of their hall and offices for transacting the business of the trust, proportion of salaries to their officers for their time and attention engaged in its concerns, stationary, firing, &c. for 50 years, at the rate of £.10 per annum, £.500. These claims appear to us to stand on very questionable grounds; inasmuch as they do not seem to have been noticed by the company for a long course of years, and may therefore be presumed not to have been contemplated by them as having any substantial existence. But if it is fitting they should be allowed, their amount added to the outstanding debt of £.1,200, would leave the charity indebted at Michaelmas 1817, in the sum of £.1,055. 3*s.* 10*d.*

The large surplus of revenue above the present ordinary expenditure, will soon enable the company to liquidate this debt and to adopt measures for extending the benefits of this charity. Indeed, such measures might be immediately resorted to, if a sufficient portion of the funded property were applied to

County of
HERTFORD.

Aldenham.

Platt's Free
Grammar School,
continued.

County of
HERTFORD.

Aldenham.

Platt's Free
Grammar School,
continued.

to the payment of the debt. This school, like many others, has, perhaps unavoidably, lost the character of a grammar school, projected by the founder; but it seems to us somewhat extraordinary, that, as a free school for common education, situated in a populous parish and open to all the neighbourhood, it should not be able to keep up its number to 60; nor does the reason which has been assigned, appear to us sufficiently to account for this, namely, that the people there have a prejudice against Dr. Bell's system, and therefore prefer sending their children to another school, where they pay for their education. When the present master was appointed in 1800, the school was at a still lower ebb, and the numbers were limited by the company to 36. He is stated to be a very respectable man, and the school to be now well conducted. It is to be hoped that with their enlarged means, the company will be enabled to devise some plan for giving it increased energy and activity.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Ashford: Free grammar school, Dr. Turner's charity.	Gillingham and Chatham: Elizabeth Petty's charity, Tidd's charity.	Rochester: The King's school. Sir John Hayward's charity schools, St. Margaret's charity school, Mr. Henry Barrell's gift, St. Margaret's Sunday school, Sir Joseph Williamson's free mathematical school.
Aylesford.	Goudhurst: The free grammar school, Mr. Bathurst's charity.	Rolvenden.
Bearstead and Thurnham.	Gravesend and Milton: The free school of Gravesend and Milton.	New Romney: Southland's hospital.
Benenden: Mr. Buckland's charity, Gibbon's charity school.	Greenwich: Roan's charity, National school for girls.	Saltwood.
Biddenden.	Halden: The free school.	Sandwich: Sir Roger Manwood's free grammar school, Charity school.
Birchington.	Upper Hardres cum Stetting.	Sea Salter.
Bobbing.	Harrietsham.	Sevenoaks: The free grammar school, Lady Margaret Boswel's cha- rity, Ralph Bosville's charity.
Bredgar.	Hartlip.	Shoreham.
Brenchley.	Hawkhurst: Sir Thomas Dunk's charity.	Shorne.
Broadstairs: Mrs. Cook's charity.	Hollingbourne.	Smarden.
Canterbury: Eastbridge hospital and school, Holycross, Westgate, Jesus hospital, St. Alphage and St. Mary Northgate, St. Margaret's blue coat school, St. Martin's, St. Mildred's parish.	Horsemonden.	Snodland.
Charing.	Monk's Horton.	Staplehurst.
Chisle.	Hunton: Bishop Porteus's charity.	Stockbury.
Cliffe.	Hythe, national school.	Sundridge.
Cranbrooke: The free and perpetual gram- mar school of queen Eliza- beth, Dence's school.	Ightham.	Sutton Valence: The free grammar school of William Lambe.
Crundale.	Lenham.	Tenterden: The free grammar school.
Deptford St. Nicholas: Dr. Breton's school, Fellows's charity.	Lewisham: Colfe's free grammar schools.	Tonbridge: The free grammar school of Sir Andrew Judd, knight, The town charity school, Willard's gift.
Deptford St. Paul: Dean Stanhope's school.	Linton.	Tong, Murston, and Bapchild
Dover: Parish of St. Mary.	Lyminge, Dymchurch & Smeeth: Bedingfield's charity.	Troitterscliffe.
Eastchurch.	Lyminge and Paddlesworth: Kingsford's charity.	Wickham Breux.
Eastry.	Maidstone: The free grammar school, Sir Charles Booth's schools, Doctor Woodward's charity schools.	Wingham.
Elham.	West Malling.	Wye near Ashford: Lady Joanna Thornhill's cha- rity.
Feversham: Free grammar school, National school.	Marden: Sir Charles Booth's charity.	Yalding: Mrs. Alchorn's charity school, Cleave's free school.
Folkestone: Sir Eliab Harvey's charity.	Milton near Sittingbourne.	
	St. Nicholas at Wade.	
	St. Peter's in the isle of Thanet: Lovejoy's charity.	
	Preston near Feversham.	
	Queenborough.	

ASHFORD.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

BY deed dated 22d February 1638, reciting that Sir *Norton Knatchbull* Knt. deceased, was in his lifetime minded to found a free grammar school in Ashford, and to settle the yearly rent of £.30 for the stipend of a schoolmaster there, and for that purpose had built a schoolhouse and other buildings, upon a parcel of freehold land in Ashford, containing by estimation seven perches, which for that end he had purchased, but died before he had conveyed the said parcel of land, and schoolhouse and buildings thereupon erected, and the said yearly rent of £.30 for the maintenance of a schoolmaster there, or had settled any course for the election of the said schoolmaster, or established any orders for the government of the said school; touching which he nevertheless in his lifetime made some intimation and declaration of his mind to Norton Knatchbull his nephew, and others; and further reciting, that the fee simple of the said freehold land and schoolhouse, and also of the lands out of which the said Sir Norton Knatchbull intended to grant the said yearly rent of £.30, was since

County of
KENT.Ashford
Free Grammar
School.

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Free Grammar
School,
continued.

the death of the said Sir Norton, come to Norton Knatchbull his nephew; the said Norton Knatchbull did, for the perfecting his uncle's intention, enfeoff and confirm unto certain trustees, and their heirs, the said freehold land, and school-house and buildings; and further granted to the same trustees, and their heirs, one annuity or yearly rent of £.30, charged upon two pieces of land and fresh marsh, containing by estimation 32 acres, in the parish of Newchurch in Romney Marsh, upon trust, that the said land and school-house should be used for a free grammar school, for the use of such schoolmaster as should be nominated according to the articles, orders and directions, established expressed and declared, in and by the schedule to the said indenture annexed; and likewise that the said yearly rent of £.30 should be employed towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster. This deed contains also directions for the appointment of new feoffees.

To this indenture is annexed the schedule above mentioned. By another deed dated 28th February 1682, reciting that the said pieces of marsh land were not sufficient for the payment of the said rent of £.30, the said Norton Knatchbull (then Sir Norton) did thereby covenant with the said feoffees, that if the said annuity should be in arrear, they might enter into a certain piece of marsh land containing four acres, in Bilsington and Ruckinge, and distrain for the said rent-charge.

The originals of the above-mentioned deeds were not produced, but the abstract is taken from the recital in a deed, dated 26th September 1711, containing an appointment of new trustees, and reciting that since the making of the two last abstracted indentures, the said four acres in Bilsington and Ruckinge had been sold by Sir Thomas Knatchbull, (party to this indenture) and that by a certain award, it had been ordered that lands to the value of £.4 a year should be set over to certain trustees, in lieu of the four acres so aliened; the said Sir Thomas Knatchbull, in pursuance of the said award, and in lieu of the said four acres in Bilsington and Ruckinge, (which are declared to be discharged) granted to the trustees therein named, a rent-charge of £.4 out of a piece of fresh marsh land containing six acres, called The Waff, in the parish of Ivy Church, upon trust, when the said annuity of £.30 could not be raised to make good the same, and the deficiency thereof, as far as the said £.4 would extend.

To this deed of 1711 was annexed a schedule of articles orders and directions referred to therein (which is the same schedule referred to in the deed of 1638) for the better government of the grammar school, and for the election and continuance of the schoolmaster.

By these articles it is ordered, "that such owner or owners proprietor or proprietors of Mersham Hatch-house aforesaid, or his or their deputy or deputies, or such guardian or guardians, committee or committees as aforesaid, or his or their deputy or deputies, assisted with the commissary having ordinary jurisdiction within the said parish of Ashford, the vicar of Ashford, and the rectors of Adlington, Mersham and Chart Magna for the time being, or with any two of them, shall be visitors of the said school, and shall have power and authority annually, or as often as they please, strictly to inquire into the behaviours, demeanours and deportments, of the said schoolmaster and his scholars; and whether the said schoolmaster do diligently and carefully endeavour himself to teach, instruct and profit his said scholars, and whether he do as much as in him lies, observe and keep all those articles, orders and directions; upon which visit and inquiry, if he shall appear notoriously faulty and negligent in the keeping or observation of the same, that then he shall be by the said visitors gently admonished and reprehended for the same; and if upon three several admonitions and reprehensions at three several times, he amend or reform not his former faults and negligences, that then it shall be lawful for such owner or owners proprietor or proprietors of Mersham Hatch-house aforesaid for the time being, or such other person or persons who are by the true intent and meaning of these articles, orders and directions, to place or displace the said schoolmaster of the said school, to displace, put out and amove such schoolmaster from the said school, and to choose, elect and place one other schoolmaster in his room and stead."

And it is further directed, that if the owner of Mersham Hatch-house, or other person in whom the election of the schoolmaster should vest, should elect any person to be schoolmaster for money, &c. "that thenceforth from time to

"time

“time for ever afterwards, the now feoffees and grantees, or the feoffees or grantees that shall hereafter be made of the said school, and annuity or yearly rent of £.30, assigned for the maintenance and stipend of the said school-master, or the greater part of the said feoffees or grantees for the time being, shall and may choose, elect and place, and put out, amove and displace the said schoolmaster, for such reasons and causes as are hereinbefore mentioned and expressed, and according to the true intent and meaning of the said articles, orders and directions, any thing in them or any of them contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.”

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KENT.

Ashford
Free Grammar
School,
continued.

It is further directed, “that no boy shall be received unless he can first sufficiently read the Old and New Testament in the English tongue, and be fitting to be entered into the Accidence or Grammar Rudiments.” And further, that the schoolmaster “shall teach and instruct the children of the inhabitants of the town and parish of Ashford for the time being, in the grammar allowed and approved by the King’s Majesty, or other good Latin and Greek authors:” “And that he shall teach them freely, without demanding exacting or extorting any money or other reward whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, for or towards his care labour or pains in that behalf.”

In 1762, Mr. Barrett, then master of the school, with the assistance of five of the principal inhabitants of Ashford, purchased the house in which he then resided to be used as a residence for the master. The purchase was divided into eight shares, of which Mr. Barrett had three, which were settled by him for the use of the school. The present schoolmaster resides in this house (there being no house for him by the original endowment) paying rent for five shares of it, and enjoying the other three as schoolmaster by Mr. Barrett’s gift.

The present master, the Rev. Dr. Nance, was appointed in 1812. He receives regularly the annuity of £.30. He keeps the school in repair, as there is no fund for that purpose.

There are now only three boys on the foundation; there have been six or seven at one time since the appointment of the present master. All the boys of Ashford parish who offer to learn Latin and Greek, are admitted without appointment or nomination. Dr. Nance has about forty other scholars, most of them boarders, who receive exactly the same course of instruction as the boys on the foundation. Each free boy pays 15 s. a quarter for instruction in writing and arithmetic; they are taught Latin and Greek gratuitously.

Dr. Nance states, that there is but little demand for classical education by the inhabitants of Ashford, which he chiefly attributes to the want of exhibitions to carry the boys to college, which, without such assistance, the parents are unable to afford.

Dr. Nance desired to add, that considering special visitors to be appointed by the deed of foundation, he begged that he might not be supposed to compromise their rights by his examination; but as far as he was concerned, he was ready to give all the information in his power.

DR. TURNER’S CHARITY.

Thomas Turner, D.D. in 1702, conveyed 14 pieces of land, containing by estimation 60 acres, in Challock in the county of Kent, to trustees upon trust, to permit the minister or incumbent, and churchwardens for the time being of the parish of Ashford, to receive the rents and profits thereof upon trust, to employ so much of such rents and profits as Dr. Turner in his lifetime, and after his decease the dean and archdeacon for the time being of the metropolitical church of Christ, Canterbury, should appoint; in instructing the sons of poor people of the parish of Ashford in the church catechism, and to read English perfectly and cast accounts, so as to fit them for business as bailiffs or servants to gentlemen, or for trade; and also in instructing daughters of such poor people in the church catechism, and to read, knit, sew and spin, and do other things fitting them to get an honest subsistence; and also in providing books for such children: And it was provided, that the minister and churchwardens might yearly employ, not exceeding £.6, as the said dean and archdeacon should direct, for setting out yearly to be an apprentice one boy or one

Dr. Turner’s
Charity.

County of
KENT.

Ashford.

Dr. Turner's
Charity,
continued.

one girl, being the son or daughter of some poor person inhabiting within the parish: Provided, that it should be lawful for Dr. Turner in his lifetime by writing, and afterwards for the said dean and archdeacon by any writing under their hands and seals, with the consent of the archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, to revoke or alter the charitable purposes above expressed; and to direct or declare any other use or application of the said rents and profits for the benefit of the poor of the said parish.

The property for support of the charity, consists of a barn and about 63 acres of land, called Blackforstall, in the parish of Challock, being the premises conveyed by Dr. Turner; now let on lease for 14 years from Michaelmas 1818, to George Finch Hatton, Esq. at the yearly rent of £.35, the tenant to pay all outgoings, except land-tax. The farm had been previously on lease for eight years, at £.45. per annum; it consists of poor land, and is in a very bad state in consequence of the distressed circumstances of the last tenant. The rent reserved by the present lease, was determined by a surveyor nominated by the trustees, and by Mr. Finch Hatton jointly; and is, under all the circumstances, a fair rent.

The sum of £.20. a year is paid annually out of the rents of the estate to the treasurer of the national school lately established at Ashford, in which there are now 250 children. The other payments out of the rents have been for land-tax and quit-rent, £.2. 14s. 10d.; average of repairs, £.4; and for an apprentice fee, on an average £.15. per annum. The accounts are kept by the churchwardens, and examined annually by one or more of the trustees, who are at present Nicholas Roundell Toke, Esq. George Elwick Jemmett, Esq. and Mr. William Whitfield.

The application of £.9 out of the rents, to the support of the national school, commenced two years ago, in consequence of an order of the dean and archdeacon of Canterbury.

The sum of £.20 a year had been previously paid to the master of a commercial academy at Ashford, for educating ten poor boys.

Thomas Power, the present master of the academy, having paid £.200 for the good will of his school, £.50 of which was in consideration of the benefit arising to the school from Dr. Turner's charity; and, having by the appointment of the minister and churchwardens enjoyed that benefit for thirteen years, considers himself aggrieved by the above order.

As far as concerns the interest of the poor of Ashford, the sum of £.20 a year is more usefully applied, at present, than it was before the order was made.

AYLESFORD.

Aylesford.

By indenture dated 4th February 1773, *Joseph Milner*, in pursuance of the directions contained in the will of Charles Milner then deceased, dated 4th April 1766, conveyed to trustees a yearly rent-charge of £.20, issuing out of one hundred and sixty acres of land in the parish of Aylesford, to be paid to a schoolmaster who should be appointed by the owner of the Preston estate, to teach as many children in Aylesford as by the said owner should be directed. Charles Milner, Esq. the present owner of the Preston estate, and of the lands charged with the above-mentioned annuity of £.20, pays that sum regularly to a schoolmaster in Aylesford, who instructs twenty-five poor children of that parish in reading, writing and arithmetic.

BEARSTEAD AND THURNHAM.

Bearstead and
Thurnham.

It appears by the table of benefactions in the church at Thurnham, that *Edward Godfrey*, by will dated March 9th, 1709, gave an annuity of 30s. yearly, settled upon certain lands in the parish of Bearstead, called Crouchfield, for the schooling of poor children of Thurnham and Bearstead; and another annuity of 30s. settled upon a house, called Rose Acre, in the parish of Bearstead, for the same purpose; the payment of which (it is added) has been always refused, upon the plea that the owner had no right to charge such an annuity upon the said house.

It is reported that till about 20 years ago, when Mr. Armstrong came to an estate

estate which had belonged to a Mr. Godfrey, 30s. per annum was paid; but never more than 30s. nor any thing at all within the last 20 years. It is not known where the field, called Crouchfield, or the house called Rose Acre, are; the names are unknown in the parish; so that there does not seem to be any possibility of recovering these rent-charges, though it should appear that the testator had the power of granting them.

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KENT.

Bearstead and
Thurnham,
continued.

BENENDEN.

MR. BUCKLAND'S CHARITY.

From the table of benefactions in the church at Benenden, it appears, that Mr. *Thomas Buckland*, who died April 13th, 1786, by his will dated the 1st October 1781, bequeathed to the vicar, churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Benenden, the sum of £.200, to the intent that they should invest it in the public funds in their own names, and employ the dividends in sending poor male children, parishioners of the said parish, to school, to be instructed to read English; and that the trustees, on the 5th January 1787, accordingly purchased with the said sum £.258. 18s. three per cent consols, the dividend on which is £.7. 15s. per annum.

Benenden.

Mr. Buckland's
Charity.

The dividends are regularly received by the vicar, the Rev. Daniel Boys, who therewith sends 30 boys to school to three school-mistresses, 10 to each, paying for them 2d. a week apiece; when the parents take the children away, which they often do particularly during the hop-picking, the weekly pay ceases, and by this means he has frequently a balance in his hands.

This balance, on the 30th of October, amounted to £.16. 17s. 6d. which enables him at present to send more boys to school than the income alone would warrant.

GIBBON'S CHARITY SCHOOL.

Edward Gibbon of Benenden, by indenture dated the 7th September 1602, conveyed lands and wood ground in Benenden, called Beacon Lands, containing 40 acres, and lands and wood in Benenden and Rolvenden, called Kitchall Lands, containing 20 acres, to trustees, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, to teach in a free school to be erected in the parish of Benenden; which school was erected and endowed accordingly.

Gibbon's
Charity School.

Afterwards *Edmund Gibbon* of Rolvenden, by his will dated 11th May 1677, gave a messuage and lands, containing 70 acres, called Baseden Farm, for the maintenance of an usher for the school.

And some time after this, but how long does not appear, the feoffees of the school purchased with money arising from a fall of timber on Baseden farm, a messuage and premises, with 16 acres of land, called Knock Farm, for the use of the usher.

Knock farm now forms parcel of Beacon farm, and they are let together to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Benenden, as tenants from year to year, at a rent of £.62. 16s.

Baseden farm is let to John Richardson, as tenant from year to year, at a rent of £.43.

These farms appear now to produce less than their full value; when let to the present tenants, the rents seem to have been adequate, as the premises were then in very bad condition, but they have been since greatly ameliorated. The trustees state, that when the tenants have held them a fair time, as a remuneration for their improvement, and which time they think may be now nearly arrived, it is their intention to raise the rents. The land is very poor, and the average rent in Benenden parish is less than £.1 per acre.

There are also £.282. 11s. 8d. three per cent consols belonging to the school, which were purchased in 1812, with money partly arising from the sale of timber, partly from savings out of an exchequer annuity of £.14, which expired in 1791, and which was given (as stated in an inscription in the church) by John Gibbon, Esq. of Hole, in 1713, "as a further augmentation to the schoolmaster, provided he be neither vicar, curate, nor reader; and if he

County of
KENT.

Benenden.

Gibbon's
Charity School,
continued.

be, then to the use of poor girls." The vicar was for a time master, during which the annuity was partly applied in putting poor girls to school; and a small residue accumulated in the hands of a former trustee, and was funded with the rest of the balance in hand.

The whole income of the school is £.114. 5s. 4d.; with this, 65 boys are educated and taught reading, writing and accounts, and the church catechism. It is said, that formerly the school was more flourishing, and that Latin was taught there; but this has not been done for many years, and the present mode of instruction seems better adapted to the state of the neighbourhood.

In 1808, the situations of master and usher were consolidated; the stipends, which were £.32 to the master, and £.25 to the usher, being considered too small to get competent persons to act in those capacities.

The master now receives the salaries of both, with a share of the stock dividends, as a compensation for the exchequer annuity, and a gratuity, making his whole emolument £.73. 11s. 9d.

The rest of the income is nearly expended in insurance and repairs. From the small annual balances, and a repayment of property tax, the balance in hand at Michaelmas 1817, was £.95. 14s. 9d.; which, with any increase during the past year, the trustees intend to invest in the funds for the augmentation of the master's salary.

BIDDENDEN.

Biddenden.

John Mayne, by will dated 16th April 1566, left to his executors three several rent-charges out of lands in Biddenden, Bethersden, and Tenterden, amounting to about £. 20, to the intent that the same should be conveyed to 20 persons (the number to be filled up every seven years) of the parish of Biddenden, to employ the same yearly unto a schoolmaster and usher to teach in Biddenden for ever (that is to say) £.13. 6s. 8d. to the schoolmaster, and the rest to the usher; item, that his executors should build and furnish the school-house in Biddenden, as he had meant the same with his money.

It appears by a decree made under a commission of charitable uses, 11th September 1629, that the school properly then consisted of the school-house, with the garden and lands, containing 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. acre of land, and the said rent-charges in the above will mentioned.

It is supposed that the school lands, which now contain one acre and three perches, part of which is waste land, have been encroached upon by buildings; this however (if the case is so) must have been a great number of years ago, as appears from the age of the houses erected there; but there is no evidence to shew the precise quantity of land which was given to this charity. The premises are now mapped to prevent any future encroachment.

The lands, out of which the rent-charges issue, amounting in the whole to £. 20. 3s. 4d. are well known, and the tenants regularly pay them to the schoolmaster, by order of the feoffees.

The schoolmaster has also the use of the school-house and land, rent-free, he doing all repairs; and for this he is bound to teach ten boys reading, writing, and arithmetic, gratis, which he does, and has lately, of his own accord, added two to that number, whom he teaches upon the same terms.

The feoffees, who have been regularly appointed from time to time, occasionally visit the school, and see that it is well conducted.

It is directed by some ancient orders for the government of this school, that the master should teach the Latin grammar; this however is never required, nor is it wished for by any of the parishioners. No usher has been appointed within the memory of man.

BIRCHINGTON.

Birchington.

Mrs. Anna Gertrude Crisp, by will dated 13th February 1707, gave to the overseers of the poor of the parish of Birchington, 47 acres of land in Birchington and Monkton, in trust, for certain purposes mentioned in her will;
" and

“ and also, for ever yearly to keep at school, with an able dame or school-master living in the parish of Birchington, 12 boys and girls of the parish of Birchington, and vill of Acole, to learn to read and write, and the girls to work needlework ; all to be educated in good manners, and to be at church orderly ;” each child to have a Bible at leaving school : the remaining rent to be applied towards binding some of the boys kept at school apprentices to some handicraft trade.

County of
KENT.

Birchington,
continued

The premises were let by auction, on lease for eight years from the 11th of October 1813, to Thomas Sidders, at the rent of £. 51. 14s. for the first year, and £. 150 for every succeeding year of the term. This rent is considerably above the real value, and the land is not expected to produce much more than half the present rent, when the lease expires. The tenant has applied for an abatement in his rent, but none has yet been allowed him.

The schoolmaster receives £. 86. 15s. yearly, for teaching the 12 boys and girls mentioned in the will ; and he takes 12 more in addition, sometimes one or two more. There are never less than 24. They are all taught reading, writing, and accounts, and the girls needle-work ; each of the first 12 receives Bibles on leaving school. The overseers appoint the first 12 children, but the selection of the other 12 is generally left to the schoolmaster. The apprentices are taken from the first 12 children ; and the funds are, at present, more than sufficient for the boys who offer to go out apprentices. The prentice fees have varied from £. 10 to £. 25, and even £. 35 has once been given. In the last two years four boys were bound out, and there are now two more ready to go as soon as masters can be provided for them. There is now a balance of £. 180 in the hands of the overseer. The general expenditure for the school, and the other charitable bequests of the testatrix, amounts to about £. 45 yearly. The remainder of the rent will be applicable for binding out apprentices, the number of whom of course will vary with the income. If the rent should be reduced to nearly half, as is expected, there will be hardly sufficient to put out two boys yearly with premiums of £. 25 each.

BOBBING.

The estate, for the support of the school in this parish, consists of two acres of land at Hout Green, in the parishes of Bobbing and Milton, purchased with £. 50, given by *Ann Gibbon*, for instructing poor children in the Protestant religion ; as appears from a table of benefactions in the church, the only evidence of the donation to be found.

Bobbing.

The land is held by William Pack, as yearly tenant, at the rent of £. 6. 6s. which appears to be the full value. The rent is received by the churchwardens, and paid to a schoolmistress for instructing seven children, boys and girls in reading, and the girls in sewing.

BREDGAR.

There is an annual sum of £. 5 applicable to the education of the poor of this parish, which arose under a deed dated 30th July 1718, (preserved in the parish chest,) made between *Edward Widen* of the first part, *William Thatcher* of the second part, and certain persons therein named of the third part ; reciting, an assurance by fine to the said Edward Widen, in fee of certain pieces of land, containing 28 acres, in the parishes of Lenham and Milsted in the said county ; and that the said William Thatcher had agreed to give and dispose of £. 100 for purchasing lands and tenements, for raising thereout £. 5 per annum, for putting eight poor children to school, to learn to read and be instructed in the church catechism ; and that it had been agreed, that the said sum should be laid out in the purchase of the said premises, but that the said sum of £. 100 not being sufficient for the same, they being of the yearly value of £. 6. 10s., and the purchase-money being £. 130, the parties of the third part had agreed to borrow £. 30 at interest, to be repaid out of the rents of the said premises ; the said Edward Widen, in consideration of the said £. 130 paid to him as therein acknowledged, thereby granted to the parties of the third part and their heirs the said premises, upon trust, to permit the churchwarden and minister for the time being of the said parish to receive the rents thereof, and to apply thereout the sum of £. 5, for the putting of poor children of the said parish to school,

Bredgar.

County of
KENT.

Bredgar,
continued.

school, to be instructed as aforesaid; the remainder to be applied, in the first place, to pay the said sum of £.30 and interest; and the residue, if any, to be given to the poor of the same parish.

The churchwardens of the said parish of Bredgar receive these rents, which now amount to £.25, and out of the same apply the sum of £.5 yearly in paying a schoolmistress for teaching eight poor children of the poor of Bredgar to read, to say the church catechism, and to work at their needle; which duty the minister and churchwardens see properly performed. The minister hears these children their catechism, together with the other parish children, in the church.

The mistress has other pay scholars, who pay for their instruction; and she appears to take proper pains with her scholars.

BRENCHLEY.

Brenchley.

John Porter, by deed dated the 24th June 1763, reciting, that there was then subsisting in the parish of Brenchley a school, maintained by subscription, wherein children were taught reading, writing, and accounts, granted to trustees an annuity of £.3, issuing out of a messuage and premises and four acres of land in Brenchley, to be applied towards the encouragement, support, and maintenance of the said school, and towards the educating and instructing therein two or more poor children of the parish of Brenchley; provided that if the school should cease to be kept, from the failure of subscriptions, the annuity should be applied in the distribution of bread and money to six of the most indigent and deserving poor persons of Brenchley.

The rent-charge is regularly paid, and is applied by the trustees in sending five children not to the school mentioned in the deed, but to a schoolmistress, who teaches them to read and their catechism, and the girls to knit and sew, and receives with each 12s. a year.

The reason assigned for this is, that the terms of the subscription school being higher than they used to be, so many children could not be sent there with this fund, and that the parishioners are better satisfied with this plan than with having a smaller number sent to that school, to be instructed also in writing and accounts.

BROADSTAIRS.

MRS. COOK'S CHARITY.

Broadstairs.

Mrs. Cook's
Charity.

Mrs. Catherine Cook, by will dated 20th March 1779, devised to William Goodson, of Upton in the parish of St. Peter, in the isle of Thanet, five and a half acres of land, chargeable with an annuity of £.4; of which she directed £.3. 9s. 6d. to be appropriated towards the educating of eight poor children belonging to Broadstairs in the same parish, after deducting any expense in repairing her father's, mother's, and her own grave-stones.

The whole of the said sum of £.3. 9s. 6d. is regularly paid to a schoolmistress at Broadstairs, who teaches eight children to read for that sum.

CANTERBURY.

EASTBRIDGE HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL.

Canterbury.

Eastbridge Hospital
and School.

The premises comprehended under this charter, are the hospital of Eastbridge in the city of Canterbury, and a school annexed.

The oldest document, with respect to the foundation of the school, is an ordinance of Archbishop *Whitgift*, confirmed by an Act of Parliament 27th Eliz. which is styled, "An ordinance of the Most Reverend Father in God John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate and Metropolitan of all England, touching the hospital of Eastbridge in Canterbury, and the government of the same, made the 20th July 1584."

Amongst other things contained in this instrument it was ordered, that the master of the hospital should appoint one schoolmaster from time to time, who in the chapel of the said hospital, by himself or his sufficient deputy, should freely instruct 20 poor children of the city of Canterbury, being above the age of seven years and under 16, to write, read, and cast accounts; which said children

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Canterbury.

Eastbridge Hospital
and School,
continued.

children and every of them should have books, pens, ink and paper, provided for them by the appointment of the said master, out of the profits of the said hospital; provided that none of the said children should remain in the school after three years. That the said schoolmaster should read morning and evening prayers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, to the brothers, sisters and scholars, weekly; for the doing whereof the said schoolmaster should have a lodging within the said hospital at the master's appointment, and yearly out of the profit of the said hospital £.4; and that for his further relief he should from time to time, if the master should think it convenient, be receiver of all the revenues, commodities and profits of the said hospital; and should likewise have for such his collection yearly, £.1. 6s. 8d. to be paid at Lady-day and Michaelmas-day; and two loads of wood yearly and one livery cloth coat: Also, that out of the profit of the said hospital there should be paid for ever unto two scholars, to be taken out of the common school in Canterbury, commonly called The Mint, by the master of the said hospital, with the consent of the archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, to be sent and placed in the college of Corpus Christi and the Virgin Mary in Cambridge, £.3. 6s. 8d. a piece yearly. And it was further ordered, that it should be lawful for the archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, from time to time to make new decrees and ordinances tending to the increase of the revenue, further relief, and better government of the hospital, or of the goods, lands, tenements and other hereditaments thereto belonging; so as the said decrees and ordinances should not be repugnant to those ordinances, to the common law, or the statutes of this realm.

By another ordinance of the late archbishop of Canterbury, dated the 26th of October 1790, reciting the former ordinance, and that certain fines had been received on the renewal of leases belonging to the said hospital, and that a legacy had been bequeathed to him for the benefit of the said hospital, which had been invested by him in the purchase of £.2,200 three per cent consols, Bank annuities; it was thereby ordered, amongst other things, that out of the annual dividends of the said stock, the schoolmaster of the said hospital should receive the sum of ten guineas yearly, in addition to his present stipend. And further, that the said schoolmaster should freely, and without further fee or reward, instruct ten poor children of the city of Canterbury, in addition to the twenty whom he then instructed; which ten children were to have the same benefit with the twenty others which he then instructed, and be subject to the same regulations.

The property belonging to this hospital consists of a manor and estate, called The Hothe Court Farm, in the parish of Blean in the county of Kent, containing from three to four hundred acres; which is let on lease for 21 years, renewable every seven, at a rent of £.48, with a fine upon the renewals. The tenants also pay £.6 per annum in lieu of twelve loads of wood.

About 130 acres of this estate is woodland, the bulk of which is let with the tithes; but the tithes of two small woods are excepted, which being felled once in from 15 to 20 years, give an income of £.3 or £.4 per annum on an average. The other property consists of six houses in Canterbury, and two parcels of land of about half an acre each; 11 acres of hop-ground, and about 24 acres of land near Canterbury; the tithes of about 60 acres in Harble Down, and the parcels of land about four acres held therewith; producing altogether an annual income of £.15. 10s.

The fines of these small premises amount to about £.43 per annum, on an average. There is also a house in Canterbury, let at rack-rent of £.14; some dry rents making £.2. 3s. 7d.; rent of a passage, 6s. 8d.; redeemed land tax, £.35. 5s. 4d.; old and new quit rents, £.15. 16s. 8½d.; produce of wood, which is casual, but which in the year 1815 amounted to £.97. 0s. 3d. The interest of the funded property, which has been increased to £.2,400 three per cent consols, is £.72; making the total net income of the year 1815, (an account of which was produced to us on the examination of the master of the hospital) including a legacy of £.25. 13s. 4d. and without reckoning any thing for fines, or for tithes of the two small woods in the Blean estate, £.331. 15s. 10½d.

The disbursements for that year, including the payment of the above-mentioned

County of
KENT.

Canterbury.

Eastbridge Hospital
and School,
continued.

mentioned legacy, amounted (as will be seen by referring to the evidence in the Appendix) to £. 251. 13s. 4d., which left a balance of £. 80. 2s. 6½d.

We have also received an account from the master (which is exhibited in the Appendix to this Report) of his gross receipts and disbursements for the years 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814 and 1816, (the year 1815 having been accounted for in his evidence) with their several balances, leaving an aggregate balance upon the seven years, of £. 419. 5s. 3½d.; but which aggregate balance, by monies expended upon repairs over and above what was provided for by an annual reparation fund, and £. 200 appropriated for that purpose, as will appear by what follows, was reduced to £. 330. 10s. 3½d. To this, if the fines of the small estates falling to the master, amounting to £. 306 be added, the ultimate gross balance for seven years, will be £. 636. 10s. 3½d. which upon an average, makes the balance of each year £. 90. 18s. 7¼d. constituting the net income of the master, and applicable to his own use.

A fine was received in the year 1810 upon the Blean estate, of £. 1,075, which was laid out for the benefit of the hospital and school, in manner following: the archbishop directed, that £. 5 per annum should be added to the yearly sum paid to each of the in-brothers and sisters, and £. 1. 10s. to each of the out-brothers and sisters, amounting together to £. 65, to be continued as an annual payment for seven years; which sums have been paid, and the aggregate amount of these payments for seven years, has been £. 455. A sum of £. 300 has been paid to the master of the hospital, and £. 50 to the steward; £. 70 was laid out in the three per cents; and £. 200 was reserved as a fund for repairs; which several sums make together £. 1,075, the amount of the fine received and applied by the archbishop in 1810.

The fines used all to go to the master of the hospital, according to the evidence given by him, as those upon the smaller estates appear still to do; but from the year 1790, the fine upon the Blean estate was taken by the archbishop, to be disposed of, at his discretion, for the hospital. The lease upon the Blean estate was renewed at Christmas 1817, and the fine taken was £. 1,077. This fine remains, according to the statement of the master of the hospital, in his banker's hands, waiting for the archbishop's disposal, who has been made acquainted with its having been received.

The £. 70 vested in the funds, together with the produce of some redeemed land tax, made a permanent increase of the salaries of the in-brothers and sisters, of £. 1 each. There are five small tenements belonging to the hospital, which produced only £. 3 a year under the former holding, which ended at Lady-day 1818; they are now relet for £. 68 per annum; but it is stated, that more than the rent for several years to come, will be required to put them into tenantable repair, as they are extremely old, and have been entirely neglected during a 30 years lease. It appears from a subsequent account from the master of the hospital, that the sum of £. 2,400 three per cent consols, has been further increased, by a subsequent investment, to £. 2,624.

The schoolmaster has apartments within the hospital, and receives 20 guineas per annum for his emoluments as schoolmaster and receiver; he is also paid £. 10 annually as steward of Blean manor; an additional £. 1 is paid to him as a perquisite for sweeping the school; and these sums, the schoolmaster has stated to us, are regularly paid to him.

There are not now 30 free scholars on the foundation. Since the establishment of the national schools, the applications have not been numerous enough to keep up that number; but we are assured by the master of the hospital, that none have been refused who have applied; and from the same authority we learn, that what is directed by the ordinance, is taught in the school.

It appears, that there are about 50 or 60 private scholars, but that they are all taught together, and taught alike. The master of the hospital occasionally looks into the school, but admits that there is no regular superintendence.

HOLY CROSS, WESTGATE.

Holy Cross,
Westgate.

Mr. Robert Deane, about ten years ago, purchased a schoolhouse and cottage adjoining, and conveyed them to trustees for the use of the Sunday school in the parish of Holy Cross. Mr. Deane died August 29, 1818, and until his death

death the trustees had no knowledge whatever of the trusts or of the conveyance, as Mr. Deane kept the deeds in his own custody, and never informed any one of the circumstance. Mr. Deane had the principal management of the school, to which he was a liberal contributor, and it is supposed that the rent of the cottage was never brought into the regular account, in order that the transaction might be kept secret.

Paul Jeffery rents the cottage at £.5 a year, its full value; and the school-house is worth £.5.

In 1803, a legacy of £.50 having been left by Mrs. *Sherwin*, then lately deceased, and other small subscriptions having been collected, Mr. Deane added as much as enabled him to purchase £.200 stock in the three per cent consols; and a declaration of trust was signed by him and three other persons, in whose name the stock stands, that it was for the benefit of the Sunday school of the parish of Holy Cross; the dividend is £.6 a year.

Mr. Deane died August 29th, 1818, and by his will left £.800 stock, in the four per cents, to be transferred to trustees within two calendar months after his decease; to apply the dividends "for the teaching both on Sundays and on the other days of the week in the school, now called The Sunday school in the parish of Holy Cross, poor children to read, whose parents should be resident in the said parish;" and if not sufficient children there, to be taken from the adjoining parish of St. Peter and St. Dunstan, and to provide and pay "a master and mistress capable of teaching the said children to read in the school aforesaid, such master's attendance for which purpose to be, as it is at present required, only on Sundays in the week; but the mistress on every day in the week, Sunday included."

This will had not been proved when the examination was taken, but stock to the amount was standing in the testator's name, ready to be transferred within the two months, according to the directions of the will.

The benefit therefore of this bequest has not yet been applied to its intended purpose, but the interest of the £.200 stock has always been applied to the use of the Sunday school, and the rent of the cottage will be paid over to the same account now the trusts are known.

In the Sunday school 40 boys and 60 girls are instructed. There are no other permanent funds.

JESUS HOSPITAL.

Jesus Hospital was founded by Sir *John Boys* in 1599. By the foundation deed certain property is conveyed to the warden, brothers and sisters of the hospital; and by the statutes it is directed, that the warden should teach twenty children; and that the mayor of Canterbury for the time being, the dean of Christ Church, Canterbury, the archdeacon of Canterbury, or the greater part of them, should be visitors of the hospital and all the members therein.

ST. ALPHAGE AND ST. MARY NORTHGATE.

The Rev. *George Hearne*, by will dated 1805, left £.37 per annum long annuities to be applied to the support of a Sunday school, for the benefit of the poor children of the parishes of St. Alphage and St. Mary Northgate, Canterbury, by the rector and vicar, and the churchwardens of the two parishes respectively.

This stock was sold in the year 1812, and the proceeds thereof, amounting with the dividends then due thereupon to £.637. 5s., were applied towards the purchase and improvement of a building, to be used as a national school, in Canterbury, and to which the said rector, vicar, and churchwardens reserved to themselves the power of sending as many children from the two parishes as should require it. They likewise took from the trustees, as a security for the money so advanced by them, a mortgage of the premises (which are now worth £.900.)

Fifty-six children out of the two parishes are now sent to the national school, where they receive daily instruction, including Sundays.

County of
KENT.

Canterbury.

Holy Cross,
Westgate,
continued.

Jesus Hospital.

St. Alphage and
St. Mary Northgate.

County of
KENT.

Canterbury.

St. Margaret's
Blue Coat School.

ST. MARGARET'S BLUE COAT SCHOOL.

By statute 1 Geo. 2, cap. 20, the hospital of poor priests in Canterbury, and the lands thereunto belonging, which had been granted by Queen Elizabeth to the mayor and commonalty of Canterbury, and of which they had applied the revenues to the maintenance of poor boys, called The Blue Coat Boys, were vested in the guardians of the poor (who were by the same act incorporated) for the use of the poor; provided that they gave bond to provide for, clothe and maintain sixteen poor boys of the said city, to be called Blue Coat Boys, and furnish them with all manner of necessaries, and find them good and sufficient diet, lodging and apartment by themselves, separate from the poor in the said hospital; to be instructed in reading, writing, and accounts; and put them and every of them respectively out apprentices at the age of thirteen, and before the age of fifteen, and to pay with every such boy the sum of five pounds at least; the said boys to be nominated by the mayor and commonalty aforesaid.

This estate is now let in several parcels, (as appears in the Appendix,) at the rent of £. 795. 3s. 6d. exclusive of eight acres of woodland, held by the guardians of the poor, who apply the profits thereof for the general purposes of the act.

The guardians of the poor give bond as directed by the Act of Parliament, and expend annually about £. 470 upon 16 Blue Coat boys, who are appointed by the mayor and commonalty of Canterbury.

They are well instructed in reading, writing, and accounts, gratis, and are clothed and maintained as the act requires; but except at dinner time, and at night, they are not separated from the paupers in the poor-house, nor in school hours from the children of the paupers who are educated in the same school.

It has, however, been proposed to keep the Blue Coat boys entirely in a separate house, and it is expected that this proposition will be carried. We cannot but express our earnest hope that so wise and just an arrangement will be adopted without delay.

All the boys are put out apprentices according to the directions of the act, and the premium of £. 5 is now raised to £. 15 or £. 20, as occasion requires.

ST. MARTIN'S.

St. Martin's.

Lady *Finch*, who died in 1669, left a sum of money to the parish of St. Martin. No copy of the will could be found, but £. 100 stock in the new South Sea annuities, standing in the names of three trustees, is said to be the produce of Lady *Finch*'s bequest. On examining a book containing the accounts of this charity, regularly kept from 1752, it appears that part of the dividend has been applied in paying ten shillings every quarter to a schoolmistress, for teaching four girls or little boys to read; and the remaining one pound has always been given away to the poor, with the sacrament money.

In the year 1810, by the death of the then trustees, it became necessary to have a new power of attorney, and to have the stock transferred into the names of new trustees, which occasioned an expense of £. 2. 18s. 6d.; in consequence of which, for two or three years no money was given to the poor, but the children were sent to school as usual.

ST. MILDRED'S PARISH.

St. Mildred's
Parish.

Catharine Lawrence, by deed dated 21st August 1683, gave 40 shillings per annum, payable out of two messuages in Wincheap-street, in the parish of St. Mildred, to the churchwardens of the parish, to be employed in teaching five poor children to spell and read. This sum is paid annually to a schoolmistress, for which she instructs five poor children in spelling and reading.

CHARING.

Charing.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Ludwell*, by will dated the 28th of September 1761, gave £. 2,500 to and for the use and benefit of the parish and parishioners of Charing,
as

as a fund for raising £. 40 a year for ever, to be divided equally by the minister and churchwardens for the time being, between ten poor housekeepers, and out of the surplus to pay £. 25 a year to a fit and proper person, to be appointed by the minister and churchwardens, to teach the poor children, male and female of the said parish, reading, writing, and accounts, and the remaining part of the interest to be applied in placing out poor boys of the said parish apprentices.

The funds of this charity at present consist of £. 2,960. 17 s. 9 d. stock in the three per cent consols, standing in the name of the accountant general. This sum includes however £. 167. 11s. 4d. stock, being the produce of a specific bequest given by the same person for a sermon on Christmas eve, and for bread, &c. to be then distributed.

The accounts are blended together; the dividends on the whole amount annually to £. 88. 16s. 6d.

The schoolmaster receives annually £. 25, and about £. 5 is expended every year in books for the use of the scholars; ten girls and ten boys are taught reading, writing, and accounts. This number is always kept full, and if there are more applications, children are admitted even beyond that number. An apprentice is placed out as often as the funds will admit, which is about one in three or four years.

The annual expense incurred in receiving these dividends, amounts to £. 9. 13s.; a fresh power of attorney being executed every half year. In cases where churchwardens for the time being are appointed trustees, there seems no mode of avoiding the expense of a new power of attorney as often as the churchwardens are changed, where the trust money consists of stock standing in the name of the accountant general; as an affidavit is required at his office, stating that there has been no change in the trustees since the power was given, before the person claiming to act under it can receive an order for the dividends. There can however be no reason for having a power of attorney executed half yearly, unless there is a change of trustees.

CHISLET.

By lease dated 25th March 1811, the archbishop of Canterbury demised part of the waste lands belonging to the manor of Chislet, containing 19 A. 1 R. 6 P. to certain persons, being the principal parishioners of Chislet, for 21 years, at a yearly rent of 5s., in trust, to apply the rents and profits for the maintenance, education, and bringing up of the poor children of the parish of Chislet, which should be placed in the charity school of the said parish.

A similar lease of the same premises had been granted for the same purpose in 1787, for 21 years, by the then archbishop.

The land was let at a public vestry in 1813, to John Wootton, as yearly tenant, at £. 40 a year, which is the full value.

A schoolmaster is paid 10s. a week for instructing 27 boys and girls in reading, writing, and accounts. A Sunday school is also established for 60 children from the same funds, for which the same person receives 6s. weekly. School books, copy books, and coals, are also supplied by the funds of the charity; and a school-room is provided. The expenditure is nearly equal to the income.

CLIFFE.

It appears from an inscription in the church at Cliffe, (which was the only evidence we could procure,) that *John Brown* of that parish, by his will dated in the year 1679, gave one tenement lying in Church-street, and another tenement or messuage with the appurtenances, lying in Southwood borough, for the educating and teaching 12 poor children, inhabitants of the said parish, for ever; and directed that his executors and the churchwardens should choose a poor man or woman, being capable to teach, and the children to be taught, and that the premises should be kept in good repair by the said master or dame.

The cottage in Church-street is occupied by the schoolmistress and her father. It is stated to be worth £. 5 a year.

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The

County of
KENT.Charing,
continued.

Chislet.

Cliffe.

County of
KENT.

Cliffe,
continued.

The premises in Southwood borough consist now of two cottages, two acres of salts, and near two more of uninclosed pasture, at a place called Lee Green. They are let to Thomas Prebble, for a term of 21 years, of which about 10 are unexpired, at a rent of £.10. The previous rent was £.6, and Prebble, when he took the present lease, divided the house into two, which he put in complete repair, and now underlets to two labourers. The land is very poor.

The whole of Prebble's rent is paid by him to the schoolmistress. There are now only eight children in the school. It is stated, that there is a national school in the parish, which the parents prefer; and the children are only sent to the free school till they are old enough to go to the national school.

The school cottage is at present in want of repair, to the amount of £.4 or £.5. We were informed by the occupier, that 10 or 11 years ago some trees on the land let to Prebble were cut down by the parish, who employed part of the money arising from the sale of them in repairing the school cottage, but that no repairs have been since done to it by the parish; and he has himself expended some small sums for that purpose.

On examining into these circumstances, we found that in 1806 some trees had been cut down, as mentioned, on the school lands at Lee Green, and sold for the use of the free school, which produced a net sum of £.48. 2s. 5d., of which £.32. 4s. 9½d. was expended in the repair of the cottage, and that the balance, £.15. 17s. 7½d., had remained ever since in the hands of the parish. The account rendered to us by the parish officers, will be found in the Appendix, by which they admit that this sum is due to the free school, and that they hold it for the repair of the tenements when wanted.

It is mentioned, in another inscription in the church, that *David Heath* gave, in 1709, for augmenting the salary of the free school in Cliffe, 20s. a year, issuing out of a house in Cooling. But the house fell down about 50 years ago, and has never been rebuilt, and the annuity has not since been paid.

CRANBROOKE.

THE FREE AND PERPETUAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Cranbrooke.
—
Free and Perpetual
Grammar School
of Queen Elizabeth.

This school was founded, by letters patent dated the 5th day of May, in the sixteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, whereby her said majesty, reciting, that *Simon Lynche* of Cranbrooke aforesaid, to the intent that within the parish of Cranbrooke there should be erected and for ever remain, a certain free grammar school, did propose to give and grant lands and tenements of the clear yearly value of £. 6. 13s. 4d. according to the intention of William Lynche, his father, for the perpetual support and maintenance of the same free grammar school within the parish of Cranbrooke aforesaid, granted and ordained, that within the parish of Cranbrooke aforesaid, there should be for ever, a certain free and perpetual grammar school, which should be called The Free and Perpetual Grammar school of Queen Elizabeth, in Cranbrooke, and constituted and incorporated the then vicar of the parish church of Cranbrooke, and other persons therein named, inhabitants of the said parish and having freeholds there, governors of the free grammar school aforesaid. And further ordained, that upon the decease of the said then vicar, and of six of the other persons above mentioned, every other vicar of the aforesaid parish church for the time being, and other twelve, nine, eight, seven, or at least six other persons in the parish aforesaid, having freeholds, and there for the time inhabiting, and by the greater part of the governors aforesaid, for the time being nominated and elected to be of the number of the governors of the free school aforesaid for ever, should be governors of the said free school, and should for ever be called Governors of the same free school, and should be a body corporate, and capable of taking lands of the yearly value of £. 30, with power to make laws orders and rules for the better government of the same free grammar school; and a licence was thereby granted to the said Simon Lynche, to give and grant, at his pleasure, to the governors of the said free school, one messuage and 140 acres of land, pasture and wood, with the appurtenances, at Horsemonden in the county of Kent, to hold to them and their successors for ever.

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By a deed of feoffment dated 20th November, sixth Elizabeth, Simon Lynche conveyed to one John Netter, and five other persons therein named, their heirs and assigns, a messuage and garden, formerly Blewberries, situate and being in Cranbrooke, and also one messuage and 160 acres of land in Horsmonden, to the intent that they, or such of them as should live, should enfeoff and put in 16 other persons, inhabitants of the said parish, in trust, that they should annually apply the rents and profits to the perpetual maintenance of a grammar school within the parish of Cranbrooke; which several premises, by deeds of feoffment and refeoffment bearing date the 3d December, 19th Elizabeth, (and which are abstracted in the Appendix) were conveyed by Netter, and others mentioned in the deed of 20th November, sixth Elizabeth, so as to vest the same in the governors incorporated by the letters patent.

County of
KENT.

Cranbrooke.

Free and Perpetual
Grammar School
of Queen Elizabeth,
continued.

By a conveyance dated 14th April 1773, certain premises at Crut-hole in Benenden, therein described, and said to contain 35 acres, were conveyed to the governors of the free school.

By a deed dated the 10th of September, 19th Elizabeth, (1577) in consideration of £. 44, a tenement and garden, and piece of land called Little Frythe, in the parish of Cranbrooke, were conveyed to the governors of the said free school, but of these last mentioned premises there is no distinct trace, there being no property belonging to the school now known by the name of the Little Frythe; but it has been conjectured to be the present school-house, which has a garden and piece of land belonging to it; though such a supposition is hardly consistent with what we find stated in a brief that has been laid before us, with the proceedings in a suit in Chancery some years ago, which states Simon Lynche to have given and granted a piece of ground, and a messuage and school-room thereon, to the governors named in the letters patent; and also, that the governors had purchased, with the savings of the estate called The Schoolhouse Farm, and the monies arising from the sale of timber cut thereon, in trust for the said grammar school, a certain farm and premises, situate at Benenden in Kent, (and which appear to be the premises at Crut-hole) and a messuage or tenement with two pieces or parcels of land, situate in the said parish of Cranbrooke.

By a lease bearing date 25th June 1806, the governors of the said free grammar school, granted and demised all that messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, two barns, and all other the outbuildings, and all the gardens, closes, and several pieces or parcels of land thereunto belonging, containing in the whole, by estimation, 123 acres, more or less, in Horsmonden, to George Larkins and his assigns, except timber trees, mines, &c. to hold from Michaelmas then next, for the term of 15 years, at a rent of £. 80 per annum. And by a lease dated 29th September 1817, the governors demised to Richard Jenner, all that messuage or tenement, with the barn, stable, lodges, closes, and nine several pieces or parcels of land, arable, meadow and pasture, containing, by estimation, 35 acres, more or less, situate at Crut-hole in Benenden, except timber, &c. to hold from the date, for the term of seven years.

No account could be given how the premises at Horsmonden, which are described as consisting of 160 acres in the old conveyance, by Simon Lynche to Netter and others, came to be reduced to 123 acres; but an old document was produced to us, dated in the year 1637, which came into the hands of the present schoolmaster from his predecessor, and which imports to be, "A note shewing both the total and particular contents of all and every the several pieces of land belonging to the farm, situate in the parish of Horsmonden in the county of Kent, belonging to the free grammar school of Cranbrooke." The particular closes, with their several quantities, are therein then set forth, making a total of 123 A. 0 R. 19 P. Then follow these words, "The total sum of all the particulars herein mentioned, is 123 A. 0 R. 19 P. as it was measured by me, John Pattenden, of Lamberhurst in Kent, in the year 1637." This survey is mentioned, in an endorsement upon it, to have been made by the direction of Sir Thomas Roberts, Bart. then one of the governors; and appears by the writing, to be of the time mentioned in the date, being in the old court hand. A lease also was produced to us, of the premises at Horsmonden, dated the 24th February 1735, wherein the premises were described as containing 123 acres, more or less.

County of
KENT.

Cranbrooke.

Free and Perpetual
Grammar School
of Queen Elizabeth,
continued.

As there is no property belonging to the school answering to the description of the premises called Blewberries, in the deeds, unless it be the Pest-house, it is supposed that the premises so called are the same as the Blewberries. The place called The Pest-house consists of a cottage, garden, and piece of land, containing about four acres.

The present schoolmaster, Mr. Davies, now holds the premises called The Pest-house, as tenant from year to year, and pays a rent for the same of £.20. These premises, according to the evidence of the treasurer, were let to the former schoolmaster at a rent of £.10. Before it was let to Mr. Davies, it was valued by a farmer at Goudhurst, a neighbouring parish, who was of opinion that the real value was £.15, but that it might bear £.20, on account of its contiguity to the town.

The Horsemonden farm is let at 13s. per acre, but it is admitted it would probably now let for more. The existing lease has but a little more than two years to run; and the treasurer states it to be the intention of himself and the other trustees to have the land properly valued, and to relet it according to such valuation.

The farm at Crut-hole seems to be let well, as it is for more than the average rate of rent of lands in the parish of Benenden. The tenant of Crut-hole is under covenant to repair, the lessors finding rough timber; and it is intended to put the Horsemonden tenant, in his new lease, (though not so now) on the same footing.

The rents paid upon the three existing leases amount to £.135; and this is the whole income of the school.

£.	s.	d.
80	—	—
35	—	—
20	—	—

£.135 — —

The present master, the Rev. Daniel Williams Davies, has been five years in that situation; during which time he has received the annual sum of £.100. The salary paid to his immediate predecessor was £.60; but he appears to have had presents, and also allowances to an uncertain amount, for fires and stationary, which payments have been discontinued during the present master's time, who receives no gratuity or addition of any kind to his regular salary of £.100 out of the school fund; and pays thereout the assessed taxes, parochial and highway rates, amounting together to £.31. The house in which he lives is free of rent.

The remaining £.35 is laid out in the school repairs, and in insurance from fire, as was made to appear to us by the treasurer's book of the school accounts.

It appears too, that a bill of costs has been incurred in defending a suit in Chancery, which was instituted by some of the inhabitants of the town; and who last year petitioned the same court for relief against certain alleged abuses on the part of the trustees and the schoolmaster. That bill, amounting to £.217. 10s. remains to be settled, towards which the sum of £.200 has been borrowed upon the governor's bond; for which, and the sum due beyond what that will cover, provision must be made out of the school estate. If the £.35 should not be enough to defray the casual expenses, the master understands that his salary must be reduced to make up the deficiency.

It appears by an entry made in the Minute-book of the 1st of December 1812, that, on a survey made of the schoolhouse and premises, they were found to be much out of repair; and the wardens (being two of the governors appointed by the whole number to take the immediate management of the school concerns,) were ordered to have such repairs done as they judged to be necessary. By a subsequent entry of the 10th March 1813, it appears that the wardens reported that the expenses attending such repairs and alterations at the schoolhouse as were thought proper, amounted to between £.400 and £.500. In the accounts for the year 1813, the tradesmen's bills for repairs on the above occasion, came to the sum of £.442. 8s. 5d. This extra expense appears to have been met by a sale of timber, producing £.403. 13s. and the balance then in hand. Complaints of the largeness of this expenditure having been made by some of the inhabitants of the town, we were very particular in our examination of it. We found that the house had been standing about 100 years; that it had originally been built by contract; and that experienced persons who had looked over it, had declared it to have been at first unsubstantially built; that an estimate of the necessary expenses had been made; and that the house, and particularly

particularly the school, had been found to be in a very dilapidated condition; the particulars of which appear in the evidence in the Appendix.

At the last audit, which was on the 5th August 1818, the balance left in the treasurer's hands was £.13. 10s. 5½d., which was stated to be insufficient for the present demand.

It appears to have been always the subject of complaint, that only the classics or dead languages are gratuitously taught in this school. And certain resolutions entered into at a meeting of some of the inhabitants of the parish, on the 9th October 1812, expressive of their dissatisfaction, chiefly on the ground above-mentioned, were put into our hands. Application was made to the late master, the Rev. Thomas Greenhill, to teach the foundation boys English, which he declined to do gratuitously, alleging that the terms of the charter laid no such obligation upon him. The governors being desirous of complying with the requisition of the inhabitants in this respect, requested the master to teach the sons of the inhabitants, reading, writing, and arithmetic; as appears by the entry of a resolution to that effect signed by several governors. Upon the master's declining to comply with this requisition, the opinion of counsel was taken on the question of liability, and the opinion obtained being against any right in the governors to compel the master to extend his instruction beyond the classics, the point was abandoned. But Mr. Greenhill taught English and arithmetic to the sons of such of the inhabitants as desired it, and paid for it. During some part of the period of his being master, he had from 40 to 50 boarders.

The Rev. Daniel Williams Davies; the present master, has only two boys upon the foundation. He acknowledges himself bound by the charter, and professes himself ready, to give classical instruction gratuitously to the sons of the inhabitants; and to prevent all mistake or misrepresentation, he declines to take the sons of parishioners unless they come as foundation boys, to receive the gratuitous instruction in classical learning according to the charter, or as private pupils to board with him; that is, he refuses to give them any extra instruction for pay as day scholars. His number of boarders is at present 31, to whom he teaches the Greek and Latin classics; and also writing, arithmetic, and English composition, generally.

There being at present only two scholars on the foundation, our attention is naturally drawn to the low state of the institution as planned by the founder. The plain reason presents itself, that there are but few persons in this town or neighbourhood who desire a classical education for their sons, where there are no emoluments connected with it. There are no university exhibitions, or other provisions, or helps towards a professional situation belonging to this foundation. The school has therefore become by degrees a boarding school; while the master receives the salary and lives in the house, and is thus almost the only person who derives advantage from the endowment. Of this the inhabitants of the town complain, but their complaints, though directed against the governors and master of the school, proceed upon an apprehension of their being a right under the charter to a more general and practical instruction at this school, than the language of the instrument of foundation will bear according to the decisions of courts of law on the subject, and are therefore in substance complaints of the narrowness of the foundation itself.

DENCE'S SCHOOL.

By the copy of the will of Mr. *Alexander Dence*, dated 14th September 1573, it appears that the testator amongst other things, devised as follows: "I give
" and bequeath unto the schoolhouse of my building in the churchyard, all
" my tenements and lands thereto belonging, that Thomas Page hath of mine by
" lease, for ever, upon condition that my cousin Alexander Sharpe, the son of
" John Sharpe, shall have the dwelling in the school, and the profits of the lands,
" teaching the poor children of the same town and parish, (viz Cranbrooke)
" while he liveth, free, and after his decease (at the pleasure of the parish) for any
" other to teach them in the same school freely by this my gift; otherwise I will
" the lands to remain to William Pretty, Thomas Pretty, and Francis Pretty,
" their heirs and assigns for ever."

County of
KENT.

Cranbrooke.

Free and Perpetual
Grammar School
of Queen Elizabeth,
continued.

Dence's School.

County of
KENT.

Cranbrooke.

Dence's School,
continued.

Of the lands so devised, there is no trace or memory in the town, as far as we could learn.

On a table in the parish church, the endowment is stated to be a school-room and small dwelling for the master, under the same roof, and the interest of £.160 put out by the churchwardens.

This table in the church was made in 1760; and we collected from Mr. John Waters, the present churchwarden, the following particulars:—that Mr. Adams who had been the schoolmaster, had applied to the churchwardens, after the table was put up, to build a school-room and a chamber over it, as he had not room to teach the children; undertaking, on his part, that if they would build it for him, he would consent to their applying to that purpose £.60 out of the £.160 belonging to the school; that being the sum at which he had got the proposed building estimated. This proposal, it appears, was agreed to, and the present school, and the room over it, were at that time added to the old house.

There is accordingly now only £.100 belonging to this school, which is lent to the parish, and they pay the master an annual sum of £.5, which sum is secured by the bond of the overseers given to the churchwardens, dated 1782, and which is in the church chest.

This is all the existing property of this school. The clerk of the parish is the schoolmaster, and has been so 38 years. He receives the annuity of £.5 regularly, for which he teaches reading, writing, and common arithmetic, to 15 or 16 scholars, who are nominated by the churchwardens.

The master has about 20 scholars who pay for their schooling. They are all taught alike.

CRUNDALE.

Crundale.

The Rev. *Richard Foster*, who died January 8th, 1728, by his will devised a messuage and one acre of land at Fitchborough, and also a field called The Broomfield, containing by estimation six acres, in the parish of Godmersham, to trustees, in trust, to permit the rector of Crundale, with the churchwardens and overseers, to let and dispose of the same, for teaching of some poor children to read, and repeat the church catechism, as they have opportunity; or else to the relief of the poor widows, or the poor labourers in husbandry, belonging to and living in the said parish; so that, yearly on Easter Tuesday, 20s. be distributed to such persons, in such proportions, as the rector and officers of the parish shall think meet.

The above-mentioned premises are all let to George Reynolds, as yearly tenants, at £.5. 16s. a year, which is the full value.

From the year 1729 to 1813, (with the exception of one year when the rents were withheld to pay for repairing the premises) a part of the income has been regularly employed in teaching poor children. Since 1813 none have been instructed, (till very lately) as there was no competent schoolmistress in the parish; from 1813 to 1815 the whole rent therefore was distributed among the poor, as directed by the will.

Since Michaelmas 1815, no rent has been paid by the tenant, who is a poor parishioner of Crundale, and if he were turned out of these premises, he must go into the workhouse and be kept by the parish; and from this period no money has been applied, either in teaching children, or in donations to the poor.

Eight children have lately been sent to a schoolmistress, at two-pence a week each; and the churchwarden states, that if more had applied, more would have been sent to school, and that the expense will be defrayed out of the parish rates, as he considers the parish benefited to the amount of the rent of the charity estates by the occupation of the tenant, who would otherwise be chargeable to the parish.

It is stated, that the present schoolmistress is not likely to continue in the parish; in which case there will be no opportunity of sending children to school.

From the foundation of this charity in 1729 to 1813, the income has been properly

properly applied, and the accounts kept regularly; during the last five years the irregularities above stated have taken place.

County of
KENT.

DEPTFORD, ST. NICHOLAS.

DR. BRETON'S SCHOOL.

Deptford
St. Nicholas.

Dr. Breton's
School.

Dr. Robert Breton, by his will dated the 4th of April 1672, bequeathed to the parish of Deptford £.200, secured by mortgage on the lands of Mr. Richard Maddox, which mortgage he directed his executors to assign to the churchwardens, the interest thereof to be by them paid to Mr. Alderson or his successors in the public school, for teaching of 12 poor children grammar and writing. At the expiration of the mortgage he desired that the £.200 might be laid out in the purchase of lands or houses as should be agreed on at a general vestry, and the rent be employed for a salary to the schoolmaster for teaching 12 poor children, such children to be chosen by the vicar and churchwardens. And further, if any one of his four children should die before he or she had received the portion devised by his will, or the same had become due, he gave £.200 more out of such portion to the parish of Deptford for the teaching 12 more poor children, the same to be laid out in the purchase of land or houses. And if a second of his four children should die before his or her portion became due, he appointed that £.100 more out of such portion should be paid to the churchwardens of the parish of Deptford, and be laid out in the purchase of land or houses, and the rent be paid to the schoolmaster for teaching six more poor children, and so the whole number to be 30.

It appears from entries in the parish books, which were produced and examined, (and which entries are stated in the Appendix) that in the year 1673, the mortgage bequeathed by Dr. Breton was assigned to the parish; and that on the 3d of April in that year, the vicar and churchwardens appointed 24 children to the school.

That in the following year 1674, on the death of the testator's son Daniel, his executor paid to the churchwardens the further legacy of £.200; £.150 of it in cash, and the remaining £.50 by an assignment of that sum upon an order for £.500 out of the testator's estate then in the Exchequer.

That in the year 1675, on the death of the testator's daughter Frances, the remaining £.100 was paid to the churchwardens, £.50 in cash, and £.50 by an assignment on the Exchequer order before-mentioned.

It further appears that the two Exchequer notes were received by the churchwardens, and the produce ordered to be laid out in South Sea stock on the 14th November 1714. And thus the whole of Dr. Breton's legacy came to the hands of the parish. How it was disposed of, is not so easily ascertained.

It appears by the entries in the vestry book of the 18th of November 1683, the 17th of February 1688, and the 30th of March 1690, that £.150 of this money was lent to Mr. Rowley on real security, and £.50 to Mr. Nathaniel Down on bond. What finally became of the £.200 thus lent, or of the £.200 secured by Mr. Maddox's mortgage, except as to a small sum of £.23. 9s. 4d. mentioned hereafter, does not appear. On the 3d of August 1707 there is an order given to the churchwardens, and certain persons therein named, among whom is Mr. William Streek, to dispose of a house in Gardeners-lane, Westminster, which was the security for £.100 of Dr. Breton's legacy; but there is no trace of the produce of this sale, except that in the year 1730 there is an order to apply to Mr. William Streek, senior, for £.50 then in his hands, of the money left by Dr. Breton. On the 1st of September 1717 there is an order that Mr. John Loving should lay out a sum of £.44, part of Dr. Breton's legacy then lying dead in his hands, in lottery orders to the best advantage. The result of this transaction does not appear, except that there is an entry in the account books that £.3. 12s. 11d. the remainder of two lottery tickets bought for the use of the master of the free school, was in the year 1720 distributed among the poor.

The only portion of Dr. Breton's legacy that can be traced, is the £.100 received from the Exchequer and laid out in South Sea stock, and a sum of £.23. 9s. 4d. which was afterwards added to it by John Loving. From the books of the South Sea house (extracts from which are given in the Appendix)

County of
KENT.

Deptford
St. Nicholas.

Dr. Breton's School,
continued.

it appears that these sums, with some additions made to the capital by Act of Parliament, produced in 1723, £.83. 6s. South Sea stock, and £.83. 6s. old South Sea annuities. These, together with two other sums of £.194. 15s. 10d. South Sea stock, and £.194. 15s. 10d. old South Sea annuities (arising, as appears from the vestry book, from other charitable legacies left by Mrs. *Willshaw* and Mrs. *Fiatt*) were transferred in 1728 to four trustees. In 1736 part of the two sums of South Sea stock having been paid off, the rest was changed to £.230. 13s. 9d. new South Sea annuities in one joint sum; and a part of this having also been paid off, left in 1737 a sum of £.209. 13s. 11d. new South Sea annuities. By a minute of vestry of the 18th of May 1735, it is ordered that the accounts of Dr. Breton's legacy, and of Mrs. Willshaw's and Mrs. Fiatt's legacies should be inspected; and that all monies appearing due, either money in hand or in stock, should be vested in South Sea annuities. This was accordingly done, and a sum of £.600 old South Sea annuities was invested in the names of the four trustees, and still subsists for the purpose of these charities.

All that now remains of Dr. Breton's legacy of £.500, is the proportion which belongs to it of this sum of £.600 old South Sea annuities; nor can the amount of this proportion be accurately ascertained, farther than as it consists of the original £.83. 6s. old South Sea annuities, and the original £.83. 6s. South Sea stock, afterwards changed into new annuities, and of which part was paid off, but which part may have been restored upon the purchase of the £.600 old South Sea annuities.

The dividends on this stock, amounting to £.18 a year, are apportioned between the three charities; £.6. 16s. 10d. is paid to the master of the school, which is called Dr. Breton's school, for which he teaches 12 boys, with private scholars of his own, reading, writing, and arithmetic. He also receives from the parents of each boy a shilling a quarter for pens and ink, and 1s. 6d. yearly for firing. Six boys are nominated by the minister and churchwardens of each of the two parishes into which Deptford is now divided.

It is evident that a great part of Dr. Breton's legacy has been lost, but at so remote a period that it is impossible to suggest any means of recovering it. It is right at the same time to observe, that the school-room was built by the parish, and has been kept in repair out of the parochial fund.

FELLOWS'S CHARITY.

Fellows's Charity.

Thomas Fellows, by his will dated the 30th of January 1753, left £.1,000 three per cent reduced annuities, after the death of two persons therein named, to the minister and churchwardens of the parish where he should decease, for clothing and instructing so many poor boys and girls of the said parish, freely, as could be instructed and clothed therewith; the boys to be instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the girls in needlework, reading and writing, to fit them for a shop.

By an order of the Court of Chancery of the 25th of July 1787, made upon petition for carrying the charity into effect, it was directed that the dividends of the £.1,000 three per cent reduced annuities should be applied to the clothing and teaching five boys and five girls of the parish of St. Nicholas, Deptford, where the testator died; and that the stock then standing in the name of the accountant general should be transferred to trustees therein named; and that a sum of £.63. 16s. arising from dividends in the hands of the accountant general, after paying the costs of the petition, and a sum of £.25 in the hands of the vicar and churchwardens, should be paid to the trustees, and invested in the same stock, and the interest applied to the same purpose.

The fund now consists of £.1,125 three per cent reduced annuities, composed of the original £.1,000, and the sums invested in pursuance of the above order.

With the dividends arising from this, five boys are sent to Dr. Breton's school in Deptford, and five girls to a schoolmistress there, and receive the education directed by the testator. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress are paid each £.5 per annum for instructing them, and the master also receives £.2. 17s. a year for stationary. The remainder of the dividends is expended in

in clothing the children, and providing them with books ; and when the fund is not sufficient for this purpose, which appears by the trustees accounts to be frequently the case, the deficiency is supplied by the voluntary contributions of the trustees.

County of
KENT.

The children are all taken from the parish of St. Nicholas, Deptford.

DEPTFORD, ST. PAUL.

DEAN STANHOPE'S SCHOOL.

This charity, for educating and clothing boys and girls of the parish of St. Paul, Deptford, was established about the year 1715, through the exertions of Dr. Stanhope, dean of Canterbury, then vicar of Deptford. A school-house, containing apartments for a master and mistress, was built by means of contributions collected by the dean, on a piece of ground given by a Mr. Robert Gransden, and has lately been enlarged by the addition of two separate school-rooms.

Deptford St. Paul.

Dean Stanhope's
School.

There were originally 25 boys and 25 girls in the school ; the present number on the foundation is 50 boys and 30 girls ; and there are also 15 other boys in the school, under separate endowments. All the children are clothed and instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The girls also learn needlework, knitting and household work.

The estates and funds of the charity consist of a farm at Plaistow in Essex, containing about 60 acres, in the occupation of John Pridney, under a lease for 21 years from Michaelmas 1816, at the yearly rent of £.52, determinable at the end of the first seven or 14 years by either party ; and of the following stocks, namely, £.2,800 three per cent consols, £.200 new South Sea annuities, and £.150 three per cent reduced annuities, which have arisen from the sale of some houses in Bartholomew-lane mentioned below, and from savings of income and legacies, and £.2,000 old South Sea annuities, and £.500 four per cent annuities, both belonging to a separate benefaction, called Gasker's Charity, but of which the dividends are now received by the trustees of the school.

The yearly dividends of the several stocks mentioned above, amount together to £.159. 10 s. and being added to the rent of the farm, make the total income from the property of the charity £.212 a year. This is also the actual annual value of the estates and funds, the farm being let at a proper rent.

Mrs. *Hannah Saunders*, by will dated the 12th of June 1789, bequeathed to her executors £.200 Bank stock, in trust, to pay the dividends thereof to Ann Weeks and Mary Frost during their lives, and the life of the survivor, in the proportions therein mentioned, and after the decease of the survivor to the treasurer or trustees of the charity school at Deptford. By virtue of this bequest, the charity has a reversionary interest in £.200 Bank stock, and the bonuses accumulated thereon, and in £.20 loyalty and £.15 navy annuities, purchased with bonuses of the Bank stock, all payable on the decease of Ann Weeks.

Some houses in Bartholomew-lane, formerly belonging to the charity, were sold in 1793, under an Act of Parliament, to the governor and company of the Bank of England, the produce of the sale was invested in the purchase of £.2,184. 17 s. 6 d. three per cent consols.

The charity is in a great measure supported by voluntary subscriptions, donations, and collections at charity sermons ; the receipts of last year from all sources amounted to £.429. 15 s. 3 d. the expenditure was £.424. 19 s. 5 d. The principal items of the annual expenditure are, for clothing the 50 boys and 30 girls, about £.150 ; the salary of the master £.70, of the mistress £.30 ; for books, stationary and printing about £.30 ; for repairs about £.10 ; for coals, brooms, &c. about £.17. 17 s.

There are 12 trustees, of which the vicar and the rector of the churches at Deptford, by virtue of their office, are two. The accounts of the treasurer, who is an annual officer, are audited by the trustees.

County of
KENT.

Deptford St. Paul.

Dean Stanhope's
School,
continued.

The number of children mentioned above is always kept full ; they are presented by the subscribers to the charity, and are chiefly children of mechanics, bricklayers, and shipwrights, who are poor, but not of the lowest class.

The separate benefactions annexed to the charity are as follows :

1st, *Hosier's*, for education and clothing :—Wm. Hosier, by his will dated 20th August 1717, directed that out of £. 2,000 thereby given to his brother Francis Hosier, he should pay to the feoffees of the gravel pit rents of Deptford, the sum of £. 300, which sum so paid, his will was, that the feoffees should forthwith place out upon some good fund or parliamentary security, and that with the yearly interest thereof as many poor children of the parish of Deptford should be taught and educated after the manner of the then present charity schools, as the said yearly interest would extend to. The said children from time to time to be nominated and elected by the said feoffees, or the greater number of them.

By a decree of the Court of Chancery, dated the 22d of July 1743, made on an information filed at the relation of the then feoffees of the gravel pit estates, it was decreed, that John Hawes, the personal representative of the surviving executor of William Hosier, should pay to the relators the sum of £. 300 (after deducting thereout all parties costs to be taxed by one of the masters of the court) to be by them applied according to the directions of the testator's will. It appears by the account books, that the net sum received, after payment of the costs, amounted to £. 253. 5 s. 2 d. which was in November 1743 invested in the purchase of £. 220 old South Sea annuities, and allowed to accumulate until the year 1755, when the fund was made up to its present amount of £. 300 old South Sea annuities.

The interest of this fund is applied as follows ; £. 2. 12 s. 6 d. for educating two boys in the Stanhope school, and £. 6. 7 s. 6 d. the residue, in clothing the same boys.

2d. *Mary Wiseman's* bequest for clothing and educating six boys.

Mary Wiseman, by will dated the 3d January 1758, gave £. 200 old South Sea annuities to be transferred into the names of her executors and of the minister of St. Paul's Deptford, the master shipwright, master attendant, clerk of the cheque and storekeeper of His Majesty's dock yard there, the interest thereof to be applied for the benefit of the school in Butt-lane, Deptford, in clothing and educating six poor boys of the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Paul, Deptford, who were to be clothed in grey.

The stock bequeathed by Mrs. Wiseman, being insufficient for the purposes of the bequest, the dividends were accumulated and applied in increase of the capital, which has amounted since February 1805 to £. 850 old South Sea annuities. Six boys are admitted into the school, and educated and clothed by means of this fund.

3d. *Gasker's* charity for educating and clothing seven boys and apprenticing.

By deed dated the 24th January 1752, reciting that William Collins and William Sherwin shipwrights, had transferred £. 1,400 old South Sea annuities to trustees therein named, it was declared that the same should be invested in land, and that the rents and profits thereof should be applied in educating and clothing yearly seven poor boys in the charity schools at Deptford, children of shipwrights, joiners or house carpenters, of the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Paul, Deptford ; and placing out every year one of the said boys an apprentice to the above trades, but not to exceed £. 14 for putting out any boy and furnishing him with clothes and necessaries on that occasion.

Margaret Wood, by will dated the 6th February 1789, gave to trustees of the school £. 500 four per cent consols, the dividends thereof to be applied for the benefit of one or more of the seven children belonging to the charity, called Gasker's boys, no one boy to have expended for his benefit more than one year's interest.

The £. 1,400 stock, old South Sea annuities, mentioned in the deed was not laid out in the purchase of land ; but the income of Gasker's charity being more than sufficient for the purposes of the donation, the surplus thereof has been applied in increasing the principal fund, which now consists of £. 2,000 old

South

South Sea annuities; and of the £.500 four per cent consols given by Margaret Wood, until lately, the trustees of Gasker's charity paid annually 16 guineas for the education of seven boys, whom they sent to the school and supplied with clothing at about £.30 a year. They also paid £.14 yearly as an apprentice fee for one of the boys; but in February 1813 it was resolved, at a meeting of those trustees, that their accounts should be transferred to the treasurer of Dean Stanhope's school, and in consequence of this resolution a balance in hand of £.63. 14s. 3d. was paid over to the treasurer, and carried by him to the general account of the school; the stock has also been transferred to the use of the trustees, and it is intended henceforth to apply the dividends of the stocks belonging to Gasker's charity, after providing for the objects of that institution, to the general purposes of the school.

4th. Dean Stanhope's benefaction for apprenticing and books.

Dean Stanhope, by his will dated the 12th of May 1727, directed a sum of money to be set apart after the death of his wife to provide a fund of £.6 per annum for the subscription charity schools at Deptford; £.5 thereof to be laid out yearly during two successive years, in putting out some poor child of the boys school apprentice, and £.5 every third year in clothing and putting out one or two of the girls school for service; the remaining 20s. yearly to be laid out in pious and proper books of instruction for the children, to be given to every child at leaving the school.

The fund appropriated to this benefaction consists of £.200 new South Sea annuities standing in the names of some of the trustees, from the dividends of which a boy in each of two successive years, and a girl every third year, receives £.5 in money and £.1 in books, according to the directions of the will.

DOVER.

PARISH OF ST. MARY.

A charity school was established in this parish, by subscription in 1789. It is supported by annual subscriptions and donations, and the dividends of £.900 five per cent stock, purchased with surplus balances and legacies given to the charity. The receipts are on an average £.215 per annum; the number of children in the school 66 boys and 46 girls.

EASTCHURCH.

Richard Forster, D. D. vicar of Eastchurch, in 1721 gave a house and piece of land containing by admeasurement nearly an acre, situate in the parish of Leysdown, then of the rent of £.3. 19s.; towards the instruction of poor children in reading. The only evidence to be procured of this donation is an inscription on the table of benefactions in the church, which does not specify whether the donation was made by deed or by will.

The commissioners have caused a search to be made in the Prerogative Office of the archbishop of Canterbury, for any will of Dr. Richard Foster from the year 1717 to the year 1730, but no such will has been found.

The premises are let to John Rose for seven years, at the rent of £.13, which is the utmost value. They were let at a public vestry, and the lease was executed by the minister and churchwardens of the parish. The house is very old and requires frequent repairs.

The annual produce of the estate is paid to the master of a subscription school at Eastchurch, for which he teaches six poor children their catechism and to read the Bible; they are taught every day in the vestryroom belonging to the church, with the children of a subscription school, and on Sundays they attend a Sunday school with other children.

EASTRY.

It appears from Hasted's History of Kent, 4 vol. p. 225, that "Christian Goddard of this parish, widow, gave by her will in 1574, a tenement and garden in Eastry, to the clerk, to instruct in learning one of the poorest man's children, being a boy, of this parish, from time to time, which is vested in the churchwardens for ever."

County of
KENT.

Deptford St. Paul.

Dean Stanhope's
School,
continued.

Dover.

Parish of St. Mary.

Eastchurch.

Eastry.

County of
KENT.

Eastry,
continued.

No copy of the will, or other document relating to this benefaction, is to be found in the parish chest.

The schoolmaster who was appointed by the churchwardens and overseers in 1778, occupies the house and garden, which are together of the value of about £.8 a year. He is not the parish clerk, and states that his predecessor did not act in that capacity. About nine years ago the sum of £.60 was laid out on repairs of the school premises, at the expense of the parish.

The schoolmaster instructs gratuitously in reading, writing and arithmetic, four poor boys appointed at a public vestry; they are taught with other children, to the number of between 30 and 40, whose instruction is paid for by their parents.

ELHAM.

Elham.

Sir *John Williams*, by will dated the 7th of April 1723, left a house and garden in Elham, for the use of a schoolmaster, on condition of his teaching six poor boys of the parish to read and write; and he gave to the schoolmaster £.6 a year out of the rents of two pieces of land, called Court Elven, and The Further Court Lodge; and he directed the rest of the rents, after buying stationery, Old and New Testaments, and Prayer Books, for the six boys, to be reserved for binding out one of the boys to trade.

He further gave to the minister, and parish officers of Elham, another piece of land, called White's Close, and three small pieces of land near Beerfoster in the said parish, for the purpose of clothing the six poor boys once in two years; and he empowered the minister and parish officers to let all the lands; to appoint and displace the schoolmaster and boys, and to nominate six other trustees to assist them in the execution of the trust.

The estates of the charity consist of the school-house and garden in the occupation of the master, and of the other estates mentioned in the will, which are let at rents amounting together to £.64. 17s. 6d. per annum; the present actual annual value, the lands having been let by auction. The rents are carried to one general account. The present average annual expenditure is £.55. 11s. 6d. An expenditure of nearly £.300 has been lately made in repairing the school-house, for which purpose money was borrowed, and in consequence of the debt, the number of boys, which had been increased to 12, at an allowance of £.2 a year for the education of each boy, is now reduced to the original number of six.

The trustees have weekly reports made to them of the conduct of the boys; and the clergyman of the parish frequently visits the school.

A subscription is about to be set on foot, for teaching all the children of the parish on the national system.

The rental of the charity estates, and particulars of expenditure, are stated in the Appendix.

FEVERSHAM.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Feversham.

Free Grammar
School.

Queen *Elizabeth*, by letters patent in the 18th year of her reign, founded a grammar school in Feversham, for the education of youth inhabiting there and in the neighbourhood; and appointed the mayor, jurats and commonalty of the said town, governors of the possessions and revenues of the said school; she further granted, that the warden, or in his absence the sub-warden, with the six senior fellows of All Souls college, Oxford, should have the power of appointing and displacing the master of the said school, as it should seem fit to them. And that they, or the major part of them, with the said mayor, jurats and commonalty, or the major part of them, should make statutes in writing, touching the salary of the master, the government of the said school, and the disposition of the rents and revenues thereof, which should be inviolably observed for ever. And in default of the warden and senior fellows of All Souls appointing and nominating a master, that the archbishop of Canterbury should appoint.

In

County of
KENT.Feversham
Free Grammar
School,
continued.

In furtherance of her intentions, in consideration that the said mayor, jurats and commonalty should pay for ever £.20 per annum to the master, she granted unto them 35 acres of land in Ewell field, with the marsh called Poynings Marsh, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging, and one-third of the manor of Ewell, with its appurtenances, and of one garden and 170 acres of land, called Ewell Lands, in Feversham and Goodwinston, in the county of Kent; all which premises had been granted to the abbey of Feversham, and upon the dissolution of the monasteries, had come to the Crown, and were at that time let for a term of years to one Thomas Fagg. She further granted to them a messuage, 16 acres of land, and eight acres of pasture, in Leysdown in the Isle of Shepey; a messuage and 21 acres of land, another messuage and 19½ acres of land, and a croft called Lovecottes, and three acres of land, all in the parish of Hearon-hill, which premises had also belonged to the abbey of Feversham, and ought to have come to the Crown, but had been concealed and detained therefrom: provided nevertheless, that if the said last-mentioned premises in Leysdown and Hearon-hill, had not been concealed and detained from the Crown, in such case the above grant thereof should be void and of no effect.

And she granted, that the rents and profits of all the aforesaid premises, should be applied to the support of the school, and of the schoolmaster, and to the preserving and keeping up the same premises, and to no other use whatsoever.

The whole of the property now belonging to this school, consists of a farm, called Honeyhole Farm, containing 34 a. 3 n. 3 p. in Ewell field; certain marshes, called Poynings Marsh, Ewell Marsh, and Ewell Ponds; three pieces of arable and pasture land, and 2 a. 3 n. of salts; all which marshes and lands contain by estimation 67½ acres, let on lease for 14 years from Michaelmas 1806, to Edward Sayer, and since that time assigned to Phineas Bowles, the present tenant, who pays per annum £.200.

These premises originally were let to Edward Sayer, at £.320 per annum, by auction, but he was unable to pay so high a rent, and great part of it was entirely lost; the rent now received was determined by a valuation, and approved of by the schoolmaster at the time, and is a fair rent for the premises.

There is also a good room with a gravel walk before it, which is appropriated to the use of the school, and in which the boys are taught; but by whom this was given, is not known.

It does not appear, that the mayor and corporation ever obtained possession of any other lands under the grant of Queen Elizabeth, than those which are described therein, as being then leased to Thomas Fagg, and which comprise the lands now let to Phineas Bowles.

They have never exercised any right over the manor of Ewell, nor are they aware that they are entitled to the third part of it; it is an unproductive property, having neither copyhold or quit rent; nor are any courts held there. It appears, however, that their title to it exists, as they still pay an annual sum of £.1. 2s. 2½d, being the third of five marcs, with which the manor was charged in the time of Henry the Sixth, and the whole of which was afterwards purchased by the owners of the other two thirds of the manor; and to Mrs. Gillow, who claims under such purchaser, the sum of £.1. 2s. 2½d. is now paid.

The annual expenditure is as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Master's salary - - - - -	170	0	0
Mrs. Gillow's annuity - - - - -	1	2	2½
	<u>£.171</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2½</u>

The remainder of the rents are reserved by the corporation, for repairs and other incidental expenses; but if there should be more than sufficient for such purposes, the surplus would be paid over to the master.

At present, the charity is indebted to the corporation in the sum of £.174. 10s. for money advanced by them in repairs and buildings, and other improvements

County of
KENT.Feversham
Free Grammar
School,
continued.

improvements upon the farm, the expenses of which amounted to nearly £. 1,000, and have been partly defrayed by the sale of timber fallen there.

These improvements have added greatly to the value of the estate. The reputation of the school stands very high under the present master, the Rev. Joshua Dix; it is open to all boys of the town or neighbourhood, who are desirous of a classical education. There are now 22 boys, sons of respectable inhabitants of Feversham, who are taught freely on the foundation, besides a few boarders who come from a distance, and pay for their instruction.

NATIONAL SCHOOL.

National School.

This school, united with the central school in London, was established in the year 1814. For many years charity schools had existed in Feversham, supported by the following funds, previously given for the purposes of education, and which, upon the establishment of this school, it was agreed, at a general meeting of the inhabitants of the town to apply to its support.

The twelfth part of the rent of Perry Court Farm, in the parish of Preston, left by Lady <i>Capel</i> , by will dated the 18th August 1719, to the charity schools of Feversham	£. s. d. 37 10 0
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(The other eleven parts having been given for other schools, chiefly in Surrey, where the trustees reside, further particulars relating thereto will be given hereafter.)

The dividends of £. 130. 10s. new South Sea annuities, standing in the name of the corporation of Feversham, and purchased with legacies, left by Mrs. <i>Thomas</i> and <i>James Berry</i> , to be applied to the purposes of education	3 3 7
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The dividends of £. 78. 14s. 10d. three per cent consols, (part of a larger sum standing in the name of the corporation) purchased with a legacy of £. 50, left by <i>Ann Sherwin</i> , for the like purposes	2 3 2
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The dividend of £. 400 three per cents reduced, left by — <i>Grueber</i> for the like purposes, standing in the names of the Rev. — <i>Halke</i> , and three other trustees	12 0 0
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An annual payment from Lord <i>Sondes</i> , lord of the manor of Feversham, arising from the sum of £. 200 in the funds, settled about 1770, upon the lord of the manor and vicar of Feversham, and their successors in the manor and vicarage, by the Lady Dowager <i>Gower</i> , for the benefit of the charity schools in Feversham	6 17 10
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Amounting in the whole to	<u>£. 61 14 7</u>
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There are some other small legacies mentioned in the table of benefactions in the church, which seem, however, never to have been funded, and cannot now be traced, and were probably laid out at the time, as part of the annual income.

One hundred and seventy boys and 200 girls are educated in this school, at an expense far beyond the amount of the permanent funds, which is defrayed by subscription.

FOLKESTONE.

SIR ELIAB HARVEY'S CHARITY.

Folkestone.

Sir Eliab Harvey's
Charity.

This school was founded by deed dated 28th March 1674, whereby Sir *Eliab Harvey* and *John Prestwood*, conveyed a farm called Combes, in the parish of *Lympne*, containing about 50 acres, and a schoolhouse in Folkestone; and a piece of ground, on which a tanhouse had then lately been erected, also in Folkestone,

Folkestone, to trustees, upon trust, to pay £. 10 yearly out of the rents of the said farm, to a schoolmaster, "to teach 20 of the poorer sort of people, inhabiting in Folkestone, to write and read English, and (if they be willing) to learn to understand the Latin tongue, taking of them no pay or salary whatsoever for his pains and care therein;" and on further trust, to pay the first and second years rents of the said farm, (deducting £. 10 as aforesaid, and also £. 2 allowed annually to the trustees for settling the accounts, and £. 1 to the treasurer, and other incidental expenses) in buying a fisher boat, to be given to some free or other poor fisherman; and the third year's rent to be paid wholly to the schoolmaster, who was to have the school and schoolhouse without rent, giving bond to the mayor of Folkestone to keep and leave the same in repair, and "in as good plight as they now are, necessary wearing only excepted."

There are other objects of this charity more particularly described in the deed, an abstract of which is therefore given in the Appendix.

The farm called Combes was let for seven years, ending at Michaelmas 1818, to Edward Impett senior and Edward Impett junior, at £. 125.

From Michaelmas 1818, it has been demised on a fresh lease for seven years, to Edward Impett junior, at the reduced rent of £. 100.

It was let by tender, and the reduction of rent is in consequence of the alteration of the times. The rent is a good one.

The tanpit was not intended to benefit the charity for the school; but if any surplus remains, after the expenses of maintaining it are defrayed, it is carried to the general account. On an average, there has not been 40s. a year in hand, at the end of any one of the last seven years.

The schoolhouse and school, occupied rent-free by the master, are not worth more than £. 15 a year.

In 1805, a part of the above premises, containing 1A. 1R. 20P. was sold for the purpose of making the Military canal under the authority of an Act of Parliament. The land sold for £. 211. 17s. 6d. which was invested in the purchase of £. 334. 16s. 2d. stock, in the three per cent consols, now standing in the names of two of the trustees. The dividends, amounting to £. 10. 0s. 10d. are carried to the general account of the charity.

The schoolmaster receives annually the £. 10 given by the deed, and a third of the rent each year, after deducting the incidental expenses. It is thought by the trustees, that this mode of payment is more convenient than that prescribed by the deed.

The master has received, whilst the rent was £. 125 a year, £. 45 yearly; but by the reduction of the rent, it will of course be necessary to reduce his salary in proportion.

The other part of the rent is applied in the manner directed by the deed. Twenty boys are gratuitously taught reading, writing, cyphering and navigation. The trustees are neighbouring gentlemen of the highest respectability, who take a great interest in the management of this charity.

GILLINGHAM AND CHATHAM.

ELIZABETH PETTY'S CHARITY.

Elizabeth Petty, by will dated the 5th November 1723, left to a certain religious society at Chatham, whereof she appointed two to be her trustees, two messuages with their appurtenances; the one in Brompton in the parish of Gillingham, the other in Chatham, upon trust, that they should apply the rents and profits thereof, above necessary repairs and taxes, in putting poor children to school.

Joseph Pearce has been the principal acting trustee for many years. About 1792 he raised the rent of the house in Brompton from £. 7. 10s. to £. 9; and six or seven years afterwards, with the consent of the other trustees, (the said religious society at Chatham) he took the house himself, and still occupies it at the same rent. It is very small, having only three fire-places in it, old, and in bad repair, and is stated not to be worth more than £. 11 now, as houses in this town have since the peace fallen very much in value. Since he has been in possession he states that he has made some little improvements, which have not been charged to the account of the charity.

County of
KENT.

Folkestone.

Sir Eliab Harvey's
Charity,
continued.

Gillingham and
Chatham.

Elizabeth Petty's
Charity.

County of
KENT.

Gillingham and
Chatham.

Elizabeth Petty's
Charity,
continued.

The house in Chatham is now divided into two, and let to two poor persons, the one part at £.5. 10s. the other at £.5 per annum. These premises have been let at the same rent from the year 1786; but considering the fall in the value of houses here, the rent is stated to be a fair one at the present time.

The whole of the annual receipts are £.19. 10s. out of which is annually paid 3d. a week, for each of eight poor children of Chatham, and seven of Gillingham, to two poor widows in the respective parishes, who teach them reading and writing from the age of four to 12.

There is now a balance in the hands of Joseph Pearce, amounting to £.32. 2s. 1d.; this has arisen within the last five years, from the surplus of the rents after payment of the schoolmistress, allowances of taxes, and of what has been expended in the repairs of the premises.

The accounts are annually examined and audited by the other trustees. Joseph Pearce stated to us, that it was his intention to lay out the present balance in repairs, the expenses of which he estimated at £.50, of this the greater part is required for the house he himself occupies.

We must observe, that the trusts of this charity are incorrectly executed, when we find the acting trustee in possession of part of the trust estate, at a rent certainly below the real value; and we cannot but suspect, that if the management was placed in more active hands than those of the present trustee, who is very old and infirm, the property might be improved, and the fund for the purposes of the charity rendered more available.

TIDD'S CHARITY.

Tidd's Charity.

Philip Tidd, of the parish of Gillingham, by his will dated the 24th of April 1733, among other things, gave and devised to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Gillingham, and their successors for ever, a tenement or cottage, with the yard, garden, orchard, and appurtenances thereto belonging, in Gillingham aforesaid, upon trust, that the said churchwardens and overseers, and their successors, should from time to time and at all times for ever thereafter put and place into the said messuage or tenement a widow woman, being a parishioner of the said parish, who should be capable of instructing children to read the English tongue; and, upon further trusts, that the said churchwardens and overseers should, from time to time and at all times for ever thereafter, oblige and cause such widow to teach six poor children from the said parish of Gillingham to read the English tongue, and instruct them in the catechism of the church of England; as the said churchwardens and overseers should in their judgment and discretion think fit to send to such widow to be taught and instructed as aforesaid. And it was his will, that the rent and profit of the said orchard and garden should be at all times applied towards the amending and repairing of the said messuage, tenement, or cottage, and fences thereto belonging.

These premises now consist of a small cottage, garden, and orchard; the whole containing about an acre of ground.

About 43 years ago the cottage was rebuilt by the parish, at an expense of about £.80, and it is now in a bad state. The orchard is let for about £.2. 10s. a year, to William Tidd, as yearly tenant. About six or seven years ago a rent of £.10 was offered for it; but it was considered by the parish, that as the tenant was the grandson of the testator, it was but right to continue him during his life at the old rent of £.2. 10s., on which terms he has occupied the premises nine or ten years.

In the judgment of an inhabitant of the parish who appeared before us as a witness, the orchard might now be let for £.10 a year, but that this could only be expected on the supposition of its being let for a special purpose, as for being turned into avenues or passages to a row of houses built near the premises, or into little gardens to them.

The cottage and garden are stated to be worth £.4 a year; and if the orchard were let at its full value, the rent would probably be sufficient to repair the house, which, at the rent of £.2. 10s. it is not.

William Tidd occupies part of the orchard, (about one-fifth) himself, the other parts

parts he lets to tenants, who have converted them into gardens for their houses. The rent of £. 2. 10s. is paid to the churchwardens, who place it to the general charity fund, and give it away to the poor at Easter and Christmas. Some repairs were done to the cottage about three or four years ago, at the expense of the parish, to the amount of about £. 3 or £. 4. It does not appear that any children are sent to the schoolmistress living in the cottage, by the parish, but she has about 18 or 20 scholars who pay her about 4d. a week and when three or four children come to her from one family, her rule is said to be to take one gratis. She has in this way sometimes seven or eight children, at other times only four or five, whom she teaches for nothing. She teaches her scholars to read, and instructs them in their catechism. The children go to her from four and five to six and seven years of age.

It is almost superfluous to remark, that by thus mixing this little school income with the general parish funds, the gift has been diverted from the purpose to which it was destined; and also, that in the amount of the rent reserved, favour has been shewn to the tenant without any authority so to do, and at the expense of the charity.

County of
KENT.

Gillingham and
Chatham.

Tidd's Charity,
continued.

GOUDHURST.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

John Horsemonden, by will dated 27th February 1670, left to trustees therein named, a yearly rent-charge of £. 40, issuing out of all those messuages, mills, lands, tenements and hereditaments with the appurtenances at Tenterden, which he had devised to his daughter Catherine, upon trust, to provide one pious and learned man, able to teach the Latin and Greek tongues, and all other tongues, arts and sciences usually required for the admission of youth into the universities; to keep a school in the parish of Goudhurst; and to teach carefully all such youth in the said parish as his trustees should direct, to read, write and understand so many of the said tongues, arts and sciences, as they should be willing to learn; and that his said trustees should pay £. 35 unto such person, and the residue of the said £. 40 to one pious and learned person to keep a school within the said parish, and teach all the children of the said parish, as his said trustees should direct.

Goudhurst
Free Grammar
School.

This rent-charge is regularly paid out of lands in Tenterden, part of the property of Sir Charles Booth.

The schoolmaster receives the whole, and retains £. 35 per annum for his own use, and pays £. 5 per annum to a schoolmistress, who teaches eight poor children of Goudhurst to read; the number having been so limited by the trustees.

He has also a house, garden, and paddock, which he occupies, containing about three-fourths of an acre, held by the trustees on lease from the dean and chapter of Rochester, renewable every seven years; the master for the time being pays the expenses of such renewal, and the reserved rent of 1s. 4d. At the time the present master was appointed he was directed by the trustees to take one guinea or half a guinea per quarter from his scholars; but he admits all the children of the parish who apply to him, taking only 7s. a quarter or less, according to their ability to pay, and some he teaches gratis; he has now seven scholars whom he instructs in reading, writing, and accounts; they do not require a classical education. During the time he has been master he has prevailed upon some to learn Latin, who made considerable progress, but very few.

MR. BATHURST'S CHARITY.

There is a monument in the parish church of Goudhurst, erected to the memory of *Thomas Bathurst*, Gent. on which is an inscription containing amongst other things, the following particular; "Near this place lyeth the body of Thomas Bathurst of Finchcocks, Gent. he was the younger son of Edward and Martha Bathurst. He died a bachelor the 29th September 1718, in the 77th year of his age. He gave five pounds per annum for an English school to be taught about Risaden quarter, and one pound per annum to be laid out in good books; which two legacies he charged upon certain land in Horsemonden."

Mr. Bathurst's
Charity.

County of
KENT.

Goudhurst.

Mr. Bathurst's
Charity,
continued.

This sum of £.5 has been regularly paid to the late schoolmistress, by Mr. Springett, the owner of the land charged; the present schoolmistress succeeded to the place, to which she was appointed by Mr. Springett, in May last. At the time of our inquiry she had not yet received any payment under the will, but she had already received above the one pound in Testaments and Spelling-books. There are from 25 to 30 children in the school, who are taught to spell and read. The annuity is all that the mistress receives for teaching the children, except that the girls who are taught to sew, pay a penny a week for this extra instruction.

GRAVESEND AND MILTON.

THE FREE SCHOOL OF GRAVESEND AND MILTON.

Gravesend and
Milton
Free School.

Of the first foundation of this school we could obtain no distinct record, further than that in a book produced by the town clerk of the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, entitled, "Transactions of the Trustees for the management and taking of the charities of David Varchell of Gravesend in the county of Kent," we found an entry of a copy of the will of the said *David Varchell*, dated 15th September 1703, whereby he gave a messuage in the parish of Gravesend, and four other messuages in the parish of Milton, to hold to William Yate and Stephen Allen in fee, in trust, to dispose of the rents and profits in the manner following: To raise and pay out of the profits £.20 per annum, by equal quarterly payments, to the master of the Free school for the time being of the parish of Milton next Gravesend, for ever, to learn and teach gratis 20 poor boys, 10 from the parish of Gravesend, and 10 from Milton; to be appointed and sent from Gravesend by a churchwarden to be agreed on at a vestry, and the other 10 in like manner from the parish of Milton; and the testator directed, in case any money should be left over and above the said £.20, and an annual sum of £.3 to the relief of the poor of Gravesend, and the repairs and taxes and reasonable charge of the trustees, that what money should be left, should be laid out in the month of October yearly, to buy clothes for the said 20 poor boys, in the first place; and in the next place, if any surplus should be, for such and so many other poor people, in the parishes of Gravesend and Milton aforesaid, as the churchwardens and parishioners of both parishes for the time being should think fit. And in another book, also produced to us by the said town clerk, entitled, "Order Book of the Parish of Gravesend," we found a copy of the will of *James Fry* of Milton, dated 29th April 1710, whereby he gave and devised to his wife, for her life, all that annuity or yearly rent-charge of £.14. 10s. which he bought of Salter; £.10. 10s. thereof issuing out of a farm and lands called Hasells, situate in Northfleet; and the other £.4 issuing out of a messuage or inn called The Bull Inn, situate in the parish of Rochester; and after her decease, to the mayor, jurats, and capital or chief inhabitants of the villages and parishes of Gravesend and Milton, to hold to the said corporation, upon trust, to pay yearly for ever the said sums or rent-charges of £.14. 10s. as before described, unto the schoolmaster of the Free school in Milton; so that the schoolmaster should from time to time instruct in learning 10 poor boys, to be nominated and sent from the following parishes; and directed that four of the boys should be sent from Gravesend to be nominated by the churchwardens, with consent of the vestry, and four in like manner from the parish of Milton, and two in like manner from the parish of Chalk; the children to be sent between the age of seven and eight; and in case the number should not be sent from these parishes, the corporation of Gravesend should supply the vacancies, so as to keep up the number of ten; and that these children should be chosen from persons who have been of good credit and have fallen into decay.

By a decree of the court of Chancery in the year 1739, the number of trustees was appointed to consist of fourteen, seven from each of the parishes of Gravesend and Milton; with a proviso, that when the number should be reduced, to five, nine other trustees were to be nominated by the survivors.

The property at present consists of a messuage in Gravesend, called The Chequers in Varchell's will, which is now let to John Millew (who has assigned the lease to Charles Troughton) the tenant paying all taxes and repairs, and covenanting

covenanting to insure to the amount of £.1,000. This house was let, by public notice in each of the parish churches, and tender thereon, for 21 years from Michaelmas 1804, at a rent of £.65.

The rent immediately preceding was also £.65, but then the tenant paid no parliamentary taxes or repairs; the difference in favour of the trust resulting from which arrangement, may be reckoned about £.15 a year. It had previously been let at a rent of £.35.

The four houses in Milton parish, left by the will of David Varchell, were burnt down in 1727. The ground was subsequently let on two building leases for 99 years, which will expire about 1842; but the town clerk could not produce any counterparts or copies of those leases.

The rent of one payable by Mr. Charles Becket, is - - £.3 8 —
Of the other, payable by Mr. Cruden - - - - 2 11 —

£.70 19 —

These form the whole of the permanent funds.

The ground is now built upon, and the premises consist of a public house called The Amsterdam, a house and shop adjoining, and a small tenement now forming part of Mr. Becket's premises; the whole together, it is now considered, would let for £.70 a year if the leases were at an end; all these rents are received by the trustees. The rent-charge under Fry's will is regularly received by the chamberlain to the corporation of Gravesend, and paid over to the schoolmaster, whose receipt for the last year was produced to us.

The accounts of the school are settled annually, and the last settlement was on the 16th of the present month, when the expenditure appeared to be as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
For clothing the 20 boys under Varchell's will - -	33	—	—
Shoes for ditto - - - - -	5	10	—
Schoolmaster's salary, due Michaelmas 1818 - -	20	—	—
Paid jail rate - - - - -	1	10	—
Bread, &c. distributed to the poor at Gravesend, according to the will - - - - -	3	—	—
Quit rent to the manor of Parrock - - - - -	1	19	3½
	£. 64	19	3½

The balance of the preceding year was £.11. 15 s. 1 d. making a total receipt of £.82. 14 s. 1 d. exclusive of Fry's gift. The expense of the last year being deducted, leaves a balance in the hands of the treasurer, Mr. May, of £.17. 14 s. 9½ d.; which balance is subject to a demand of Mr. John Mills Evans, the town clerk, as solicitor to the trust, which may amount to about five pounds.

The surplus remains in hand to answer contingent demands.

The expenditure of this year may be taken as an average, except that the clothes appear to have cost less than usual.

The school is now full, there being 80 scholars upon the foundation, and the number and local proportion of the boys under the will have been constantly kept up.

They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Some of the scholars board with the master; and as many as choose learn Latin.

The usher attends exclusively to the free boys under the superintendence of the master. Both free and pay boys are taught in the same room, but the free boys separately from the others.

The corporation are enlarging the market place, and have directed a space to be left for a new and more commodious school-house, which they have it in contemplation to build, and to remove the old school-house, which is in a dilapidated state, in order to enlarge the street which forms part of the great Dover road.

County of
KENT.

Gravesend and
Milton
Free School,
continued.

County of
KENT.

GREENWICH.

ROAN'S CHARITY.

Greenwich.
—
Roan's Charity.

John Roan, by will dated 19th March 1643, devised all his lands, messuages and tenements in East Greenwich, unto certain persons therein named for their lives, and after the decease of them, to the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the parish of East Greenwich, and their successors, upon trust, to bring up so many town-born children of East Greenwich at school; that is to say, reading, writing, and cyphering, and each of them 40*s.* per annum towards their clothing, until each of them should accomplish the age of 15 years, as the rents profits and revenues of his said lands messuages and tenements should amount unto yearly.

By a decree of Commissioners of Charitable uses, dated 17th October 1677, reciting, that Sir William Hooker had given £.100 for building a free school in the parish of East Greenwich, but that the same not being sufficient for that purpose, it was directed by an order of vestry, that £.100 of the parish stock should be employed towards the building a public school and school-house; it was decreed, that the sum of £.80 arising from two legacies left to the parish for charitable purposes, together with £.20 out of the rents of the lands devised by John Roan, should be laid out upon the building of the said school, and that the premises devised by the said John Roan should be and remain to the use of the new erected free school; and that the rents and profits thereof should be applied according to the tenor of John Roan's will, allowing a sufficient salary to the master; and that the same should be conveyed to the vicar, churchwardens and overseers of the poor at East Greenwich, and 12 other persons of the parish, in trust, to permit the vicar, churchwardens and overseers to receive the rents and profits to be paid by them to the schoolmaster, for teaching so many boys as by the will directed, and finding them clothes; excepting 40*s.* per annum for a stock to repair the school, and also what should be laid out upon repairs of the premises.

By an order of the court of Chancery, dated the 29th November 1814, on the petition of the Rev. George Mathew and others, stating, that it had been referred to one of the masters of the court to approve a scheme for the regulation of Roan's charity and the application of the increased rents of the estate belonging to the charity and the other funds thereof; and that the master by his report stated, that he had found there were then 100 boys educated in the said school in writing and cyphering, and that the estates then yielded a clear yearly sum of £.713. 15*s.* which would, as he believed, be augmented to the annual sum of £.750, as soon as a remaining piece of ground part of the said estates should be let, and that the schoolmaster received a salary of £.200 a year, and an allowance of £.41. 3*s.* 4*d.* for stationary, and £.37. 10*s.* for firing, and £.15. 15*s.* for collecting the rents, making in the whole £.294. 18*s.* 4*d.*; and that he occupied a house and garden belonging to the charity rent free; and that the said George Mathew believed, that a salary of £.210, out of which the master should find stationary and firing, and collect the rents, would, in addition to his house and garden, be a liberal compensation for his trouble; and that a school of education and industry for poor girls was about to be established in the parish, on Dr. Bell's plan, which it was proposed should be holden at a school-house to be built on a piece of ground belonging to the charity, by a subscription of the inhabitants, and to be conducted by a schoolmistress at a salary of £.50 per annum, and to reside in the house, rent free; and that the schoolmaster of the boys school had agreed to accept £.210 a year, instead of his former salary and allowances; and that it had been proposed that £.130 should be annually paid to the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the said parish, out of the increased rents, to be by them applied in clothing and educating so many town-born girls of the parish as the said sum would extend to clothe and educate, after paying the schoolmistress her salary; and that the remainder of the rents and profits should be applied as theretofore, in educating and clothing poor boys of the said parish: And further stating, that the master, upon consideration of the said scheme and proposal, and the will of the testator John Roan, which confines the charity to town-born children of East Greenwich, without expressing the sex, had

certified,

certified, that it appeared to him, that after payment of £.130 out of the rents and profits, as proposed, the remainder would be more than sufficient to pay the salary of £.210 to the schoolmaster for teaching the boys on Roan's charity, and also 40s. a year towards the clothing of 120 boys, being an increase of 20 boys to the then number of 100; and that there would be a surplus of such rent of £.130 and upwards, for repairs and other necessary purposes of the said charity; and that he had therefore approved the scheme, and was of opinion, that when the intended school for girls should be built, it would be proper that the sum of £.130 should be applied out of the rents of the estate, for the education of so many poor girls, to be instructed in reading, writing, and cyphering, as the said yearly sum would admit, each of such girls being allowed 40s. a year towards her clothing, until she attained the age of 15 years; It was ordered, that the said master's report should be confirmed.

County of
KENT.

Greenwich.

Roan's Charity,
continued.

The estates of this charity consist of the lands and premises devised by John Roan, and of a piece of land whereon two old houses stood, given to the charity by Dr. Thomas Plume, for clothing and teaching two boys in the school. The greater part of this property was let in 1810, on building leases; the whole rental of the estates amounts to £.717. 12s. 8d. per annum. There is also a rent-charge of £.6 per annum, issuing out of certain houses on Croom's hill; and the following sums of stock, viz. £.123. 5s. 2d. three per cent reduced, and £.285, and £.564. 19s. 5d. both in the three per cent consols; producing altogether an annual dividend of £.29. 3s. 10d. The total annual income of the charity, which before 1811 amounted to £.389. 18s. 1d. now amounts to £.752. 16s. 6d. The rental and particulars of the real estates are contained in the Appendix.

The lands let on building leases in 1810, were previously surveyed, and were advertised and let by auction to the best bidder. The other premises on lease consist of four houses, three of which were let on tenders previously received by the feoffees; and the fourth was let for 28 years at the rent of £.70 per annum, on condition of laying out £.170 in repairs, and in consideration of the surrender of a former lease for 21 years, at the rent of £.42 per annum, of which seven years were unexpired.

There is no reason to believe that the charity estates are not all let at the best rents.

The charity is now conducted according to the order of the court of Chancery above recited, except that of 120 boys who are educated, 100 only have the allowance for clothing at present, in consequence of a debt having been incurred which is not yet wholly paid off; this debt arose from the charges of preparing leases in 1810, from other law expenses, and an enlargement of the school in 1817. The number of boys was formerly 60, it was increased to 80 in 1811, to 100 in 1812, and is now 120. They are educated on Bell's system. The allowance of £.210 to the schoolmaster, and the application of £.130 to the new school for girls, and £.2 as a fund for repairs of the school, are annually made according to the order of the court of Chancery. The other particulars of expenditure are stated in the Appendix.

The number of 12 trustees, as directed by the decree of commissioners of charitable uses, is complete. The accounts of the charity are rendered annually by the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers, to the trustees, and examined and signed by such of them as attend a meeting summoned for that purpose.

NATIONAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This school was established in 1814, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and the sum of £.130 paid annually by the feoffees of Roan's charity at Greenwich under an order of the court of Chancery of the 29th November 1814, stated in the report respecting that charity. The school was built on a piece of ground belonging to Roan's charity, let to the subscribers to the National school, at a nominal rent. There are 150 girls in the school, who are instructed on Bell's system; 12 of them (the teachers) are fully clothed; the rest have a partial allowance of clothing. The schoolmistress has a salary of 60 guineas a year, and the schoolhouse rent and tax free.

National School
for Girls.

County of
KENT.

HALDEN.

THE FREE SCHOOL.

Halden
Free School.

James Tylden, by his will bearing date the 30th October 1725, bequeathed to Thomas Marshall and John Tylden, £. 300 upon trust, that they should lay out the whole of the said sum in the purchase of freehold lands, tenements and hereditaments, in the county of Kent, to be conveyed to them and nine other trustees, upon trust, that they should find a sober discreet person, being a layman, well qualified to teach and instruct youth in reading English, writing, and to cast accounts, who should be willing, for the allowance therein mentioned, to teach the poor children of the parish of Halden, as should be sent to him for that purpose; and to pay to such person for his salary the rents of the premises to be purchased with the said £. 300. The trustees to be governors of the said charity, to have the appointment of the master, and the nomination of the children, and to make rules for the government of the school. Nothing to be taken for entrance, or otherwise; and when six of the trustees should be dead, the remaining five were to choose six new ones out of the inhabitants of High Halden. The repairs to be paid for out of the rents. The property now consists of a farm at Biddenden, containing sixteen or eighteen acres, purchased with the £. 300 so left by the said will, and conveyed by indentures of lease and release, dated the 27th and 28th of October 1730, to the trustees therein named, to the uses of the said will. The estate is vested in seven trustees, six of whom reside in the parish of High Halden, and the farm is now on lease to John Boddy, to whom it has come by assignments from the Rev. R. C. T. Patterson, who took a lease of it about twelve years ago for a term of twenty-one years, of which there are about nine to come, at the rent of £. 25, being an advance upon the former rent of £. 7. This sum is annually paid to the schoolmaster for his salary, who states himself to be satisfied that it is the full value of the premises. It appears also by his testimony, that some timber was felled a few years ago, the produce of which was applied by the trustees to the repairs of the premises. About three years ago a new and convenient school-room was built out of the proceeds of other timber cut upon the premises. It appears also, that whenever timber has been felled, the trustees have been attentive to apply it to the purposes of the school. Before the school-room was thus built, one was provided at the expense of the master, who had then a few boarders, but has none now; his number has varied from sixteen to twenty-five scholars, according to the time of the year. They are taught gratis, and are nominated by the trustees. The master has a few pay scholars, at the rate of half a guinea a quarter. They are taught reading, writing, and common arithmetic, and exercised in the church catechism three times a week; and we are assured that no difference in this respect is made between the free and pay scholars.

UPPER HARDRES CUM STETTING.

Upper Hardres
cum Stetting.

Elizabeth Denward, by indenture dated 4th May 1785, reciting, that she had lately purchased certain premises for the purpose of establishing a school for the instruction of 20 poor boys and 12 poor girls of the parishes of Great Hardres and Stetting, and had built a school-room upon the said premises, conveyed the same with six acres of land, more or less, in the parish of Great Hardres and Stetting, or one of them, to trustees, upon trust, to permit the schoolmaster and schoolmistress to reside, the one in the one half of the house, and the other in the other; the schoolmaster to have the garden and the two large meadows for his own use, and the schoolmistress the other. And farther reciting, that she had purchased £. 729. 6s. 11d. stock five per cent annuities, in the names of the said trustees, she declared that such stock was so purchased upon trust, that out of the interest thereof the said trustees should pay annually £. 20 to the schoolmaster, and £. 6 to the schoolmistress, and should apply the residue thereof to the maintaining the school-room and premises in good repair, in the payment of taxes and other charges incidental to the said trust, and in furnishing such books and other things as should be judged necessary; and directed that twenty boys and twelve girls should be taught by the said schoolmaster and schoolmistress.

The property consists of four acres and a few perches of land, according to an

an admeasurement taken at the time of the establishment of the school, during the life of Mrs. Denward, a school-house and two school-rooms, and £. 729. 6 s. 11 d. navy five-per cents.

The schoolmaster, with his wife the schoolmistress, occupy the house, and have the use of the land, which is worth about thirty shillings per acre; he also receives twenty pounds a year salary, and his wife six pounds. The remainder of the dividends is expended in coals, books and coats, and repairs of the premises; but considerable repairs are now wanting.

Twenty boys and twelve girls are taught gratuitously on this foundation, on the national system; other children being admitted whose parents pay for their education.

The school is visited once a week by the rector of the parish.

HARRIETSHAM.

Sir Charles Booth, by his will dated the 8th June 1792, directed his executors, Francis Ruddle and George Wade, to invest £. 1,500 in some of the public funds, bearing interest at three per cent, in the names of themselves and of the rector of Harrietsham, and of the proprietor of Harrietsham-place, (with directions for appointing new trustees in case of vacancies, the said rector and proprietor for the time being always to be two) the dividends to be applied by the trustees in providing a schoolmaster and schoolmistress, both or either, with such salary or salaries as they should think proper, for the teaching such poor boys and poor girls, inhabitants of or near to the parish of Harrietsham, as they should think proper, to read and write.

This sum appears to have been invested, about the 22d of April 1796, in the purchase of £. 2,238. 16 s. 1 d. three per cent consols. This sum of stock now stands (together with a further sum bequeathed by the testator for the purpose of founding a school at Maidstone) in the names of the trustees of the Maidstone school, who are the same as the trustees of the Harrietsham school, except that the vicar of Maidstone is substituted for the rector of Harrietsham.

The dividend on this stock is £. 67. 3 s. 3 d. per annum; but some deductions appear to be made for commission on receiving the dividends, which reduce the actual receipt a few shillings.

The boys school was opened about Lady-day, and the girls at Christmas 1798. There are now in them thirty-five boys and twenty-six girls, who are taught upon the Madras system, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the catechism. The girls learn needlework and knitting.

The master has a salary of £. 25, and receives ten shillings a year for each boy to the number of twenty, on condition of his keeping up that number. For whatever number he may have beyond that, he receives only one pound. He engages to teach forty. He has also five shillings a year for each girl who comes from the girls school to learn to write; of these there are generally from eight to ten. He has also some small allowances for keeping the accounts, and providing firing and stationery, making his whole charge about £. 44. 18 s. He is allowed to take private scholars, and has at this time twenty-two. The mistress's salary is £. 26.

The whole expenditure is on an average £. 70. 13 s. exceeding the income about £. 4.

There were some accumulations of interest in the hands of the executors, previous to, and for a short time after, the opening of the school, which were paid over in 1803 to the acting trustee and treasurer, William Baldwin, Esq. of Harrietsham-place. These have been gradually absorbed in the current expenses, as the schools have increased in numbers, and in the purchase of books, and erecting pews in the church for the use of the children; besides which, a sum of £. 30 and upwards was lost by the failure of the Kentish bank at Maidstone. At Michaelmas 1818, the treasurer was in advance above £. 26.

There is no school-house at Harrietsham. We had a subsequent communication from Mr. Baldwin, stating, that if a fund can be procured for erecting one (which is most desirable) he will himself give a piece of ground for the purpose.

County of
KENT.

Upper Hardres
cum Stetting,
continued.

Harrietsham.

County of
KENT.

Hartlip.

HARTLIP.

Mrs. *Mary Gibbon*, by her will dated 15th October 1678, gave and devised a messuage, garden and orchard, and six acres of land with the appurtenances in Hartlip, to trustees, to the intent that they should, out of the rents, issues and profits, (after deducting a rent-charge of 20s. payable to the vicar) put to school such poor children of the said parish, to be taught to read English, as the said rents, &c. should be sufficient to maintain in such school to be so taught; and in case of any overplus, then to send such poor children of some adjoining parish, as such overplus would maintain at school to be taught as aforesaid. She also directed, that a Bible should be bought and given to each poor child, when able to read any chapter in it, and that such child should then be taken from that school and its place supplied by another, so that the yearly rents of the premises should be yearly employed for the intent and purpose aforesaid.

A lease of the school premises, dated 27th July 1809, was granted to the Rev. Alexander Brown, for a term of 14 years, from the 10th October 1808, upon which a rent was reserved to the vicar, of £.1, and £.51. 13s. to the trustees. But the whole rent is paid to trustees, who pay over to the vicar his proportion. This rent forms the whole income of the school. The premises had previously produced only £.20 a year, and appear now to be let for their full value.

There is also a small school-house belonging to the charity, in which the master lives rent free, and which is stated to be not worth more than £.5 a year. It is not known from whence the title to this school-house is derived.

There are now 60 children in the school. Previous to the last letting of the school property, there were only 25; but on the increase of income which then took place, the number of scholars was increased to the present amount, and the master's salary which had before been £.18 per annum, was raised to £.36.

About 26 of the children are taken from Hartlip, which is a small parish; and the remainder from the neighbouring parishes of Stockbury, Debtling, Rainham, Upchurch, Halstow and Newington. The children are all taught to read, and learn the catechism, and collects of the church; and the girls are taught needle-work by the master's wife, for which nothing extra is paid. Some of the children learn to write, but they pay the master for this additional instruction. Six Bibles are given to the children every Easter. The cost of these Bibles, which is about £.2. 8s. a year, and the ordinary repairs, which on an average of the last five years amount to about three guineas, together with the master's salary, constitute the whole expenditure, which falls short of the annual income about £.10.

About seven years ago, a large sum of money was expended in the repairs and improvement of the school-house, by which a debt was incurred; but this has since been paid off, and there is now a balance in the hands of William Bland, Esq. of Hartlip, the acting trustee, of £.14. 4s. 5d.

HAWKHURST.

SIR THOMAS DUNK'S CHARITY.

Hawkhurst.

Sir Thomas Dunk's
Charity.

The founder of the free school at Hawkhurst was Sir *Thomas Dunk*, who by his will dated 8th July 1718, left £.200 to be added to the same sum from Queen Anne's Bounty, for the augmentation of the vicarage, in consideration whereof he required that the minister for the time being, and his successors, should yearly in Easter week, go to the almshouses and school thereafter mentioned, and inquire into the behaviour and management of the schoolmaster, scholars, and almspeople there, of the repairs of the said almshouses and school-house, and make a report thereof as soon as convenient to his executor if living, and after his death, to the person as should from time to time enjoy his capital mansion at Hawkhurst, under and by virtue of his said will, whom after the death of his executor he appointed visitor of his said school and almshouses. And he further stated that he intended building and endowing six almshouses, and a schoolhouse and rooms for the habitation of a schoolmaster; the six almshouse people and the schoolmaster, to be nominated and appointed by the owner.

of

of his mansion-house, and the minister and churchwardens of Hawkhurst, after the death of his executor, such owner to have a negative voice at such election; and that the school-house and apartments for a schoolmaster, should be in the middle and between the six almshouses, and that he intended to endow the six almshouses with £.6 per annum each; and the said school with £.16 per annum, to be paid to the schoolmaster thereof for the time being, quarterly; for which and his said apartments to dwell in, the said schoolmaster for the time being should daily, except all Sundays, and other holidays, in the year, teach and instruct in reading and writing, and casting accounts, 20 boys, sons of poor people of Hawkhurst aforesaid, without fee or reward; which boys should be nominated by the owner of his capital mansion-house after the death of his executor, and in case of his default in making such nomination for a month after notice, then by the minister and churchwardens of Hawkhurst aforesaid; and he directed that the said six poor people should, at their first nomination, and once in every two years after, for ever, have delivered to each and every of them, a gown ready made up of strong cloth, to be found and provided out of the said income of his said charity, as also the repairs of the said buildings. And provided he did not complete the charity above-mentioned, and designed by him in his lifetime, then his will was, and he charged his executors to lay out in buildings, and endowing the said almshouses and school-house the sum of £.2,000, or so much as would make what he should have laid out for the purpose aforesaid; and he willed, ordered, empowered and devised that the said almshouses and school-house should be built at Highgate at Hawkhurst, upon such part of his land as was then let to widow Wider, and fronting the high road there, as his executor should think fit; and he willed that such lands or tenements as should be bought for the endowment of the said almshouses and school-house should be a fee simple estate, and purchased in the name of 12 persons, whereof his executor, and the owner of his mansion-house for the time being, should be two; the other 10 to be nominated by his executor, or the person who should be such owner as aforesaid out of the said parish or neighbourhood; and when the trustees should be reduced to three, nine others were to be appointed.

By an indenture dated 15th May 1753, reciting the said will of Sir Thomas Dunk, and that his executor William Richards, in pursuance thereof had erected and built six almshouses and a school-house, at Highgate in Hawkhurst, and had laid out £.1,100 remaining in his hands, and £.600 of his own proper money in the purchase of a messuage or tenement, called Tilden, with the appurtenances, and divers pieces or parcels of land in Benenden and Hawkhurst, in Kent, all which he had conveyed and settled upon the three trustees (then surviving, and parties to the said indenture now in recital) with nine others then deceased, in trust, to perform the purposes of the will; and further reciting, that the said William Richards had died, and by his will dated 15th May 1733, had directed his executors to lay out a sum not exceeding £.250, in the purchase of a freehold estate of inheritance of £.10 a year or thereabouts, in or near Hawkhurst, and to settle the same upon the said school and almshouses, and had appointed his daughter Anne sole executrix, who had married George Dunk Earl of Halifax, and that the said George Dunk Earl of Halifax, being owner of the estate of the said late Sir Thomas Dunk, had agreed in consideration of £.70 only, to assure to the trustees therein named, in trust for the purposes aforesaid, the premises thereafter mentioned; It was witnessed that in performance of the trusts reposed in his executors by the said William Richards as aforesaid, and in satisfaction of the freehold estate of £.10 a year, by his will directed to be purchased, and in consideration of the said £.70, the said George Dunk Earl of Halifax, conveyed all that one barn, and all those pieces or parcels of land, meadow or pasture, commonly called or known by the name of Tutt's Land, in Hawkhurst and Sandhurst, containing by estimation 22 acres and two poles, more or less, of the value of £.16 per annum, to the three trustees therein named, to the use of them and the said Earl of Halifax, and the other trustees of the charity, for the maintenance and support of the said school and almshouses for ever.

The property at present belonging to this charity, consists of a farm and lands situate at Hawkhurst and Benenden, called Tilden, containing 175 acres more or less, according to a late survey thereof, now under lease to Mr. Richard Jewhurst, for a term of 11 years from the 6th April 1817, at a rent of £.142,

County of
KENT.

Hawkhurst.

Sir Thomas Dunk's
Charity.
continued.

County of
KENT.

Hawkhurst.

Sir Thomas Dunk's
Charity,
continued.

£. 142	—	—
36	—	—
38	6	10
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£. 216	6	10
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which rent was settled by the valuation of the surveyor; the trustees undertaking to put the premises in complete repair, and the tenant covenanting by his lease to keep it in such repair and so to leave it, on having rough timber found him. The rent reserved by the lease immediately preceding the last, was £.80, the lessors being then to do the whole repairs.

There is another farm and lands belonging to this charity, situated at Hawkhurst and Sandhurst, called Worsleys, containing about 22 acres more or less, which is now on lease to John Walker, for a term of seven years from Lady-day 1814, at the rent of £.36. These premises were in complete repair at the commencement of the lease, and the tenant is under covenants to keep and leave them so. The rent reserved by the previous lease was £.90, and by the lease before that £.17. There is also in the three per cent consols the sum of £.1,278. 1 s. 5 d. producing an annual interest of £.38. 6 s. 10 d. to the charity, which stock was purchased at different times, with monies raised from the sales of timber.

The schoolmaster's salary is £.62 per annum, which is all that is disbursed out of the charity income upon the school, except the repairs of the school and school-house. The rest of the income of the landed and funded property goes entirely to the maintenance of the almshouses.

A ratio has been observed in the increased expenditure upon these two objects. When the master's salary has been increased by £.4, the pensioners have had an addition of £.1 each, and this appears to be so from an old book of the accounts of this charity commencing from its foundation. These various augmentations have principally arisen from the sale of timber. It appears by the treasurer's book of accounts, that at the last audit by the trustees on the 29th May 1818, there was a balance in his hands upon the whole charity account, of £.87. 14 s. 9½ d. The present treasurer has £.113. 17 s. 9 d. which is to be brought to account, and the account to be settled at the next meeting of the trustees.

In case of future augmentations, we are given to understand that the same proportion between the school and the almshouses is intended to be preserved. The books and stationary are provided by the parents of the children. The number of boys with the present master, who has held the situation 42 years, is 30; they are appointed by the minister and churchwardens, the master informing them when vacancies happen. The master has about 15 or 16 pay scholars, but the number fluctuates; he has no boarders. All are taught without distinction reading, writing and accounts, and the Church of England catechism.

HOLLINGBOURNE.

Hollingbourne.

By will, dated 15th February 1812, *Ann Long*, who died 7th June 1817, directed her executors, within six months after her decease, to transfer so much of her stock in the three per cent consols, as should produce a clear dividend of £.10 per annum, into the names of themselves, with the vicar and churchwardens of Hollingbourne, in trust, to pay £.5 per annum to the schoolmistress, whom she thereby appointed (the first payment to be made at the Midsummer or Christmas, which should come next after the transferring of the said stock) for the teaching of six of the poorest girls of the said parish to sew and knit, and the church catechism, and to go with them to church regularly; and £.2 to a schoolmaster (whom she also thereby appointed) for teaching the said poor girls writing and arithmetic; and directed, that if there should not be six girls in the said parish of Hollingbourne, that the number should be made up out of the adjoining parishes. The remaining £.3 to be paid to poor widows.

On the 6th of February 1818, £.333. 6 s. 8 d. three per cent consols, was transferred into the names of the three executors of *Mrs. Ann Long* and the vicar of Hollingbourne; but the executors considered themselves bound to pay the amount of the Christmas dividend, as if the stock had been transferred to the account of the charity, within six months after the death of the testatrix; and have accordingly paid £.2. 10 s. to the schoolmistress, and leave in their hands £.1, which is to be paid to the writing master.

The school was established under the mistress appointed by the will of the testatrix, soon after Christmas 1818, and six girls of the parish of Hollingbourne are now taught there, according to the directions of the will, of whom two girls

girls are likewise taught writing and arithmetic by the master, that being the number appointed so to be taught by the trustees.

By will dated 12th August 1760, *Baldwin Duppa* bequeathed £.1,000 old South Sea annuities, to be transferred to the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of *Hollingbourne*, in trust, that they or their successors "shall so soon as conveniently may be, with the money arising from the sale of the said stock, which they are hereby enabled and directed to sell, purchase lands in fee simple of the value of the said stock, in the county of Kent," in trust, to pay the charges of instructing and apprenticing poor children of the parish; and until the said stock shall be so disposed of in the purchase of such lands, in trust, to pay the dividends for the same purpose.

County of
KENT.

Hollingbourne,
continued.

This legacy has never been paid, on the ground, it is supposed, of its being void under the Mortmain statute 9 Geo. 2d.

HORSEMONDEN.

Sir *Charles Booth*, by his will dated 8th June 1792, bequeathed £. 1,000, to be invested by his executors in some of the public funds, bearing an interest at three per cent, in the names of themselves and of the rector of *Horsemonden*, and the proprietor of the house and estate called *Sprivers*, with directions for transferring the fund to new trustees in case of vacancies, of whom the said rector and proprietor for the time being were to be always two, and the dividends to be applied in providing a schoolmaster or schoolmistress, or both, for teaching poor boys and girls, inhabitants or near unto the parish of *Horsemonden*, to read and write. The money was invested in the purchase of £. 1,492. 10 s. three per cent consols, yielding an annual dividend of £. 44. 15 s. 6 d.

Horsemonden.

Dr. *Marriott*, the late rector, left £. 200 for the benefit of the school, which was invested in the purchase of £. 285. 14 s. 2 d. three-per cent consols, the yearly dividend on which is, £. 8. 11 s. 4 d.; making the whole income £. 53. 6 s. 10 d.

The present rector, the Rev. *Henry Morland*, receives these dividends, and with them he has established a boys school on Dr. *Bell's* system, where about 50 boys are taught; and two girls schools, at each of which are upwards of 20 girls. The master of the boys school has £. 40 per annum. The mistresses have 3d. a week with each girl, and are paid for books and firing; their annual demand averages £. 12 each. These several charges considerably exceed the annual income. The rector provides books for the boys school at his own expense, and attends himself to the conduct of all the schools.

MONKS' HORTON.

Thomas Morris, of *Monks' Horton*, by will dated April 22d, 1713, devised his manor of *Horton* (with other property) after several limitations, to his granddaughter *Elizabeth Robinson*, for life, with remainder to her first and other sons in tail male; and in default of such issue, he devised his said manor of *Horton* to the first son of *Thomas Morice* alias *Morris*, in tail male, with a proviso that such son of the said *Thomas Morice*, who should come into the possession of the manor of *Horton*, should lay out the whole rent of the two first years in building an almshouse and school-house; and should further pay yearly £. 20 for the relief and maintenance of five poor parishioners; and £. 20 to some able Latin schoolmaster, who could speak the Latin tongue fluently himself, and would teach it to ten children of *Horton*, "to speak the said Latin tongue commonly, freely, and constantly in their ordinary or common discourse with one another, both within the school, and without the school;" and in case the schoolmaster should neglect teaching and causing his scholars to speak the Latin tongue as aforesaid, the persons then in possession of the manor of *Horton* should not be obliged to pay the said annuity for one whole year.

Monks' Horton.

The limitation to the son of *Thomas Morice* alias *Morris*, upon which contingency the charitable use depended, has never taken effect. This statement may account for and correct the erroneous opinion which prevails in the neighbourhood of *Horton*, that funds destined for the education of the poor of that parish have been misapplied.

HUNTON.

County of
KENT.

Hunton.

HUNTON.

Beilby Porteus, late bishop of London, by will, left £. 1,000 three per cent consols, after the death of his wife, to the rector of Hunton for the time being, in trust, that he should apply the interest thereof in the payment of a salary to the master or mistress of a school, to be established by him in the said parish, for teaching, gratis, the children of the poor cottagers.

Mrs. Porteus died in 1815. £. 165. 3 s. 1 d. out of the above £. 1,000 stock, and a like sum left for another charity, has been sold to defray the legacy duty.

No part of the dividends has as yet been applied to the establishment of a school. The parish is very small, and there are already two schools in it, to which the rector, with the more opulent inhabitants, send all the poor children of the parish who apply, and whose parents cannot afford to pay for their education.

The dividends have, as they have accrued from time to time, been re-invested.

The rector states, that as soon as an opportunity offers, and he can find a competent person to undertake the care of it, he shall apply the interest of the stock according to the will of the testator.

HYTHE.

NATIONAL SCHOOL,

Hythe.

National School.

By lease dated 1805, the dean and chapter of Canterbury demised to William Deedes, Esq. and two others, now deceased, one acre and a half of land at Kennington, in the county of Kent, for the term of 21 years from Michaelmas 1805, at the rent of 3 s. 4 d. There is no covenant for renewal, nor any declaration of trust.

It is not known how this charity originated; but it appears that the same land has been demised in a similar way from the year 1725, at which time, in an old book of accounts, it is called Archdeacon Tennison's Land; and the rents and profits thereof have been applied to the support of a school at Hythe, which in 1814 was broken up.

The premises are now let to Francis Sibart from year to year, at £. 2. 5 s. per annum, in addition to the 3 s. 4 d. payable to the dean and chapter. The rent since 1814 has been paid to the account of the National school, in which 117 boys are instructed, with the assistance of voluntary subscriptions,

IGHTHAM.

Ightham.

Elizabeth James, by will dated 14th April 1720, directed that all the rent income and profits of an undivided moiety of a messuage and lands in Ightham therein described, should be applied by her heirs executors and assigns, towards the teaching of poor children of Ightham, to read; and left £. 50 to be placed out at interest, 10 s. of which should be annually laid out in buying books for such children, and the remainder given to the poor.

Demetrius Gravefths James has been owner of the above-mentioned premises for the last year. They consist of a house, and about four acres of land, and are let to an old man, at the rent of £. 5. They have been valued lately at £. 12 per annum. The sum of £. 50 was never placed out at interest, nor have we been able to ascertain who is the personal representative of Elizabeth James.

The owners of the above premises, have for many years past paid for the education of several poor children of the parish of Ightham, until a national school was established three years ago. From that time five guineas were contributed by Mrs. Newell, the late owner, for the support of that school; and six girls were sent there by her, who were taught gratis. Nothing hitherto has been paid by the present owner, but he has declared to the vicar of the parish, that on condition that he shall have the nomination of a certain number of children, he will pay to the funds of the national school one moiety of the estimated annual value of the said premises; not being willing to raise the rent to the present tenant, who is infirm, and an object of charity. This proposal will be accepted by the trustees of the national school.

LENHAM.

LENHAM.

County of
KENT.

Lenham.

John Foord, by will dated the 25th September 1766, gave to the minister and churchwardens of Lenham, and their successors, £. 300 upon trust, that it should be placed out at interest, and properly secured for a perpetual fund; and the interest arising therefrom to be paid to a schoolmaster there, to teach 10 poor boys reading, writing and arithmetic.

The said sum of £. 300 was paid to the parish officers; and a house in the parish is considered as a security for that sum.

Twelve pounds per annum is paid by the parish as the interest of it, and the prevailing opinion in the parish, is, that it was lent at four per cent; but there does not appear ever to have been any deed or writing relating to this transaction, and no reason is assigned why the sum should have been lent at only four per cent.

Twelve pounds is paid to the schoolmaster of a national school, established in the parish, who, for that sum, teaches 10 poor boys gratis, appointed by the minister and churchwardens.

LEWISHAM.

COLFE'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Lewisham.

Colfe's
Free Grammar
Schools.

The Rev. *Abraham Colfe*, by his will dated 7th September 1656, devised certain estates to the Leathersellers company, in trust, for various charitable uses, and amongst others for the foundation of two schools in the parish of Lewisham; one for teaching reading and writing, the other for classical instruction. His will, which has been printed, extends to upwards of 60 quarto pages. The directions of the testator descend to the most minute particulars respecting the foundation and management of his schools, and the various other charities contained in his will. The most material parts relating to the schools, are extracted at length in the Appendix.

For the foundation of the reading school, the testator directs that £. 20 shall be paid yearly, "for the free teaching of one-and-thirty poor men's children of Lewisham continually: six to be chosen every year, and to be taught for five years freely, to learn to read well and write well, and to sing the ordinary tunes of the Psalms, and to be entered into casting of accounts, and to be taught all the English accidence, and to be entered also into learning the grammar." The electors of the children, are the minister incumbent, the church officers, and other parish officers, together with two or three of the chief parishioners. The sum of £. 3 is directed to be laid out yearly, for buying books, pens, ink and paper for the children in the school, and six Bibles and six Prayer-books for the six that are leaving school; and £. 3 to be bestowed yearly towards putting forth of the six children apprentices. The schoolmaster is to be chosen by the Leathersellers company, and a dwelling house is assigned to him by the will.

For the foundation of the grammar school, the testator orders that £. 30 shall be paid yearly "to a learned scholar and exact grammarian, who is sound in the true religion, for teaching freely 31 youths, or male children of the laity, (besides the children of the ministers incumbent) chosen out of all the parishes of the hundreds of Blackheath." The schoolmaster, before his election, is to be examined and approved by the persons mentioned in the will, and must be "a very able and sufficient scholar to teach the Latin and Greek tongues both in prose and verse, and also able to teach the Hebrew; and so to make every way fitting scholars to be sent to the university of Oxford or Cambridge."

The 31 free scholars are to be taken from different parishes, in the proportion directed by the will, "and if any of the proper pastors and ministers incumbent of the several parishes of the hundred of Blackheath, and also of Chiselhurst, have any sons, every one of them shall have power to send one son, yet but one only at once out of one house to the grammar school, to be taught freely." If the more distant parishes neglect to choose and send their allowed number of scholars, the other parishes are to have the benefit of choosing so many the

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Colfe's
Free Grammar
Schools,
continued.

more poor scholars. "Destitute orphans, the children of parish pensioners, and "of day labourers, handicraftsmen, mean tradesmen, painful husbandmen, or "of any other honest and godly poor persons in every parish, (so that the children be of good wit and capacity, and apt to learn) shall be chosen in the first "place, before the children of them that be of better ability;" but if there be none such offer, it is then left to the discretion of the ministers and officers in every parish to choose such children as they think fit, "without limitation of "the real or personal estate of the parents." Every child is to pay 12*d.* on admission, which is to be divided between the master and usher.

The boys who have been taught in the reading school are to be chosen before any other boys of Lewisham, "if they desire to proceed further in the "knowledge of the Latin and Greek and Hebrew tongues."

The lord of the manor of Lewisham is allowed to have one scholar (being a son of one of his tenants) taught freely in the grammar school, and two scholars more in the reading school.

The master is to be chosen in the peculiar manner prescribed by the will; and the school, with a dwelling-house and other premises, are appropriated to his use.

The testator further directs, that the schoolmaster shall take care to have bought, for the free scholars (but at their charge, and their parents being willing) copy books and writing materials, and shall see that they constantly practise writing; and he orders £. 11 to be paid yearly to a writing master for teaching the free boys, who are each to pay sixpence quarterly to the writing master, in addition to his salary.

The sum of £. 20 yearly was further directed to be paid from the year 1701, "to a learned and exact grammarian and a godly man," who should be an usher assistant in teaching all the scholars of the grammar school; a sum of money was directed also to be laid out in building a house for his use; but it does not appear that any usher was ever appointed, nor was any such building erected.

The testator calculating, that by the year 1662 the Leathersellers company would possess, by the accumulation of his property, sufficient for all the purposes of his charitable donations, directed, that in that year a scholar should be chosen out of the grammar school, and sent to the university for seven years, during which time he should be allowed £. 10 yearly towards his maintenance. In each of the six succeeding years another scholar was to be chosen with the same stipend, so that the sum of £. 70 was to be allowed for seven scholars, to be continually kept at Oxford or Cambridge. The scholars were to be taken from Lewisham grammar school in the first instance, but in case none such should be there found, then from other places, in the order prescribed by the will.

The testator further calculating, that in the year 1701 the company of Leathersellers would have £. 440 of his money reserved in their hands, directed that it should be laid out in the purchase of lands of the value of £. 24 a year, which should be disposed of in apprentice fees, and for supplying timbers and fundamental supports of both the schoolmasters houses and schools, and all the testator's other houses and tenements; "for," he adds, "all tenants that have "leases are usually bound to ordinary reparations; and the schoolmaster of the "reading and writing school shall be bound to such ordinary reparations; and "my will is, that the schoolmaster of the grammar school shall be strictly bound "to maintain both his dwelling house and the school, and all the rooms over "and under it, and all outhouses and fences, out of which arises so good a "livelihood, with very sufficient reparations every way; and the rather in "regard it is so strongly built with brick, and so large that he may contain at "least 26 scholars in his house to board and lodge with him."

The whole of the lands and tenements devised by Mr. Colfe, are now in the possession of the lessees of the Leathersellers company, or of the schoolmasters for whose use particular parcels were appropriated. There were some annuities or rent-charges bequeathed by the will, amounting to £. 18 a year, which expired a few years after the testator's death. Some addition has lately been made

made to the property, by allotments under inclosure acts, in lieu of common rights; and the rental of the whole now amounts to £.342. 15s. 6d. The particulars of the leases and tenants names are given in the Appendix.

Part of the premises were let by auction, part by tender, and part on the valuation of a surveyor; they are all let at fair rents. Some of the parcels are let on building leases, the lessees covenanting to lay out considerable sums, which covenants have been performed.

The master of the reading and writing school receives annually the sum of £.20, as given by the founder, together with the £.3 allowed for pens, ink and paper. He resides in the school-house, which, with the part of the garden now occupied by him, is worth £.20 a year; about seven or eight years ago, an increase of £.15 a year was made to his salary by the Leathersellers company out of their own funds, which has never been charged to the account of Mr. Colfe's charity. The minister and parish officers of Lewisham appoint the 31 children, who are instructed according to the directions of the will. Each child is charged 2s. a quarter for pens and ink; a penny a week for each was allowed at the time of the foundation, to be taken for that purpose; the school is always full; the parish officers of Lewisham allow £.15. 10s. annually for buying books for the school; the master takes private scholars, which he is allowed to do by the founder.

The premises assigned for the use of the master of the reading school, by the testator, were half of a house where one Hugh Busse then dwelt, and the use of half the yard; and the testator further provided, if the schoolmaster desired "to have the whole house after Hugh Busse's death, and if he would have the orchard also as it is planted, being the greater part of one rood of ground, he shall then pay out of his pension, £.3 yearly rent for it," besides keeping the house in repair. The master occupies the whole of the house, but about a third part only of the orchard; the other part being occupied as a garden by Mr. Playter, who has a building lease from the company of some premises close adjoining; Mr. Playter was put into possession of the garden, during the vacancy preceding the present master's appointment, who, on his election, agreed to give up his claim to it; Mr. Playter's rent is carried to the general account of the charity. On examining the spot, it appears to us, that this piece of ground, which is about two thirds of a rood, would be a great accommodation to the master, and that it ought not to have been withheld from him; he pays the full rent of £.3, which was settled by Mr. Colfe for the whole of the premises, but the company have always repaired, which may be the reason why there has been no abatement of the rent.

The allowances assigned by the testator, for the use of the grammar school as above mentioned, are £.30 for the head master, £.20 for an usher, £.11 for a writing master, and £.1 for the library keeper, with a small sum for airing the books. The present head master, the Rev. Dr. Waite, receives annually £.38. 5s., being £.30, the original head master's salary, £.7 as or for a writing master, and £.1. 5s. for the care of the library. No usher has ever been appointed, nor is any salary paid in respect of such an appointment. There has been no writing master appointed under Mr. Colfe's will since 1740. Dr. Waite resides in the school-house, which, with the adjoining premises in his occupation, is worth about £.70 a year.

This school is not conducted according to the intention of the founder, having for many years ceased to be a free grammar school. The number of 31 children, which is always full, is supplied from the parish of Lewisham only, as the remote parishes have for several years declined sending any children. The boys are taught reading writing and accounts, by an assistant appointed and paid by Dr. Waite, who, although he does not instruct them personally, yet frequently inspects them. Dr. Waite has 16 private pupils, who receive a classical education, and are kept separate from the boys on Mr. Colfe's foundation. He is allowed by the will to take 26 boarders. On his election, he was informed that instruction in reading and writing would be more useful to the free boys, and more acceptable to the parish than classical tuition, and such had been the practice before his appointment. The trustees have not prohibited the teaching Latin to the boys; but as the founder directs in the strongest terms that the children of poor persons shall be first chosen, and as a classical education would be of no
advantage

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advantage to them, this probably has been the cause of the change in the conduct of the school. It is the wish of Dr. Waite that the school should be conducted according to its original institution; and he is of opinion that a free grammar school would be a great advantage to the neighbourhood.

It appears to us, that the present course of instruction is most generally beneficial to the class of persons who are so particularly designated as the primary objects of the charity; and we do not think it probable that many children would offer if the school were placed on its original foundation; but as the ministers incumbent of the parishes of the hundred of Blackheath, have the right of sending their children to this school as a grammar school, it must not be forgotten that they are by the present course of instruction deprived of this advantage. A part of the premises assigned by the founder, for the use of an usher, is now let on a building lease by the company of Leathersellers, to Mr. Courthope, at an annual rent of nine guineas, which is carried to the general account of the charity. These premises are situated at the bottom of Dr. Waite's garden, and consist of a plot of ground, (on which a small cottage formerly stood) and a part of the waste, containing 40 feet in length and six feet in width. Mr. Richardson, who was head master of the grammar school in 1732, was permitted to enjoy these premises (which were then let at 20s. a year) on paying 6s. a year to the poor of Lewisham. On Dr. Waite's appointment in 1814, he signed an instrument, which stated that these premises were let on lease, and that he agreed to give up all claim to them during the existence of the term.

It will be observed on referring to the will, that the testator contemplated that his trustees should purchase lands of the value of £.100 a year, for the better discharging of all the charitable uses of his will, out of the sum of £.1,100, stated to be placed by him in their hands for that purpose. The scholarships were to be paid out of the produce of those new purchases, and on that account the establishment of them was deferred till the year 1662, by which time it was supposed the funds would be sufficient. The further sum of £.21 a year, bestowed for the binding annually six apprentices, and £.3 for supplying timber and fundamental supports for the schools, were to arise from the same source. On inquiry, it appears that this sum of £.1,100 (which is admitted to have been received) never was laid out in the manner directed.

Mr. Colfe appears to have first begun to make deposits at interest with the Leathersellers company in 1634, and to have continued to add to them, till in 1651 he had deposited altogether £.1,100. A statement has been delivered by the clerk of the Leathersellers company, which will be found in the Appendix, (extracted from and referring to minutes on the books of the corporation) which suggests the probability that this sum, owing to the unsettled state of the country between the years 1640 and 1660, was taken from the company, and entirely lost to the charitable purposes for which it was intended. That sums of money were exacted in those times in the shape of loans, from the different companies in the city of London, is matter of historical notoriety. It appears in another part of Mr. Colfe's will, that he had himself lent money to the State and Parliament, of which he desires his executors "to do their best endeavours to procure the repayment in petitioning the Parliament." The testator also grants an indemnity to his trustees, in case the rents should fail, "by any litigious title, or by fire, or war, or any such extraordinary event." It is to be remarked however, that the loans which are suggested by this statement, as probably accounting for the loss of the testator's money, are all prior to the date of 1651, on the first day of April, in which year the founder states in his will, that the wardens and society of the Leathersellers "had left in their hands of his money £.1,100, wherewith they had promised and ordered at divers courts of their assistants, to purchase such lands and houses as should perpetually yield £.100 of yearly rents," for the uses of his will. It does not therefore appear to us, that the loss of this £.1,100 is so satisfactorily established, as to prevent the company from being accountable for it. It is certain that no such money was laid out in the purchase of lands, although it appears that scholarships were paid up to the year 1757, at which time they ceased, from the alledged insufficiency of the funds; and indeed it is stated in a minute in the books of the corporation, referring particularly to the scholarships, as early as the year 1672, that the estate "of Mr. Colfe was unanswerable to fulfil or discharge the different uses of his will."

The payments for the last 11 years have been laid before us, by which the various other charities payable out of Mr. Colfe's estate, will appear. The accounts are given in the Appendix. The expenses of repairs have amounted in that period to upwards of £.840 on the schools and schoolhouses only, not including the almshouses; and Dr. Waite has also expended since 1814 upwards of £.300 upon the premises occupied by him. The necessity of this large expenditure can only be accounted for by the age and extent of the buildings. Dr. Waite has entered into a bond to keep his premises in repair as required by the founder; but the trustees appear always to have paid for repairs, except of some additional rooms which were built by a former master, and which on that account they have declined repairing.

Within this period, the land tax on the charity estates has been redeemed, the purchase of which amounted to between £.200 and £.300.

The company of Leathersellers are directed to visit the schools and estates yearly; which is regularly done, and an examination of the boys then takes place. A charge of about £.20 a year is incurred on this account, including presents made to the children when they are examined. The company are also allowed by the testator £.5 a year, "for their love and careful pains about all the business of his will;" this sum however has never been charged to the account of the charity since the year 1780.

We have been furnished with a statement of the total receipts and expenditure on account of Mr. Colfe's charities, from 1660 (the year after his death) to the present time, by which it appears that the Leathersellers company have paid for the uses of his will £.8,489. 15s. 1d. more than they have received from the income of his estates. In the year 1678, it appears that they had paid upwards of £.1,100 more than they had received, not including however amongst their receipts, the sum of £.1,100 mentioned in Mr. Colfe's will, "to be left in their hands on 1st April 1651." About the year 1750, the balance stated to be due from the charity was nearly the same as at present, and from that time the balance was continually increasing till about the year 1784, when it exceeded £.9,000. From 1784 to the present time, the rents have produced upwards of £.650 more than has been expended during the same period, and consequently the balance has been gradually diminished to that extent. In the last 10 years the receipts have exceeded the payments by £.272. 5s. 8d. and at the present rate of expenditure, there will be an annual surplus of £.30 or £.40, even estimating the repairs at the high average of the last 11 years.

LINTON.

John Bowles, who died 1813, by his will left £.200 to his executors, to be laid out in their own name, in trust, to pay the interest thereof to such person as should be nominated by the minister and churchwardens of Linton, to teach the children of the poor persons of the said parish, as the said minister and churchwardens should from time to time deem proper.

This £.200 is invested in the navy five per cents, in the names of the executors, the Rev. John Ashburner vicar of Linton, and John Springett, who pay the dividends, £.10. 17s. 11d. to a schoolmistress in the parish, who for that sum teaches 16 poor girls and boys to read, and in the church catechism; and the girls to sew.

The vicar constantly visits the school and examines the children.

LYMINGE, DYMCHURCH, AND SMEETH.

BEDINGFIELD'S CHARITY.

Timothy Bedingfield, by will dated 1st October 1691, devised to trustees, all his lands and tenements in the parishes of St. Mary in Romney Marsh, Lyminge, and Woodchurch, in Kent, in trust, that they should apply the rents and profits thereof towards the education, maintenance and bringing up to learning of poor children of the parishes of Lyminge, Dymchurch and Smeeth, at the discretion of his trustees, whose parents should not receive parish relief, and should be of the church of England; and directed that such children should be kept

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KENT.

Lewisham.

Colfe's
Free Grammar
School,
continued.

Linton.

Lyminge,
Dymchurch, and
Smeeth.Bedingfield's
Charity.

County of
KENT.Lyminge,
Dymchurch, and
Smeeth.Bedingfield's
Charity,
continued.

to learning, and sent to one of the universities if capable thereof, or put out to trades; and that 30s. yearly should be paid to six poor women of the said parishes.

The property consists of 26 acres of marsh land, in the parish of St. Mary Romney Marsh, let to Thomas Mount, from year to year, at the rent of	£.	s.	d.
	80	—	—
A cottage and land at Lyminge, consisting of 31 acres by admeasurement, though described in the conveyances as three score acres, or thereabouts, let to William Hogben, from year to year, at the rent of	28	—	—
A cottage and garden at Woodchurch, let to the parish officers of Woodchurch, from year to year, at the rent of	3	10	—
Making the annual income	£.	111	10 —

These premises are all let at their full value.

The expenditure for the last year is as follows :

To the clergymen of Smeeth, Lyminge and Dymchurch, for two poor women of each parish	£.	s.	d.
	1	10	—
For the education and maintenance			
Of five children of Dymchurch	60	—	—
Of three children of Lyminge	30	—	—
Of one child of Smeeth	20	—	—
One apprentice fee	10	—	—
Incidental expenses	6	2	6
	£.	127	12 6

The balance in favour of the charity, in May 1818, when the last accounts were audited, amounted to £. 398. 19s. 7d. since which time £. 120 has been paid or ordered to be paid for the purposes of the charity.

The mode which the trustees have adopted in the management of this charity is this : upon every application on behalf of a boy (of whichever of the three parishes he may be) qualified according to the directions of the testator, they allow to the parents a sum of money annually for his support and education; and once in every year they examine him, and only continue their support as long as a proper progress is made, and that under the master originally approved of by them, unless he is changed with their consent. And in order to prevent the parents from applying this allowance to the maintenance of their families generally, instead of the object in view, the education of one particular child, they endeavour in all cases to prevail upon the parents to send their sons to a school of a higher class, away from home, rather than to those in their own village, and providing for the additional expense thereby incurred. The rate of allowance necessarily varies, according to the circumstances of each case, and the situation, of the parents; their principal object being to assist those, who, from their condition in life, are properly desirous of giving their sons such instruction as to prepare them either for the university or some superior trade, but have not the means of accomplishing it.

There have not been any applications since 1776 for the aid of this charity in sending boys, who have been educated by it, to the university, but several are annually apprenticed to good trades, or placed out in professions; and it is to answer such demands, that it has been found necessary to keep at all times a considerable balance in hand.

In 1815 four boys were educated with the assistance of this charity.

In 1816 five.

In 1817 five.

And one apprentice has generally been put out in each year.

LYMINGE AND PADDLESWORTH.

KINGSFORD'S CHARITY.

Lyminge and
Paddlesworth.Kingsford's
Charity.

William Kingsford, by will proved March 13th, 1817, left a yearly rent-charge of £. 5, issuing out of lands in the parishes of Paddlesworth and Folkestone; and also another yearly rent-charge of £. 5, issuing out of lands in the parish of

of Lyminge, to trustees, for the purpose of educating poor children belonging to the said parishes of Lyminge and Paddlesworth, in spelling and reading, and instructing them in the ten commandments and the church catechism; such children to be regular in attending divine service, and none to be admitted until they know their alphabet and the Lord's Prayer.

At the time of our inquiry into the application of these bequests, no school had been established, but a day was fixed for the appointment of seven children out of the parishes of Lyminge and Paddlesworth, two adjoining parishes, to be sent to a schoolmaster in Lyminge, who is to receive £.10 per annum for instructing them, according to the directions of the testator.

County of
KENT.

Lyminge and
Paddlesworth:

Kingsford's
Charity,
continued.

MAIDSTONE.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The foundation and original endowment of this school are involved in some degree of obscurity.

By the charter of incorporation of the town of Maidstone, dated the 4th of July, 3d of Edward the Sixth, the mayor, jurats and commonalty are empowered to erect a grammar school in the said town, and to make statutes and ordinances for the government thereof, and for the maintenance thereof to hold lands to the yearly value of £. 10; and in a subsequent charter granted to the town of Maidstone by Queen Elizabeth, dated the 4th of December in the second year of her reign, is contained a similar clause respecting the erection of a grammar school, with a power to receive lands for its maintenance, to the yearly value of £. 20.

Maidstone
Free Grammar
School

By the charter of King Edward the Sixth, and in a clause immediately preceding the passage mentioned above, the king, in consideration of the sum of £. 205. 4s. grants to the corporation the Brotherhood Hall and garden adjoining, belonging to the fraternity of Corpus Christi, then lately dissolved, and divers houses, cottages and lands in the town and parish of Maidstone, part of the possessions of the said fraternity; and also the chapel and burying ground of St. Faith, part of the possessions of the college of All Saints in Maidstone; which premises were altogether of the annual value of £. 10. 7s. 4d.

This clause and that respecting the school have no reference to each other; but it should seem that the premises here mentioned were purchased by the corporation, for the purpose of founding the school. In the year 1561, Queen Elizabeth having required of archbishop Parker, an account of all the schools and hospitals in his diocese, he certified, "that there was a school erected at Maidstone by the charge of the mayor and commonalty of the town, who had purchased of the king (Edward the Sixth) certain lands to that intent, amounting to £. 9. 6s. 8d." The ancient house where the school has always been, and still is carried on, was, according to the histories and traditions of the town, the Brotherhood Hall mentioned in the charter; but no instrument of endowment exists, nor any evidence whatever, to shew that any part of the property granted by the charter, was settled upon the school.

By an old entry in the corporation books of the 12th of March, ninth of Elizabeth, it is ordered, "that the schoolmaster of the grammar school within the town and parish of Maidstone theretofore erected, should have stipend and wage of £. 10 by the yere, quartly payable." And some old conveyances are found of premises adjoining the school, which were sold by the corporation for valuable consideration. These circumstances lead to the conclusion, that the corporation took to their own use the lands purchased of the crown, except the Brotherhood Hall, where they set up the school, and appointed an annuity to the amount of the then annual value of them, to be paid to the schoolmaster out of the corporation fund. From that fund the annuity has ever since been paid, and it seems to constitute the only original endowment of the school.

In 1574, William Lambe purchased a rent-charge of £. 10, out of messuages and lands in Biddenden and Sutton Valence, which by indenture dated the 24th of June in that year, were conveyed to him for life, and after his death to the corporation of Maidstone, to be applied in augmentation of the salary of the master

County of
KENT.

Maidstone
Free Grammar
School,
continued.

master and usher of the grammar school, "over and above the yearly sum of " £.10, which by reason of the letters patent of the Queen's Majesty, they were " bound or ought to pay, or had usually paid for the sustentation of the said " school, and the stipend of the schoolmaster;" £.13. 6s. 8d. to be paid to the master, and £.6. 13s. 4d. to the usher.

We have not been able to discover any other letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, than the charter above mentioned, which does not advert to any such payment as this.

Doctor *John Davy* by his will, which was proved in 1649, gave land in Romney Marsh in the parish of Newchurch, containing by estimation 16 acres, to the inhabitants of the town and corporation of Maidstone, on trust, to apply the rents and profits for the better maintaining a schoolmaster and usher in the free school; two parts of the rent (the land being then let for £.18 sterling, and having formerly been let for £.20) to the master, and the rest to the usher.

The management of this land has been for many years left to the schoolmaster. It is now let for £.17 a year. The former tenant who held it at a rent of £.50, broke, leaving the land in so bad a state, that it lay useless for two years, and was then let for three years at the present rent. It is now got into better condition, and the master hopes at the expiration of the lease to obtain an increase of rent.

About the year 1805, £.6 a year, arising from the purchase of the land-tax of the living of Hoo near Rochester, was given to the school by Mr. John Rice the proprietor; this is paid to the master by the incumbent of Hoo.

There is now no usher in the school. The whole of its revenues amounting at present, as appears by the preceding statement, to £.43, are paid to the master who lives in the school-house rent free; till last year the assessed taxes were paid for him, but this is now discontinued, for what reason we are not informed. No rules or regulations were found relative to the admission of scholars, but the master considers himself bound to receive any children of freemen, and to give them classical instruction gratis; for other instruction they pay four guineas a year. The children of non-freemen pay six guineas a year, and these he considers it at his option to take, or not. He states that he found these terms established when he became master in 1805. There are now about 10 sons of freemen in the school. The master takes boarders, and has at present 15; the total number of scholars is about 28. They all learn English, writing and arithmetic, and therefore all pay; all except three or four learn the classics, and the master states it to be his wish that they all should. He is a clergyman of the church of England, and attends to the religious instruction of his scholars.

The corporation do not appear to interfere in any way with the conduct or supervision of the school or its concerns, except in the appointment of the master, and the payment to him of the £.20 a year, derived from the original allowance and from Mr. Lambe's benefaction.

There are four scholarships at University college Oxford, founded by the Rev. Robert Gunsley in 1618, for the maintenance of two scholars from this school, and two from the grammar school at Rochester, who are to be allowed chambers and £.15 a year each. No scholar has been elected from this school since the year 1796.

SIR CHARLES BOOTH'S SCHOOLS.

Sir Charles Booth's Schools. It appears by an extract from the will of Sir *Charles Booth*, dated the 8th June 1792, that the testator directed his executors to lay out the sum of £.2,000 in some of the funds bearing interest at three per cent, in their names and that of the vicar of Maidstone, and of the person who should be proprietor of the estate called Harrietsham-place; and that on the decease of the said vicar or said proprietor, the stock should be transferred to the new vicar and new proprietor, and that upon the death of the said executors, or either of them, a new trustee should be appointed, and so from time to time, to the intent that there might be always two trustees to act with the vicar of Maidstone, and proprietor of the said estate for the time being; and that the dividends of the said £.2,000 should from time to time for ever be applied by the said trustees for the time being

being, or majority of them, for the providing a schoolmaster or schoolmistress, or both, or either, as his said trustees, or the majority of them should think proper, with such salary or salaries, stipend or stipends, or other considerations as they in their discretion should think proper, for the teaching and instructing of such poor boys and poor girls inhabitants of or near unto the said parish of Maidstone, as the said trustees or the majority of them should appoint, to read and write; with full power for the said trustees, or the majority of them, to make and ordain all such regulations, statutes, orders or arrangements, as they in their discretion should approve of, for the good government and management of such school; and also with full power from time to time, to discharge the schoolmaster or mistress, and appoint new ones, without giving any reason for so doing, or being amenable in respect thereof; and to augment and lessen their salaries at their discretion.

According to a declaration of trust, dated the 8th April 1796, the £.2,000 was vested in the purchase of £.3,007. 10s. 4d. three per cent consols, in the names of the executors and William Baldwin, Esq. the proprietor of Harrietsham-place, the vicar being then incompetent upon the trusts in the will mentioned; and by a subsequent deed, dated 17th February 1804, the property appears to have been transferred into the names of William Baldwin, James Reeve, Clerk, vicar of Maidstone, Robert Edmead, and John Springet.

The present amount of the fund is £.3,307. 10s. 4d., increased to that sum by an accumulation of interest during the incapacity of the former vicar. This sum makes part of a larger sum of £.5,514. 3s. 8d. the excess beyond the £.3,307. 10s. 4d. being the property of the school at Harrietsham, founded also by Sir Charles Booth. This is the whole fund of the school in question.

The expenditure for the year 1817, which may be taken as an average, was as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Master's salary for teaching 35 boys	-	-	50 — —
Salary for teaching 20 girls to write	-	-	5 — —
Stationary and slates	-	-	11 2 6
Firing	-	-	1 1 —
Mistress's salary for teaching 30 girls	-	-	30 — —
Firing	-	-	— 10 6
Religious books on an average	-	-	1 5 —
	£.98	19	—

If the sum of these particulars be taken from £.99. 4s. 6d. the interest on the stock, the balance will be 5s. 6d. But it appeared from a subsequent statement of the vicar, that the payment to the school for interest, upon its proportion of the funded property, was a few shillings below £.99. 4s. 6d. which deficiency seems to be accounted for by a deduction for commission, taken by the broker in London for receiving the dividends.

The appointed number of boys is 35, but the master has at present 40. He states that he is pressed by applications, and that he does not stand for one or two if the parents are respectable. He teaches them reading, writing, and arithmetic as far as the four first rules.

They are also taught their catechism. The girls are taught reading and needlework; and 20 of them go to the master to be instructed in writing, three times a week.

The school for the boys is kept in a room adjoining the master's house provided by himself, and for which he has not yet received any remuneration from the charity. He does not now take private pupils. The girls are taught at the schoolmistress's house, who has a few private scholars. The master and mistress keep a list of candidates, and the trustees fill up the vacancies. The children come from the parish of Maidstone, or its neighbourhood. The vicar inspects the schools about once a month, and declares himself satisfied with the progress of the children.

DR. WOODWARD'S CHARITY SCHOOLS.

These schools were established early in the last century, but at what particular period we are not informed. They received no permanent endowment from the founder; but various legacies have been since left for the benefit of the

K k

schools,

County of
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Maidstone.

Sir Charles Booth's
Schools,
continued.Dr. Woodward's
Charity Schools.

County of
KENT.

Maidstone.

Dr. Woodward's
Charity Schools,
continued.

schools, which, with some savings of income, have been vested in different public stocks and other securities, in the names of trustees, as enumerated in the Appendix. The interest of these funds amounts to £.125. 10s.

There is also a piece of land consisting of about two acres of pasture near Maidstone, which was granted by Mrs. Mary Godden in 1727, for the use of the school, and which is now let for £.10. 10s. per annum to Mr. Stacey Wise. This appears to be its full value.

The schools also receive one half of the interest of a £.100 share in the Ashford and Maidstone turnpike road, left by the will of Mr. John King, in 1817, to be divided between the charity school and the national school.

The whole annual amount of these permanent funds is £.138. 10s. Subscriptions, and a collection after an annual sermon, amount on an average to £.190 per annum, making the whole income £.328. 10s.

With this 53 boys and 43 girls are clothed and taught; the boys reading, writing and arithmetic, and the girls reading, knitting and needlework. They are examined in the church, during Lent, in their catechism and Lewis's Exposition. The children are taken into the school at the age of 10, and stay three years. The master has a salary of twenty-six shillings per annum for each boy, amounting to £.63. 18s. and a chaldron of coals. The mistress has £.28 per annum, and an allowance towards her house rent and coals. The clothing of the children costs about £.200. The whole average expenditure (as set forth in the Appendix) is £.327. 18s. falling short of the average income 12s.

WEST MALLING.

West Malling.

Francis Tresse, by will dated 9th February 1693, gave £.40 towards the building of a school, and land whereon to build it, and 13s. 4d. per annum charged upon a house adjoining, towards the repair thereof. The school was built, and is now used, and the sum of 13s. 4d. is regularly paid by the owner of an adjoining house, and applied in aid of the repairs of the school.

MARDEN.

SIR CHARLES BOOTH'S CHARITY.

Marden.

Sir Charles Booth's
Charity.

Sir Charles Booth, by will dated the 8th of June 1792, directed his executors to lay out and invest the sum of £.1,000 in some of the public funds, bearing interest three per cent, in the names of themselves and of the vicar of Marden for the time being, and of the owner of Cheveney in Marden for the time being, for the providing a schoolmaster and schoolmistress or both or either, as his said trustees should think fit, for the teaching poor boys and girls, inhabitants or near unto the said parish of Marden, to read and write.

The above-mentioned sum of £.1,000 was invested in the three per cent consols, and now stands in the names of the Rev. Frederick Manners Sutton and three others, and produces about £.44 per annum. Up to 1817 the dividends were applied to the education of poor children in Marden, latterly about 26 in number; in 1817 a subscription was raised, and a school established on the Madras system, with the assistance of the dividends of Sir Charles Booth's bequest. Since that time 200 children have been instructed there, some of whom not being able to pay any thing, and varying from 10 to 30 in number, are taught gratis; and others pay 2d. a week or more, according to their ability. The subscription, with £.50 from the National School Society in London, and £.20 from that at Canterbury, amounted to about £.200; but the expenses of building a schoolroom, which was found necessary, and of organizing the school according to the new system, amounted to about £.540; of this debt £.350 only has been paid, leaving £.190 still due.

The trustees are anxious, if they could do so without a breach of trust, to sell the stock, and after paying off the debt to lay out the surplus on a mortgage, which they have now the opportunity of doing, at five per cent; and it is thought that the interest of such surplus, so laid out, would, with the small sums paid by the scholars, be fully sufficient to defray all the expenses of carrying on the school.

MILTON,

MILTON, NEAR SITTINGBOURNE.

County of
KENT.Milton, near
Sittingbourne.

From the vestry chest in Milton church an ancient book was produced to us, as containing the only records of the establishment of this school, the earliest of which was a writing, purporting to be a copy of the will of *Elizabeth Morley*, dated 14th August 1714, whereby she gave to the parish of Milton £.100, to the intent that the churchwardens of the said parish should put the said sum at interest, and that the yearly income or interest thereof should go towards the teaching of three poor fatherless children of the said parish to read and write, from the age of three or four years until the age of 14, to be chosen and appointed by the churchwardens and overseers of the said parish. In the same book was also contained a writing, purporting to be the copy of the will of *John Knotts*, dated 27th June 1718, by which he devised to the churchwardens of Milton parish a rent-charge of £.5, issuing out of certain messuages, lands and premises therein before devised to his nephew Thomas Knotts and his heirs; to be employed towards putting poor children of the parish of Milton to school, to learn to read, write and cast accounts, until the age of 14; such poor children to be elected by the minister, churchwardens and overseers of the said parish.

When the present poorhouse was bought, the £.100 given by Mrs. Morley was applied towards the purchase of it, and is considered as secured upon it by the overseers, who have continued ever since to pay the schoolmaster every half year £.2. 10s. as interest. This transaction was about 50 years ago. It seems that before that time it had been lent on interest to the person who lived in the premises so purchased for the poorhouse. The parish thought the money was not safe in his hands, and came to an agreement with him to purchase the house, applying the £.100 in part of the purchase money. But on examining the church chest, no document could be found to shew that this £.100 was so applied and secured. We therefore recommended that an instrument, containing an acknowledgment of such application of the money, should be made by the parish officers, and deposited with the purchase deeds.

The schoolmaster receives also the rent-charge under Knott's will, by a yearly payment from Mr. Thomas Grant, of Chalkwell in the parish of Milton. The premises, in respect of which it is payable, are four dwelling houses belonging to that gentleman, opposite the sign of The King's Arms in Milton.

Ten children are now educated for the £.10, five for each bequest; though Mrs. Morley's will provides only for three. But three out of the whole number are always poor fatherless children, if such can be found, according to Mrs. Morley's will. The children are appointed by the churchwardens, the minister not interfering. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and their catechism.

ST. NICHOLAS AT WADE.

Thomas Paramore, by will dated 22d November 1636, gave a house and about one acre of land adjoining to it, now of the annual value of £.10, and £.6 per annum charged on a tenement, and four or five acres of land in the parish of St. Nicholas, the property of Robert Sinclair, Esq. for the use of a schoolmaster, to instruct eight or ten poor children of the parishes of St. Nicholas and Monkton.

St. Nicholas
at Wade.

The schoolmaster is in the possession of the house and adjoining land, and receives the rent-charge of £.6, besides a further sum of £.20 given by the parishioners of St. Nicholas; for which he instructs all the poor boys of the parish in reading, writing, and accounts. The whole number in the school amounts to 42, of which 10 are on Paramore's foundation; and of that number four at present, and sometimes five or six are from the parish of Monkton.

SAINT PETER'S IN THE ISLE OF THANET.

LOVEJOY'S CHARITY.

Elizabeth Lovejoy, by will dated 1694, bequeathed to the mayor and commonalty of Canterbury, her interest in a term of years of certain tithes at Calais Grange in the parish of St. Peter's, of which she was possessed by virtue of a lease thereof from the dean and chapter of Canterbury; upon trust, out of the

Saint Peter's, in the
Isle of Thanet.

Lovejoy's Charity.

the

County of
KENT.Saint Peter's in the
Isle of Thanet.Lovejoy's Charity,
continued.

the profits thereof to lay by so much as should be sufficient to renew the said lease with the dean and chapter from time to time, and to pay the reserved rent; and also upon trust, as soon as conveniently might be after her death, to choose some person of sober life, a member of the church of England, who should write a good hand, and cast accounts well, and should be qualified to instruct youth, and be resident in the said parish of Saint Peter; who should there teach 20 poor children, gratis, to read and write, and cast accounts; to be nominated by the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers; and if there should not be so many as 20 in the said parish, then the number to be made up out of the neighbouring parish of St. John, by the minister, churchwardens, and overseers there. Provided, that none of the said children should be taken under the age of seven years, nor instructed gratis above four years; and that they should pay to the schoolmaster £.20 yearly, and other annuities therein mentioned. And she further directed, that the mayor and recorder, and the three youngest aldermen, (except such as had not been mayors,) and the chamberlain, should nominate and choose such schoolmaster, and displace him for misconduct or nonresidence; and should also dispose of all the rents of her lands and tithes in such pious and charitable uses as they should think fit.

Elizabeth Lovejoy died in 1694.

The sum of £.20 is regularly paid by the mayor and corporation of Canterbury to the schoolmaster who resides in the parish of St. Peter's, and teaches 20 boys in reading, writing, and accounts. The number of 20 is always supplied by the parish of St. Peter's. They are admitted at the age of seven, and are allowed to remain till they are eleven years of age.

PRESTON, NEAR FEVERSHAM.

Preston,
near Feversham.

Thomas Smith, by will dated 6th July 1730, gave to the vicar and churchwardens of Preston £.30, to be put out at interest, for the education of poor children of Preston. *John Smith*, brother and sole executor of *Thomas Smith*, in order to enlarge the charity, by deed dated 5th October 1763 (enrolled in Chancery,) granted (in lieu of the £.30 then remaining unpaid) to certain trustees, an orchard and piece of ground, containing by estimation an acre, in the parish of Preston, whereon one *Vincent Williams* had built a brick messuage or tenement, in trust to permit the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers to receive the rents, and apply them for the education of poor children, who should be parishioners of Preston, who were to learn to read, and to learn and be instructed in the catechism authorized by the church of England.

These premises were let in 1736 (before the conveyance in trust from *Mr. Smith*,) to *Vincent Williams*, on lease for 99 years, at a rent of 50s. which is now paid by *Mrs. Gambier*, the occupier. The present value is about £.40 a year.

Mrs. Ann Sykes, by will dated 13th February 1762, gave £.200 to be placed in the funds, and the interest expended in putting to school the poor children of the parish. Two hundred pounds were also given by other persons to be distributed in bread.

These sums were laid out in the purchase of £.475. 11s. 1d. stock, in the three per cent reduced annuities, producing an annual dividend of £.14. 5s. 2d. applicable for the purposes of education, and for the distribution of bread. The stock all stands in the same names, and no separate accounts are kept.

Thirteen poor children are taught to read, for which a schoolmistress receives annually £.9. 17s. 2d. The remainder of the dividends and rent is given away in bread, generally, to a greater amount than the funds of the charity; and the deficiency is supplied by subscription.

It is proposed to send a certain number of children to the national school at Feversham, paying over to that school the amount of the Preston charities for education.

QUEENBOROUGH.

Queenborough.

The school in this borough for 100 children of freemen is maintained principally at the voluntary expense of the corporation, and of the Members of Parliament for the borough. The only permanent fund for its support is an annual

annual sum of 40*s.* payable to the schoolmaster, out of the dividends of £.1,000 three per cent consols, lately bequeathed by Mr. Richard Webb, who died in 1813, to the mayor, jurats, bailiffs, and burgesses of Queenborough, for the above and other purposes. The schoolmaster receives the sum of 40*s.* annually.

County of
KENT.

ROCHESTER.

THE KING'S SCHOOL.

It appeared from the testimony of the Rev. John Griffith, the master of this school, that the school forms a part of the establishment of the cathedral at Rochester, and was therefore exempt from inquiry by this commission. We could not obtain access to the documents relating to the foundation, without the consent of the dean, who was absent from Rochester.

Rochester.

The King's School.

SIR JOHN HAYWARD'S CHARITY SCHOOLS.

In the year 1635, Sir *John Hayward*, by indentures of lease and release dated the 29th and 30th of August, granted the manor of Minster, and certain lands and premises in the Isle of Sheppy, to trustees, in trust, to sell or otherwise convey and settle the same, and the rents and profits thereof, for the erection of workhouses to set the poor on work, and *otherwise for the relief of the poor*, in such parishes and in such manner, as certain persons named in the instrument of conveyance, or the survivors and their heirs or assigns, should think fit, so as the parish of St. Nicholas in Rochester should be one of the said parishes.

Sir John Hayward's
Charity Schools.

No part of this property was applied to the erection or maintenance of any school till the year 1718, when Francis Barrell, a then surviving trustee of all the premises devised by Sir John Hayward, except the manor of Minster, transferred to the mayor and citizens of Rochester, £.636 South Sea stock, which he had purchased out of the rents and profits of the premises, and which transfer was, by an indenture dated the 20th of July 1718, declared to be in trust, to apply the dividends to such charitable uses as he should appoint; and by deedpoll dated the 8th of October 1718, he appointed the dividends to be applied towards the support of three charity schools, which he had already set up, namely, one in the parish of St. Nicholas, Rochester, for 20 poor boys of that parish, to be taught to read English, to learn by heart the Church catechism, some of the Psalms of David, and hymns of the Church, writing and common arithmetic; the master to have the yearly salary of £.12. Another in the same parish, for 20 poor girls, to be taught the same as the boys (except writing and arithmetic) and also the use of the needle; the mistress to have the yearly salary of £.3. And a third, in the parish of Strood, for 30 poor children, or thereabouts, 20 or thereabout from Strood, and 10 or thereabout from Frinsbury, to be taught as in the other schools, (except writing and arithmetic;) the mistress to have the yearly salary of £.10. He further directed, that any surplus or increase of income should be applied in defraying the expense of receiving and paying the said money, visitation of the schools, and buying books or otherwise to the advantage of the schools.

The fund has been since increased by additions made by the South Sea company to the capital of the proprietors, and by some subsequent purchases, and now consists of £.1,100 South Sea annuities, yielding an annual dividend of £.33.

This is applied in paying the salaries of the schoolmaster and two school-mistresses, amounting to £.30, leaving an annual balance of £.3. The annual balance, till lately, was against the charity, the deductions for property tax having reduced the income a few shillings below the expenditure.

There was in hand, at the time of our inquiry, £.5. 17*s.* No books have hitherto been provided for the schools; but it was intended to propose, that this balance should be so applied.

The schools in St. Nicholas's parish are generally full, though the girls school is at present very short of its full number. The school in Strood has now only 12 scholars. There is a national school established in that parish, which draws off the children from the free school. These schools do not seem to be much attended to, and the management of them was stated to be but

County of
KENT.

Rochester.

Sir John Hayward's
Charity Schools,
continued.

indifferent; and, on inspecting the boys school, the representation appeared to us to be well founded.

By the rules and orders of these schools, framed by Francis Barrell, it is directed, "that the mayor, recorder and late mayor, eldest alderman and town clerk of Rochester, and the ministers of each parish where the schools are, shall be governors of the school, to visit the same once a year, to take an account of the children's absences, view the conditions of each school, and give such orders and directions as they find necessary."

Notwithstanding this appointment of special governors, we proceeded in the inquiry respecting these schools; considering,

First, that as the fund by which the schools are maintained proceeded from Sir John Hayward, he, and not Barrell, was to be deemed the founder. And if so, these special governors, having been appointed by Barrell, could not be considered as appointed by the founder.

Secondly, that several of these special governors are also members of the corporation, who are trustees and have the management of the property.

ST. MARGARET'S CHARITY SCHOOL.

MR. HENRY BARRELL'S GIFT.

St. Margaret's
Charity School.
Mr. Henry Barrell's
Gift.

By an inscription on a table in St. Margaret's church, Rochester, it is stated that Mr. "*Henry Barrell*, of this parish, gave £.133. 6s. 8d. three per cent India annuities (the word 'India' inserted probably by mistake for 'reduced') which produces £.4 per annum to teach eight children to read;" and there is at present the sum of £.133. 6s. 8d. three per cent reduced annuities, of which the charity school of St. Margaret's receives the benefit.

Two deeds, declaring the trusts of the gift of Mr. Henry Barrell in the custody of Mr. Twopenny, solicitor in Rochester, were produced to us; the first whereof, dated the 16th of October 1764, recites a bequest by Henry Barrell, of £.100 to be applied towards the support of the charity school of St. Margaret's; that the sum of £.98. 4s. 2d. had been vested in the purchase of £.112. 5s. three and a half per cents (since reduced;) that the sum of £.1. 15s. 10d. the remainder of the said legacy, had been paid to the trustees to be applied to the said charity; and declares the trust to apply the interest and dividends of the said stock for the use of the charity aforesaid.

The other, dated 24th October 1794, reciting the former instrument, that the trustees had been reduced to two, and that two new trustees had been added, declares the trust as to the same stock of £.112. 5s. three per cent reduced annuities, for the charitable uses under the will.

Mr. Bassack, the last surviving trustee, died a short time ago, and Mr. Samuel Sedden is his executor. Eleanor Dell, the present schoolmistress of the St. Margaret's charity school, receives, and has received for 16 years regularly, the annual sum of £.4 by half yearly payments, for which she instructs four boys and four girls of the parish in reading and their catechism. When any vacancies occurred she used to inform Mr. Bassack, who filled them up. Mr. Sedden filled up the two last, and made the two last payments. As to the alteration which appears to have taken place in the amount of the stock, no account could be obtained.

ST. MARGARET'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.

St. Margaret's
Sunday School.

Mr. *John Baynard*, by his will dated the 10th of April 1788, and a codicil thereunto annexed, bequeathed to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Margaret next Rochester, the sum of £.300, to be laid out and disposed of by them, for the use and benefit and promoting of the Sunday school in the said parish.

The legacy was invested in the purchase of £.383. 3s. 10d. three per cent reduced annuities, in the names of four trustees; and a declaration of trust was executed, which provided that when the number of trustees should be reduced to one, the survivor should transfer the stock into his own name and those of three other substantial inhabitants of the parish; the vicar, whether inhabitant or not, to be always one.

There

There is now but one surviving trustee, Mr. William Twopenny, who receives the dividends amounting to £.11. 9s. 10d. per annum, and pays them over to the vicar; by whom they are applied towards the payment of the salaries of the master and mistress of the Sunday school. They receive six guineas a year each. The number of children in the school is from one hundred and seventy to one hundred and ninety.

County of
KENT.

Rochester.

SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON'S FREE MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

Sir *Joseph Williamson*, Knight, by will dated 17th October 1701, gave £.5,000 to be laid out by his executors in the purchase of lands or tenements, for and towards the building, perfecting, carrying on, and maintaining of a free school at Rochester, and of a schoolmaster or schoolmasters for the instructing and education of such youth there, who were or should be the sons of the freemen there, towards the mathematics and all other things which might fit and encourage them to the sea service, or arts and callings leading or relating thereto. In pursuance of certain decrees of the court of Chancery, made in a suit for carrying into effect the trusts of Sir Joseph Williamson's will, the last of which is dated the 20th of July 1708, the messuages and lands therein mentioned, valued at £.3,062. 10s. were taken in satisfaction of so much of the legacy of £.5,000; and the residue of the legacy was raised and employed in the purchase of a farm, and in buying ground for and building a schoolhouse, and proper accommodations for a schoolmaster and usher; and the lands and estates, purchased or settled for the use of the charity, were conveyed to trustees.

Sir J. Williamson's
Free Mathematical
School.

By the last-mentioned decree it is provided, that the mayor of Rochester for the time being, and other persons therein named, should be ordinary governors of the school and charitable foundation; that the archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor for the time being, and others therein mentioned, should be extraordinary governors and visitors of the same; and that the city provider or receiver of the public charities of the city should receive the rents of the charity estates, and pay the same according to the orders of the ordinary governors.

The charity estates, (the particulars and rental of which are stated in the Appendix) are let at rents amounting together to £.570 per annum; the produce of timber from the estates amounts annually on an average to £.50, and there is a sum of £.1,049. 17s. three per cent consols belonging to the charity, standing in the name of the accountant general of the court of Chancery, the yearly dividend of which is £.31. 9s. 10d.; this stock arose from the sale of a small part of the charity estates, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, to the commissioners of the Thames and Medway canal, which sale took place in 1809; the total income may therefore be estimated at £.651. 9s. 10d. per annum, which is also the present actual annual value of the estates and funds of the charity producing income. There is also a school and a dwelling house, with a stable and outbuildings for the master; and a house for the undermaster. The master's house is estimated at £.40, the undermaster's at about £.16 per annum.

The number of scholars is not limited; there are now 104 boys, sons of freemen of Rochester, in the school, who are instructed in the English grammar and some branches of mathematics; few at present apply for instruction in navigation.

The annual expenditure is on an average £.598. 17s. 10d.; the master receives yearly a salary of £.100, and a gratuity of £.200; the undermaster a salary of £.40, and a gratuity of £.110; the other particulars of expenditure, which are principally for taxes, insurance, repairs and stationary, are stated in the Appendix.

This school is stated to be very beneficial to the sons of freemen of Rochester; it is amply endowed, and the income is more than adequate to the expenditure; but there is no balance in hand at present, in consequence of the failure of a tenant of one of the estates in the year 1816, and of the dividends of the stock due since January 1817, not being yet brought to account; but it may be expected, that at Midsummer 1819, the time of the next audit, there will be a balance in favour of the charity of upwards of £.400. The accounts are annually audited by the ordinary governors.

ROLVENDEN.

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KENT.

Rolvenden.

ROLVENDEN.

Major *John Gibbon*, by his will dated the 20th November 1707, gave three Exchequer annuities of £.14 a year each, (granted for 96 years from the 25th June 1695) after the decease of three successive devisees for life, to trustees, in trust for the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Rolvenden, to be expended by them for the schooling and educating the children of such of the poor inhabitants of the said parish who receive alms or are excused paying to church and poor by reason of their poverty; the boys to be taught reading, writing and casting accounts, and the girls to read, knit and spin well both linen and woollen. The churchwardens and overseers to account annually to the trustees and rated householders, at a general meeting in the parish church to be held on the 1st of October; the surplus, if any, to be applied to apprenticing poor boys and girls so educated, as the majority of the trustees and householders should direct.

By a decree of the court of Chancery, of the 8th December 1762, and a subsequent order of the 5th July 1763, it was ordered, that these annuities should be sold, and the money arising from the sale laid out in three per cent consols, to be transferred to seven trustees therein named. The annuities were accordingly sold, and produced £.712. 5s. which, with another sum of £.2,810. 17s. 6d. applicable to another charity, were invested in the three per cent consols, and produced jointly £.4,700 stock. The proportion of this stock applicable to the school, is £.921. 4s. yielding an annual dividend of £.27. 12s. 9d. which constitutes the income of the school.

There are now 17 boys and 24 girls in the school, who are appointed by the trustees at a monthly meeting, from the class of persons specified in the founder's will, and receive the instruction therein directed. The master receives 10s. a quarter for each boy who learns writing and accounts, and 5s. each for those who learn reading only; his last year's receipt was £.22. 10s. The mistress has 4d. a week for each girl. The annual amount of these payments has of late years exceeded the income of the school, and the trustees at their last meeting in October were found to be in advance upwards of £.53. Of course there has been no surplus of late years applicable to apprenticing the children.

NEW ROMNEY.

SOUTHLAND'S HOSPITAL.

New Romney.

Southland's
Hospital.

By deed, dated September 17th, 1610, *Thomas Broadnax*, executor of the last will and testament of John Southland, in pursuance of the said will, and under the authority of 39th Elizabeth chap. 5, founded and established an hospital, or abiding place, for the poor, "to consist of a governor, (who is to be a scholar of Oxford or Cambridge) two couple of poor folke, and two poor children;" and endowed the same with the lands mentioned in the deed. After certain payments specified, the residue of the rents and profits are to remain to the only profit and maintenance of the governor; who should "freely teach the said poor children to write and read the English tongue, and to cast accounts, until they come to the age of fourteen years; and then others to be taken in their roomes," to be appointed by the mayor of New Romney.

Two poor children (appointed by the mayor, who always fills up the vacancies as they occur) are instructed by a schoolmaster of the town of Romney, in reading, writing and accounts. The governor, who is a clergyman, pays for them about £.7 yearly, including books provided for them. He does not instruct them himself, but examines them once or twice a quarter as to their proficiency. The governor states, that on his appointment in 1809, he found the two boys placed under the care of the same person who now instructs them; and that he thinks they have greater advantages by being taught with other boys, than if he instructed them himself.

SALTWOOD.

Saltwood.

The Rev. *George Barnsley*, by will dated 7th September 1723, bequeathed £.500 "for the education of poor children in the knowledge and practice of the Christian religion as professed and taught in the church of England," to be disposed of at the discretion of his executors.

By

By an inscription on a table of benefactions in Saltwood church, it appears that £.150, part of the above bequest, was appropriated for the purpose of educating the poor of this parish, and that with it an annuity of five guineas was purchased, payable out of land in Mersham, which annuity is vested in the rector of the parish of Saltwood for the time being.

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KENT.

Saltwood,
continued.

No deed relating to this annuity could be found. The sum of five guineas is annually paid by Edward Back, the owner and occupier of an estate at Mersham, near Ashford in the county of Kent. It is applied in payment of the rent of the schoolhouse at Saltwood, which is occupied by a schoolmistress, who is paid by a subscription of the principal inhabitants for teaching the children of the parish. No particular children are instructed for this annuity, but it is applied to the general support of the school.

The remainder of the sum of £.500, bequeathed by Mr. George Barnsley, was appropriated to the parishes of Sedlescomb, Burwash and Northiam, all in the county of Sussex.

SANDWICH.

SIR ROGER MANWOOD'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

By deeds dated 20th February 1566, and 10th September 1570, *Roger Manwood* granted to the mayor and jurats of Sandwich certain premises in Sandwich, which had been lately granted to him by the dean and chapter of Canterbury, and also 90 acres of land in Hackington near Canterbury, for the use of the free grammar school at Sandwich, which had then lately been founded under letters patent from Queen Elizabeth, granted to the said Roger Manwood, dated October 1st, 1563, by which the mayor and jurats of Sandwich were appointed governors of the said school.

Sandwich.

Sir R. Manwood's
Free Grammar
School.

Several of the deeds abstracted in the Appendix, are not now to be found; all the records of the corporation of Sandwich were open to our inspection, but we could not discover several, which appear to have been in existence in 1787, when Mr. Boys published his "Collections for the History of Sandwich," in which work they are copied at length, from whence we have transcribed them. An account is given by one of the witnesses, of the burning of some papers belonging to the corporation, by order of Mr. Boys, which may account for the disappearance of the deeds now missing, but there is not the least ground for supposing that any of them are withheld or concealed by any member of the corporation. The ready access that was granted to all the records and muniments of Sandwich, and the facility which was afforded to every inquiry we made, prevents such a suspicion.

In the history of Mr. Boys it is further stated, that by deed dated September 30th, 1572, Roger Manwood, as surviving executor of his brother Thomas Manwood, and in pursuance of the directions of his will, granted to the governors of the free grammar school the premises therein mentioned for the use of the school. (*See Appendix.*) No reference is made to any original deed or other authority; but as the premises therein mentioned are all now held by the governors of the school, there can be no doubt of the accuracy of this statement.

It appears by the exemplification of a decree of the court of Chancery, dated 8th November, 11 Car. 1st, (an extract of which is given in the Appendix) that Roger Manwood, in 1563, granted a lease of the 90 acres in Hackington, for 500 years, reserving a rent of £.20, and it was in 1566 that he granted the premises to the mayor and jurats as governors of his school. The lease therefore existed at the time of the grant; and in a few years afterwards it was assigned back again to Roger Manwood, and by him disposed of with his other property, the reversion only being in the governors of the school. In 1580, Sir Roger Manwood drew up statutes for the government of the school, some of which are abstracted and given in the Appendix. A copy of these statutes appears to have been in the register of the school, which however cannot now be discovered.

In these statutes it is mentioned, that certain lands had been given by Thomas Thompson for the use of this school. This is mentioned also in Sir Roger Manwood's will, as given in Boys's History, where they are said to be of the

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Sandwich.

Sir R. Manwood's
Free Grammar
School,
continued.

yearly value of £.8; no trace can now be discovered of this bequest. It is stated in Boys's History, that in 1684, inquiry was made respecting this property, but without effect, and it does not appear that the governors ever were in possession.

It is also stated in the same work, that *Edmund Parbo*, by will dated 26th October 1640, devised to the mayor and jurats, as governors of the grammar school, an annuity of ten pounds, out of a messuage or inn, called The Pelican. This property also does not appear ever to have come into the possession of the governors. We were not able to discover any thing relating to it; nor is it known that an inn, called The Pelican, had ever existed in Sandwich.

The only property therefore at present available for the purposes of this school, consists,

1st. Of the rent of the 90 acres of land at Hackington, let on lease for 500 years, from 1563 - - - - - £.20. 0s. 0d.

This lease is now vested in Sir Edward Hales, and the rent is regularly paid.

2d. The schoolhouse and premises occupied by the master, of the estimated yearly value of about - - - - - £.30. 0s. 0d.

These were the gift of Roger Manwood; and the property devised from Thomas Manwood produces now annually £.17. 19s. The names of the tenants and other particulars are given in the Appendix.

The premises are all let at their full value; one of the tenants is a jurat of Sandwich, but he derives no advantage on that ground, as the premises were let by public auction.

Two messuages, particularly described in the deed of 30th September 1572, are no longer in existence; they were pulled down and sold 30 years ago, under the authority of an act of parliament, 27th Geo. 3d, for improving the streets of Sandwich, and the purchase money laid out in the three per cent reduced annuities in the names of the major and jurats. The dividends, amounting to £.3 annually, have been paid to the master till within the last three years, from which time, owing to some mistake, no dividends have been received; but this error is in a course of being rectified.

It appears that the houses were in a ruinous state when sold. The sum which they produced appears very small, when it is considered, that in 1572, the annual rent is stated to be £.7. 6s. 8d. Sandwich appears to have fallen into decay of late years, and the houses in that town are stated to have fallen in value; and as there was no fund set apart for the reparation of the buildings, it is probable that those houses were in a very dilapidated state. A part of this property, now let to William Clement, is in a very bad state of repair.

Besides the premises above mentioned, it appears clearly to us, that a piece of ground in the possession of the corporation of Sandwich, now called Bay's Hall, is the same with the "peece of saults" contained in the grant from the dean and chapter of Canterbury to Roger Manwood in 1563, and by him granted to the governors of his school in 1570. It is very little more than an acre of ground, and is now let on lease for 14 years from Michaelmas 1809, at £.17. 15s.; which is a very high rent.

It would be vain to conjecture by what means this piece of land became, or was considered as, a part of the corporation property. It may have arisen from the circumstance, that the mayor and jurats are the governors of the school, and the rent of a property held by the mayor and jurats may have been carried to, and blended with, the accounts of the mayor, jurats and commonalty, which is the style of the corporation of Sandwich. But however it may have happened, there is no doubt but that at least from the year 1628, the rent has always been received with the rents of the mayor, jurats and commonalty, and carried to account with the other property of the corporation. There appears a disposition on the part of the mayor and jurats to restore the property, and they only require the sanction of the commonalty to do so.

It may be proper to observe, that within the last 15 years, upwards of £.400 has been expended by the corporation of Sandwich on the repairs and alterations of the school and schoolhouse out of their own funds, there being

no fund set apart for such purpose, as all the rents are paid over to, or received by the schoolmaster.

The rents and dividends above stated, amounting to £.37. 19s. are received by the Rev. William Wodsworth, the schoolmaster. He was appointed in 1811. He resides in the schoolhouse and has expended upon it a considerable sum of money. Having no usher he receives the whole of the rents.

There are now only two scholars in the school, who, as children of inhabitants of Sandwich, are entitled to "be freely taught without any thing to be demanded or taken." These two boys, however, each pay eight guineas annually, which is stated to be for tuition in writing and mathematics, no provision being made for that purpose by the foundation, which is purely classical. The same sum for instruction is paid by four other boys, who have no claim to be freely taught, and who board with the master, and are instructed in the same manner as those on the foundation; so that the sons of inhabitants of Sandwich derive no greater advantage from this school, than those who in the statutes are called foreign scholars. The master explains this, by supposing that the foundation provides for the classical instruction of all boys sent to this school, as well foreign scholars as inhabitants of Sandwich; an opinion which seems unwarranted by the statutes, the fourth article of which points out the persons who shall fix the terms on which foreign scholars shall be admitted. No such terms have been settled, but on the appointment of the present master he was told by the mayor, that he was to receive eight guineas annually from the parents of each boy for instruction in English and arithmetic. No boy has offered, during the time of the present master, to learn Latin and Greek only.

There are two exhibitions for scholars from this school to Lincoln college, Oxford, one to be nominated by the rector and fellows, and one by the governors of the free grammar school in Sandwich, out of the grammar school. There has been no application for any boy in the school for many years, for the benefit of these exhibitions.

CHARITY SCHOOL.

This school was established by voluntary subscription in the year 1711, when the rents of the following premises were applied to the support of it.

A house called The Greyhound, in Sandwich, left by David Turner, by will dated 1665, to the mayor and jurats of Sandwich, for the education of six poor children, and now let on lease for 21 years, from October 1800, to Messrs. Bradley and Harvey, brewers, much beyond their value, at £. s. d. 20 — —

A small piece of land in the same town, left by the said David Turner, for the same purpose, and let from 1729 for 99 years; now in the occupation of Hayes, at — 16 —

This piece of land is but a passage, and of very trifling value; when the lease expires it will not be worth more than it now produces.

These rents, (with the interest of £.146. 5s. 8d. three per cent consols amounting to 4 8 — purchased with £.100, left to the school by John Spratt, by will dated 18th July 1776) comprize the whole of the permanent funds belonging to this charity.

£. 25 4 —

In 1811, Dr. Samuel Foart Simmons left to the school the reversion of £.100 after the death of his wife, who is still living; and in 1817 R. Tattershall left £.100 which was immediately laid out in enlarging the schoolroom and premises.

Eighty boys and sixty girls, including six boys nominated by the mayor and jurats of Sandwich, under David Turner's will, (the rest being nominated by the subscribers) are educated upon the Madras system by a schoolmaster and schoolmistress, the former of whom receives £.60; the latter £.20 per annum; which, with other expenses, is defrayed by the above-mentioned income and voluntary subscriptions.

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Sandwich.

Sir R. Manwood's
Free Grammar
School,
continued.

Charity School.

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There is other property stated by Boys in his "Collections for a History of Sandwich," to have been left by David Turner, for the purpose of a charity school in this town; but of which, by his accounts, nothing appears to have been known at the time he wrote (1787) and of which no traces can now be discovered.

SEA SALTER.

Sea Salter.

The school in this parish was built by voluntary subscription.

In 1794, Mrs. *Frances Fagg* left £.800 three per cent stock, the dividends thereof to be applied for educating as many of the poor children of Sea Salter as the funds would admit.

The dividends of the above stock, after deducting the necessary expenses, are paid to the master of the parochial school; for which he instructs with his other scholars 17 poor children of the parish, according to the will.

In the same school 15 or 16 children, of the adjoining parish of Whitstable, are educated for the sum of £.20, paid annually by the feoffees of certain estates given for the use of the poor of that parish.

SEVENOAKS.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Sevenoaks
Free Grammar
School.

Sir *William Sennocke*, by his will dated 4th July 1432, gave to the rector, vicar, churchwardens and other parishioners of the church of Sennocke in the county of Kent, all his lands and tenements, with a wharf adjoining, and the buildings thereon built, with the appurtenances, in Petty Wales in the parish of All Saints Barking, London, to hold to them and their successors for ever, to the intent they should, out of the rents and profits, find and maintain for ever one master, an honest man, sufficiently instructed and experienced in the science of grammar, bachelor of arts, in holy orders lawfully constituted, who might keep a grammar school in some convenient house in Sennocke, (to be gotten) with his goods, by the licence of the king or by other lawful means, at the discretion of the executors; that he might teach and instruct poor children whatsoever coming thither to be taught, taking nothing of them or their parents or friends, for the teaching them; for which he was to be paid out of the rents and profits of the said lands and tenements, ten marks sterling per annum.

He also directed the said parson or vicar, churchwardens and parishioners, to pay ten shillings apiece yearly, to twenty poor men or women in the parish of Sennocke, for the increase of their maintenance and living, for ever, whom he willed to dwell in the mansion houses within the said town of Sennocke, to be gotten and ordered with his goods, by the leave of the king, or by other good and lawful means, according to the discretion of the executors. And he further directed, that the churchwardens should receive the rents, make the payments, and keep the said house or houses in repair, and account yearly to the parson or vicar and parishioners.

It appears from an Act of Parliament of the 39th Elizabeth, (stated in the Appendix,) that a schoolhouse and almshouses were procured, and the charity set up, either by Sir William Sennocke in his lifetime, or soon after his decease.

Queen Elizabeth, by her letters patent dated 1st July 1560, granted and ordained, that there should be ever thereafter a grammar school in the town of Sevenoaks, to be called The Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, for the education, institution and instruction of boys and youths in grammar and other learning; in which school there should be one master and one usher; and that the parish of Sevenoaks should be incorporated of two wardens of the parish of Sevenoaks, and of the Free school in the said town, and four assistants, inhabiting the said town and parish; which said wardens and assistants should be one body corporate by the name of "The Wardens and Four Assistants of the town and parish of Sevenoak, and of the Free school of Queen Elizabeth, in Sevenoak." The letters patent also direct that the wardens and assistants shall continue to maintain the poor people having houses and annuities from the donation of William Sennocke, in the same manner as had before been done.

By

By the Act of 39th Elizabeth before mentioned, the lands and possessions of Sir William Sennocke's charity, were vested in this corporation.

A considerable change has taken place in the property with which the founder endowed this charity, and many additions have been made to its possessions; some applicable to the general fund, others appropriated to the different branches of the establishment.

The premises in Petty Wales lying contiguous to the Custom-house, it was thought desirable that they should be taken into the possession of the Crown for the public service; and a treaty for this purpose having been entered into with the corporation, an act of parliament was passed in the 8th Geo. 1st, by which these premises were vested in trustees for the use of the Crown, charged with a perpetual rent of £.550, to the wardens and assistants, and with the payment of a sum of £.2,500, for rebuilding the school and almshouses, which sum of money was afterwards applied to that purpose.

A grant of twelve acres of land or thereabouts, lying near Sevenoaks Vine, (the date of which is unknown,) is mentioned in the Act of the 39th of Elizabeth, to have been made by *William Pett* and others, for the maintenance of the almshouse and school. These lands form part of the present property of the charity, and are let for £.77 per annum.

The above funds, together with a small rent-charge of 10s. 8d. paid out of a farm at Wickhurst, belong jointly to the school and almshouses.

Anthony Pope, by his will dated 19th December 1571, gave to the school at Sevenoaks, a house situate in Petty Wales, London, which is now let for £.50 per annum. And there are two rent-charges, one of £.9 a year, given to the free school at Sevenoaks by the will of *John Potkine* in 1543, out of a house in Star-court, London; and the other of £.12, given in 1578, by *John Porter*, out of lands in Seal, £.10 to be paid to the master and usher of the school, and £.2 to the poor of Seal.

These funds appear applicable exclusively to the school.

There are also two other small rent-charges, one of £.5, issuing out of lands at River Hill, granted by *John Pett*, in 1589; and the other of £.1. 1s. 4d. out of an estate in Sevenoaks, granted by *Edward Sisley*, in 1619; both for use of the poor in the almshouses only.

The particulars of these several grants and of the lettings of the property, which appear to us unobjectionable, will be found in the Appendix.

Besides this, there is a sum of £.1,000 South Sea annuities, invested in 1735 from the trust monies in hand, under an order of the court of Chancery dated the 21st of January in that year, which directed, that out of the dividends and the surplus profits of the rest of the estate, £.15 a year apiece should be paid to four poor scholars, who should be sent from the school to Oxford or Cambridge. This, though arising from the general fund, may be considered as at present (at least in the first instance) appropriated to the school.

The whole income arising to this charity, from the different sources above-mentioned, is £.732. 12s. Of this it appears that £.627. 10s. 8d. is applicable to both branches of the charity; £.6. 1s. 4d. to the almshouse alone; and £.69 to the school alone, exclusive of the interest of the £.1,000 South Sea annuities.

The only payments made on the school account, out of this income, are, the master's salary £.50, and the four exhibitions when full; the repairs and insurance of the schoolhouse, and such proportion of the other expenses of the general establishment as would belong to the school. There has been no exhibitioner paid since March 1813, and before that period there were seldom more than two at a time. The rest of the income is applied to the maintenance of the almspeople, who now consist of 32 in-pensioners and 16 out-pensioners. The whole expenditure last year fell short of the income about £.90; but for some time previous to the last two years, the charity has been in debt; chiefly, as it appears, in consequence of expenses incurred in repairs and building on the charity property.

By the order of the court of Chancery of 1735, before mentioned, it is directed, that the surplus profits of the trust estate should be applied to the apprenticing poor children of the parish, not confining this to children educated

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KENT.

Sevenoaks
Free Grammar
School,
continued.

in the school. This direction appears to have been first acted on in the year 1742, since which time 334 children have been apprenticed at an aggregate expense of £.2,843. 5s. 6d. Hence no accumulation has taken place since that time.

There are now only seven boys on the foundation; and for many years past, the average number does not appear to have much exceeded this. The master lives in the school-house and premises (which are extensive, comprising about three acres,) rent free, and maintains there a considerable boarding school. The foundation boys are taught with the boarders, and learn Greek, Latin, and English reading, gratis; but if they also learn writing and arithmetic, they pay three guineas a year. All these boys are, at present, from the town of Sevenoaks; but there appears no limitation, either in the founder's will, or the charter, or the ancient ordinances mentioned in the Appendix, as to the place from whence the scholars are to come.

This, as a free grammar school, appears now to fall very short of effecting the intentions of the founder. The only cause to which we see reason to attribute this is, that classical learning is a sort of instruction not adapted to the wants or wishes of the persons who are entitled by their circumstances, and enabled by their local situation, to claim the benefits of this charity. It has been made matter of complaint, that the advantage of this free school is lost to the inhabitants of the town, from the mode of instruction insisted on; but it is to be observed, that the master of this school has relaxed from the strict construction of the term Grammar school, more than has been done in other instances, in teaching English reading gratis, as well as classics. It may be fit, however, to notice that the charter, though it describes this as a grammar school, states it to be for instruction in grammar, "and other learning," (in *grammaticâ et alijs disciplinis*.)

How much the present state of this charity varies from that contemplated by the founder, is seen from this; that although the proportion in which he divided his bounty between its two branches, was as two to three, the payment appointed to the master being ten marks, and that to the almshouse people, ten pounds; and although the school has since received some accessions of property independent of the almshouses, yet in fact the only *direct* expenditure on the school account, (exclusively of the expenses applicable to both branches, and which embrace the repairs of both,) has for some years been but £.50 per annum; while that on the account of the almspeople for each of the two last years, has exceeded £.500; but, according to the circumstances and exigencies of the present time, we do not know that a better apportionment could be made.

There are two exhibitions of twelve pounds a year each, founded by Lady Margaret Boswell in 1675, for two poor scholars to be sent from this school to Jesus college Cambridge, and in default of fit scholars from this school to be sent from the school at Tonbridge; and another exhibition of £.4 a year, devised by Robert Holmden, and in the gift of the Leather Sellers company of London, for one scholar from this school to Cambridge or Oxford, and in default of such scholars, for one from Tonbridge school. There has been no claimant from this school for either of these exhibitions, since the year 1813.

LADY MARGARET BOSWELL'S CHARITY.

Lady M. Boswell's
Charity.

By indentures dated 27th and 28th December 1675, Dame Margaret Boswell conveyed to trustees therein named a farm, called Hallywell Farm, containing by estimation 306 acres, with the salt marsh thereunto belonging, containing by estimation 60 acres, in the parish of Barnham in Essex, in trust, to pay out of the rents thereof £.12 per annum to each of two scholars, to be chosen by them in the first place out of the Sevenoaks school; and if there were none there qualified, then out of Tonbridge school, to be sent by them to Jesus college Cambridge, and to be called Sir William Boswell's Scholars; and further to bestow £.30 in providing a fit schoolmaster to teach 15 of the poorest children of Sevenoaks in reading English, writing and casting accounts, and in the church catechism; and to allow the schoolmaster £.12 a year, and not above; and to employ the residue of the said £.30 in placing out apprentices such poor children out of the said school.

And

And she further directed, that if she made no appointment of the residue of the rents and profits, that the same should be paid to William Boswell, and his heirs male; and in default of issue male, for improving the maintenance of the scholars, maintaining more scholars, or putting out more apprentices; or in furthering the charity in such way as the said trustees for the time being should think fit.

The estate in Burnham, called Hallywell Farm, consists of 428 acres by admeasurement. It is let on lease for 14 years from Michaelmas 1811, to Samuel Lozell, at £.689 per annum. In 1790, the rent of this farm was raised from £.120 to £.220, and a lease of it was granted for 21 years. In 1811, a surveyor was sent from London to value it; upon his valuation it was let to the present tenant.

From this rent great deductions are to be made for repairs done to the sea wall, according to the presentments made by the Commissioners of Sewers for Burnham Level; the average of these for the last six years, has been £.222. 18s. 4½d. per annum.

The residue, after payment of the sums specified in the above extracted deed, have never been claimed by any of the Boswell family, and have been applied by the trustees to the advancement of this charity.

On the 1st January 1818, there was standing in the names of the trustees £.564. 2s. 8d. old South Sea annuities, and a balance in hand of - - - - - £.400. 2. 11.

And vested in Exchequer Bills - - - - - 600. 0. 0.

These sums appear to have arisen from the surplus of the rents beyond the annual expenditure.

Since 1813 there have been no applications for the scholarships; but up to that period, both of them had generally been enjoyed by persons who had been educated in the Sevenoaks school. Instead of 15 children, as directed by the foundation deed, nearly 200 are now instructed on the Madras system, by a schoolmaster and schoolmistress, at an expense amounting to £.169. 16s. 5d. per annum (the particulars of which are stated in the Appendix.) Six boys upon an average have been put out apprentices every year, with a premium of £.12 each; no boy has been refused who has been at the school.

In consequence of the impossibility of finding sufficient room for the number of children, who might take advantage of this charity, the trustees have now nearly completed a substantial house, adapted for the accommodation of 150 children of each sex, and containing suitable apartments for the master and mistress. The expense will amount to about £.2,000, which will be defrayed out of the annual income, and out of the several sums which have from time to time arisen from the surplus of the income, part of which was invested in the old South Sea annuities, and in Exchequer bills; as soon as this house is finished, the annual expenditure will be reduced to £.117. 16s. 5d.; £.62 being now expended in the hiring of school-rooms and houses for the master and mistress, but £.10 will then be added to the master's salary.

The trustees have not yet determined in what way to apply the residue of the annual income in future, after payment of the expenses of the school and the scholarships, and apprentice fees, the whole of which one year with another will amount to about £.220.

RALPH BOSVILLE'S CHARITY.

By his will, dated 28th March 1748, *Ralph Bosville* bequeathed £.10. 10s. per annum to be laid out in bread for the poor; 2s. 6d. a week for each of two poor persons, and £.12 a year for ever, for the instructing of ten poor children of the liberty of Riverhead, boys and girls; the boys to be instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic; and the girls in reading, writing, knitting and sewing.

£.1,184 old South Sea annuities is now vested in the names of trustees for the purposes of this charity; the dividends of which amount to £.35. 10s. 4d.

£.6. per annum is paid to a schoolmaster at Riverhead, for teaching five poor boys there according to the will of the testator, and till lately a like sum was paid to a schoolmistress for teaching five poor girls; but the schoolmistress having

County of
KENT.

Sevenoaks.

Lady M. Boswell's
Charity,
continued.

Ralph Bosville's
Charity.

County of
KENT.

Sevenoaks.

Ralph Bosville's
Charity,
continued.

having been preferred from thence to the charge of Lady Margaret Boswell's school at Sevenoaks, the girls have been sent to her there, and the sum of £.6 per annum has thereby been saved. But it is the intention of the trustees to re-establish the girls school at Riverhead.

There is now a balance of £.110 in the hands of Lord Amherst, the treasurer of this charity. It arose about the year 1751, from the accumulation of interest during the progress of a suit in the court of Chancery respecting the will of Ralph Bosville; it originally amounted to £.142, and has gradually been diminished by the payment of extra expenses, such as books and stationary for the schools, for which no other provision is made.

SHOREHAM.

Shoreham.

A copy of an inscription on a table in Shoreham parish church was produced to us, wherein, among other things it was recorded, that an annual sum of £.5 was given by *John Borrett*, Esq. formerly master of the bench of the Inner Temple, and one of the prothonotaries of the court of Common Pleas, to a schoolmaster, whilst a free school was subsisting in the parish.

The will of the said John Borrett has been examined, and is found to contain the following clause; "and I do will and direct, that my said son Thomas Borrett, his executors or administrators, out of my personal estate, shall yearly pay to the schoolmaster of the charity school at Shoreham aforesaid, the sum of £.5 on every 25th day of December, for the teaching of poor children inhabiting in Shoreham aforesaid, so long as such charity school shall be continued there."

On inquiring concerning this charity, we learned, that up to the year 1792, one William Pinnock received the yearly sum of £.5 for keeping a school in the parish; but that in that year he gave it up, and since that time no boys have been educated for this £.5, nor has the sum been paid to any person. There has generally been a day school in the parish, and there is now a Sunday school; but no free school since Pinnock gave up the situation.

This charitable bequest therefore cannot take effect according to the conditions prescribed by the donor.

SHORNE.

Shorne.

There are in this parish a Sunday school for children of Shorne, and a national school for children of the parishes of Shorne, Cobham, Higham and Chalk. The number of children in the former is 60, in the latter 106. Both schools are supported out of the same funds, which arise from subscriptions, and from the dividends of £.900 three per cent consols, the produce (after deducting the legacy duty) of a legacy of £.1,000 like stock, given by *Robert Gunsley Ayerst*, late rector of Speldhurst in Kent, by his will dated the 22d October 1812, for the maintenance of a Sunday school in Shorne. The stock is standing in the names of the Rev. William Talbot Staines, vicar of Shorne, and two other trustees, who were churchwardens of Shorne at the time of the transfer.

SMARDEN.

Smarden.

Stephen Dadson, by will dated November 1716, founded a free school in Smarden, and endowed it with two messuages and lands in the parish of Bethersden; and he directed that the latter parish should have the privilege of sending six children to the school.

The annual income of the charity amounts to £.45. 5 s. and arises from the rents of the estates left by the founder, and the interest of £.285 lent on mortgage. The estates consist of a barn and fifteen acres and a half of land, let to Clark Hills from year to year, at the rent of £.20; and a house, barn, and about ten acres and a half of land, let to Daniel Wilkins for 14 years from October 1808, at the rent of £.12.

The money on mortgage consists of £.185 (which arose from the sale of timber felled on the estates) secured by a mortgage and bond from James Hether, dated the 1st of November 1811, producing at five per cent £. 9. 5 s. per annum, and £. 100 secured by mortgage, dated the 12th of March 1761, of the tolls of the Maidstone and Cranbrooke turnpike road, producing £.4 only per annum, although the sum of £.5 per cent is payable by the mortgage deed.

There

There is timber growing on the estates to be felled, when of proper growth ; and there is a school-house occupied by the school-master, worth £.5 per annum.

The premises let to Clark Hills are let for their value, and the farm held by Daniel Wilkins was let at a fair rent, but is now worth £.20 per annum.

An application has been lately made by the trustees of the charity to the trustees of the Maidstone and Cranbrooke turnpike road, to pay the full interest of £.5 per cent on the mortgage of the tolls, but without success.

The annual receipts, after deducting the expense of repairs, are paid to the schoolmaster, for which he instructs in reading, writing and arithmetic, between 40 and 50 children, four of whom are from the parish of Bethersden.

County of
KENT.

Smarden.
continued.

SNODLAND.

A school was founded here by *John May, Esq.* in 1800, for the education of 40 children ; but on inspecting the deed of endowment it appeared to us, that the founder had placed a general visitatorial and governing power in the hands of the magistrates of the upper south division of the lathe of Aylesford, which exempted the school from our inquiry. (*See the extracts from this deed given in the Appendix.*)

Snodland.

STAPLEHURST.

From an indenture dated the 2d of April 1656, and made between John Baker of the first part, and Mynian Butcher of the second part, it appears that *Launcelot Bathurst*, by his will dated the 4th March 1639, directed that his executors should lay out upon lands or otherwise, £.150, the profits of which should be paid to some honest and painful schoolmaster in Staplehurst, for teaching and instructing six or more very poor children of the said parish, whose parents are not able to pay for their schooling, to be taught to read and write, and catechized and instructed in their duty towards God and man. Some of the parishioners added £.40 more for the teaching one other poor child of the said parish, and with this sum of £.190, Mynian Butcher, the executor, of Bathurst, purchased of Baker two messuages or tenements, with a barn, yard and garden, or orchard, and six parcels of land, containing by estimation 14 acres, situate in Staplehurst, which were conveyed to him in fee by the above-mentioned indenture, in trust, that the whole rent should be paid to such schoolmaster as aforesaid, to be elected by the said Mynian, or his heirs, &c. or such other feoffees as should be thereafter appointed.

Staplehurst.

Some time after this, Major *John Gibbon*, by his will dated the 20th November 1707, gave three exchequer annuities, amounting together to £.70, to the churchwardens and overseers of Staplehurst, to be applied towards educating the poor boys of the parish in reading, writing and casting accounts, whose parents receive alms or are excused paying to church and poor on account of their poverty, and likewise for putting out such boys as had been so educated apprentices. These annuities were afterwards sold under an order of the court of Chancery of the 5th July 1763, and the produce invested in the purchase of £.1,661. 15s. 6d. three per cent consols, in the names of five trustees, which sum of stock was afterwards made up £.1,666. 13s. 4d. yielding an annual dividend of £.50.

The school farm is let to Thomas Reeve, as tenant from year to year, at a rent of £.10. It does not appear that the rent has ever been raised, but the tenant has for about the last seven years been required to do the repairs. It was stated to us that it might probably let for £.18 a year, but that the present tenant was an old man, 76 years of age, who had brought up a large family, and the parish did not like to raise the rent in his life-time.

The income from these two funds, which are now managed by one set of trustees, is £.60.

With this, three schools are maintained, one kept by a schoolmaster, in which there are now about 20 boys, who are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and two kept by schoolmistresses, in which are about 36 scholars, 12 of whom are girls, who are taught to read and work, and the rest young boys, who are taught to read. All the children are instructed in the catechism. The number of girls is limited to 12, because Gibbon's bequest is appropriated to boys ; all the present scholars are children of persons who receive or have received parochial

County of
KENT.

Staplehurst,
continued.

parochial relief, except two or three, whose parents are poor tradesmen. The master is paid 8*d.* a week with each boy, and the mistresses 4*d.* with each girl, and 3*d.* with each of the boys in their schools. These payments, together with the purchase of books for the schools, and a small sum given in rewards to the children, nearly balance the receipts. Last year the expenditure exceeded the income about £. 6.

These schools are regularly attended to by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and nothing appears to be wanting except more convenient school-room for the mistresses.

The funds are not now adequate to apprenticing the boys; the last who was put out was in 1811.

Since the period of our examination we have been informed that the tenant of the school farm is dead; and that it is purposed, at the expiration of the current year, to let the premises at their full value.

STOCKBURY.

Stockbury.

In the table of benefactions to the poor of the parish of Stockbury, fixed up in the church and bearing date in the year 1752, there is the following inscription.

"A perpetual annuity of £.2. 10*s.* per annum, left by the will of Mrs. Jane Bently of St. Andrew's Holborn, London, which above-mentioned annuity was further confirmed by will of Edmund Bently, Esq. executor to the aforesaid Jane Bently, payable out of an estate lying in the parish of Smeath in this county, the property of Mrs. Jane Jummer of this parish, and now in the occupation of Richard Watts of Smeath aforesaid.

The conditions of the annuity.

1. Three boys and three girls to go to school to some old woman of this parish.
2. No child longer to enjoy that charity than four years.
3. At the end of four years £.2 to be laid out to buy each child a Bible, with the Common Prayer Book in it, and the Whole Duty of Man."

This was the only evidence we were able to procure of this endowment.

The rent-charge of £.2. 10*s.* is regularly paid to the churchwarden of Stockbury, by the proprietor of an estate at Smeath, on which it is understood to be charged, together with an additional £.2, at the end of every four years.

The annuity is paid to a schoolmistress in Stockbury, for which she teaches three boys and three girls to spell and read the Testament, and the girls to work, if the parents wish it. The children are nominated by the churchwardens; they go at the age of five or six years, and stay four years, when they receive from the churchwardens a Bible and Prayer Book. The fund is not sufficient to provide the Whole Duty of Man.

SUNDRIDGE.

Sundridge.

Ronald Paterson, the parish clerk of Sundridge, and who had been master of the free school there from the year 1773 till Midsummer last, stated that *Humphrey Heide*, Esq. in the year 1719, left a rent-charge of £.6 a year issuing out of Gatton's Farm in the parish of Cliffe, near Rochester; £.5 for teaching ten poor children in the parish of Sundridge to read, write and cast accounts, and £.1 to be laid out in books for their use.

No documents were to be found, but the witness stated this from an inscription on the table of benefactions in the church; and from having himself received the rent-charge, during the time he was master, from the occupier of the farm in Cliffe.

Ten free children have always been received into the school and taught as directed, and copy books and spelling books purchased for them. There is now a national school established in the place, at which above 200 children attend, and which is maintained by the subscriptions of the children themselves, who pay 3*d.* a week. The rent-charge is transferred to the funds of this school, and ten children are taught gratis, as receiving the benefit of the donation.

SUTTON

SUTTON VALENCE.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF WILLIAM LAMBE.

County of
KENT.

Sutton Valence.

Free Grammar
School of
William Lambe.

By letters patent, dated the 9th day of February, in the 18th year of Queen Elizabeth, her Majesty, at the instance of William Lambe, of the city of London, clothworker, directed and ordained that there should be one grammar school in the town of Sutton Valence, which should be called The Free Grammar School of William Lambe, for the education of boys and youths in grammar for all time to come; and that after the death of the said William Lambe, the master and four wardens of the guild or fraternity of clothworkers in the city of London, should be and be called "Governors of the possessions, revenues and goods of the Grammar school of Sutton Valence," by which name she thereby incorporated them, and gave them power to purchase and hold lands for the use of the school; and she thereby also authorized them to name and appoint the master of the school, and to make statutes and ordinances in writing, touching the government of the master and scholars, and the management and disposition of the revenues and goods of the same school.

On the 10th day of February, the day after the date of the letters patent, a deed was executed between John Franklin of the first part, William Lambe of the second part, and the master and wardens of the third part, by which an annuity of £.30 a year was made payable out of certain messuages and lands in the county of Kent therein mentioned, to the said master and wardens, to the intent that they should pay and apply the said annuity for and towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher for teaching in the grammar school of the town and parish of Sutton Valence, £.20 thereof to be paid to the schoolmaster, and £.10 to the usher, by quarterly payments.

But it appears that the company found so much difficulty in collecting this rent, that they thought it advisable to release the premises from it, for a consideration of money, and to take the payment upon themselves; and they have accordingly since paid it out of their general funds. The minute of this arrangement with the owner of the premises, appears in the Appendix. This is the only property belonging to the school which passes through the hands of the Clothworkers company. But there was a sum of £.5 given by the will of *George Mapliden* of Sutton Valence, dated 20th June 1713, for the usher of the school, charged upon several messuages or tenements, which are set forth in the extract of the same will inserted in the Appendix, and which is thereby directed to be paid into the proper hands of such usher for the time being, as an augmentation of his ancient salary. It appears also by an extract from the will of *Francis Robins*, of Sutton Valence, senior fellow of St. John's college Cambridge, dated 7th July 1721, that that testator gave to the said college, the sum of £.200 to found two exhibitions of £.10 a year each, to be paid by the said college to two poor deserving lads of the name or kindred of Robins or Sabb, born in Kent, and for want of such, to two poor and apt lads born in Chart, Sutton, Leeds, Langley or Lenham, and educated at Sutton school. The founder made some rules and orders for the regulation of this school, which were not delivered by him to the school. After his death these were incorporated into a body of rules drawn up by the company, but which have been superseded by other regulations, the last of which were drawn up in the year 1786, and are set forth in the Appendix.

Mr. Lambe left £.4 a year for an annual visitation. An extract of the deed for securing the payment of which, is added in the Appendix.

The master receives for his salary £.20 for himself and £.10 for the usher, besides the sum of 50 s. a year from Sir John Filmer, and 50 s. a year from Mr. Shirley, which we presume to be the £.5 left by the will of *George Mapliden* as aforesaid. The payments assigned to the usher are regularly made to him. At Midsummer last the company gave the master a gratuity of £.20, and they paid £.2.5 s. annually for the house tax, and £.16 towards the window tax. As nothing was given for the repairs by the founder, the company have been at great expenses in repairing the school-house; and from an extract from the books of the company of their expenses on this account, it appears, that from the year 1760 they have laid out on the repairs of the school, and of the almshouses, which were founded by Mr. Lambe at the same time with the school, without

County of
KENT.

Sutton Valence.

Grammar
School of
William Lambe,
continued.

without any provision for repairs, the sum of £. 2,220. 4 s. 9 d. Since the year 1768 the company have made 14 visitations, the expenses of which have far exceeded the aggregate amount of the annual sum of £. 4 left for that purpose. The master has a house and garden rent free, and the payments made by the company in respect of the taxes, is on their part a free bounty. There are now 30 scholars, six having been added to the former number of 24 by an ordinance in 1817. The boys are taken from the parishes of Sutton Valence, East Sutton, Leeds, Langley and Chart. The trustees have the power of nomination, but the admission in fact is left to the master. The master and his usher teach English, writing and arithmetic, and are ready to teach Latin and Greek if required; but there is only one boy who learns the classics; they are also instructed in the Church catechism. The children come for the greater part from the lower classes of the people. The master is permitted to take 30 boarders, and has at present 23. We could not find that any boy had taken advantage of the exhibitions given to St. John's college Cambridge, for boys educated in this school.

TENTERDEN.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Tenterden
Free Grammar
School.

The benefaction table in the parish church of Tenterden informs us, that "one *Hayman*, ancestor of the late Sir Peter Hayman, very anciently founded the free school of this town. *William Marshall*, clerk, about the year 1521, gave £. 10 per annum to be paid to the master of the said school, issuing out of a messuage and 12 acres of land in Tenterden, now belonging to Sir Edward Hales, Bart. *John Mantel*, in 1702, gave £. 200, which was laid out in purchasing a piece of fresh marsh land, containing 10 acres, in St. Mary's, let at £. 10 per annum, and payable to the master of the said school."

It does not appear that any property was derived from the original foundation beyond the premises used as the school and school-house. Marshall's donation of £. 10 per annum is the earliest endowment of which any trace exists. It is regularly received from the steward of Sir Edward Hales, by the treasurer of the school, who also receives the annual £. 10 payable out of the 10 acres of marsh land in the level of Romney Marsh, purchased with the legacy given by Mantel.

This last-mentioned land is now in the occupation of Christopher Clarke, as tenant from year to year, at a rent of £. 33, which is an advance of £. 18 upon the rent reserved in the last lease, made the 14th December 1788 for seven years, and seems to be a fair rent.

The schoolhouse premises, according to the parcels of an indenture dated 10 November 1666, consisted at that time of a messuage or tenement and parcel of land therewith commonly used and enjoyed, containing by estimation half an acre, more or less; and we find in the same deed the school itself denominated a "grammar school."

The half an acre mentioned in the instrument above referred to, has disappeared, and there is nothing now but a small yard annexed to the school-house; the annexed piece of land having been probably encroached upon in the course of years by the new buildings. None of the witnesses remembered this property in any other state than that in which it at present exists.

The school-house is now let in two tenements from year to year, one of them at a rent of £. 8. 8 s. the other at £. 7. 7 s. making the whole actual amount of the school revenue £. 58. 15 s.

It seems that about 30 or 40 years ago a school was kept in the old school-house, and that grammar was taught there, though of this we had but imperfect evidence. When the then master died, another school being set up in the town, the salary was transferred to the master of that school, there being no other person found proper to fill the old grammar school; but it does not appear that this other person found anybody disposed to send their children to be instructed in grammar, though his undertaking was to teach six children of the parish.

Thinking that as a grammar school, the foundation in question was of no use to the parish, the trustees proposed that its revenues should be applied to the

the support of the national school established in the town, leaving always six perfectly free scholars, with a view to preserve the foundation distinct. This plan has been embraced, and the whole revenue of the ancient foundation is now paid into the general fund of the national school; and it appears to be the general opinion of the parish, that the present establishment is more beneficial than the old one could possibly be if restored.

The salary paid to the master of the national school is £.70, and to the mistress £.30, and a rent of £.22, is paid for the house in which the master lives. The grammar school revenues were appropriated to the national school from the year of its foundation 1812, till which time they were paid to another schoolmaster in the town, as above-mentioned. There are about 100 boys and about 80 girls in the national school.

The treasurer's accounts of the expenditure on the national school, for six years back, were produced and examined, in which there appeared regular annual disbursements to double the amount of the old school income.

It is worthy of remark, however, that it was stated to us in evidence by the Rev. John Richard Coomb, the present vicar of Tenterden, that a clergyman of the name of Brown, who serves two curacies in the neighbourhood, has lately come into the town, and has a few private scholars to whom he teaches the classics in the old schoolroom, which he rents of one of the tenants for 2s. a week, and who the witness thinks would be capable and desirous of undertaking the grammar school upon its old establishment; and it appeared to be the opinion of the same witness that, in the present character of the population, six boys or more might be found in the neighbourhood, whose parents wish them to learn grammar.

County of
KENT.

Tenterden
Free Grammar
School,
continued.

TONBRIDGE.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF SIR ANDREW JUDD, KNIGHT.

Sir *Andrew Judd*, an alderman of London, was the founder of this school, who for that purpose procured a grant by letters patent of the 7th of King Edward the Sixth, whereby, reciting a petition of the said Sir Andrew Judd, for erecting and establishing a school for the instruction of boys *in the town of Tonbridge and the country there adjacent*; it was granted and ordained that there should be one grammar school in the town of Tonbridge, which should be called The Free Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd, in the said town of Tonbridge, for the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youth in grammar, to continue for ever, under one master and one usher; and that Sir Andrew Judd should be governor for his life of the said school, by the name of Governor of the possessions revenues and goods of The Free Grammar school of Sir Andrew Judd, in the town of Tonbridge, with power to appoint and remove the master and usher, and make statutes and ordinances for the government and disposition of the school and its revenues, and concerning the stipends of the master and usher; and, that after his death, the master, wardens and commonalty of the company of Skinners, should be governors, and as such incorporated by the name of the "Governors of the possessions revenues and goods of the Free Grammar school of Sir Andrew Judd;" and power was thereby given to the said Sir Andrew Judd to take and receive lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever, for his life, with remainder to the said master, wardens and commonalty, and their successors, for the support of the school; and power was also given to the said master, wardens and commonalty, after the death of the said Sir Andrew Judd, to take lands and tenements to them as such governors by their said corporate name, towards the support of the said school. And the said master, wardens and commonalty, in their said capacity of governors of the said school, were empowered, with the advice of the warden and fellows of the college of All Saints in the university of Oxford for the time being, from time to time to make wholesome statutes and ordinances for the government and disposition of the school *and its revenues and concerning the salaries of the master and usher*: And the same letters patent further ordained, that all the issues rents and revenues of all the lands, tenements and possessions thereafter to be given and assigned towards the support of the said school from time to time, should be converted to the support of the

Tonbridge.

The Free Grammar
School of
Sir A. Judd, Kat.

County of
KENT.

Tonbridge.

The Free Grammar
School of
Sir A. Judd, Knt.
continued.

master and usher of the said school for the time being, and to the reparation of the said lands and tenements, and not otherwise, nor to any other uses or intents.

Sir Andrew Judd, by his will, an office copy of which was produced to us, and an extract from which is inserted in the Appendix, dated 2d September 1558, stating that he had erected a free grammar school at Tonbridge in Kent, for the maintenance thereof did give, will and bequeath unto the master and wardens and fraternity of Corpus Christi, of the craft or mystery of Skinners of the city of London, certain premises therein described, as all that his croft of pasture, with the appurtenances, called The Sandhills, situate and being on the backside of Holborn in the parish of St. Pancras in Middlesex; also a messuage in Old Swan-alley, several messuages in Gracechurch-street, a messuage in St. Helens, several messuages in St. Mary-Axe, and an annuity or rent-charge of £. 10 out of a messuage in Gracechurch-street called The Bell, to hold to the said company and their successors for ever. And the said testator directed, that the said rents revenues and premises should be employed and bestowed in the manner following; first, that the master and wardens for the time being should yearly pay to the schoolmaster of his said free grammar school for the time being, for his stipend £. 20, to the usher £. 8. And he directed that the said master and wardens should, once in every year, ride to visit the said school, and consider whether the schoolmaster and usher did their duties towards the scholars in teaching them; and *he gave to the master and wardens for their trouble therein 40s. yearly.* The testator also directed weekly payments to be made out of the same premises, of 4s. each, to six almsmen, in his almshouses in the Close of St. Helen's; 10s. to the renter wardens yearly, for their trouble therein; and further, that they should bestow yearly out of the said rents and profits 25s. 4d. upon coals, for the said almsmen; and lastly, that all the residue of the said rents and profits should be applied in repairing the messuages or tenements aforesaid; and that *the overplus thereof remaining should be to the use of the said company of Skinners to order and dispose at their free wills and pleasures.*

By a deed poll or instrument, written in Latin under the seal of Henry Fisher, bearing date the last day of April in the 4th year of Queen Elizabeth, the said *Henry Fisher*, as well for the better support of the free grammar school of the said Sir Andrew Judd, in the town of Tonbridge, then founded and erected, as for the support of a student at the university of Oxford, granted and confirmed to the master, wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Skinners, London, governors of the possessions revenues and goods of the Free Grammar school of Sir Andrew Judd, in the town of Tonbridge, certain messuages, shops, rooms and premises, situate in a certain alley called Harrow's-alley otherwise Fisher's-alley, in Gracechurch-street in the parish of Saint Peter; and also all and singular his messuages, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever in the said parish of St. Peter; and the reversion and reversions of the same premises, with all and singular their appurtenances, to hold to the said master, wardens and commonalty, governors aforesaid, and their successors, to perform the works uses and intentions expressed in the schedule thereto annexed; which works uses and intentions, as far as they relate to the free school under consideration, were accordingly specified in an instrument written in English, importing to be the schedule so referred to in the deed poll aforesaid, (a copy whereof was produced to us,) to the following effect: That whereas he, the said Henry Fisher, had placed one John Whelard, sometime a scholar in the school of Tonbridge, in the hall or college of Brazen Nose in the university of Oxford, he, the said Henry Fisher, willed and declared that the said master, wardens and commonalty should yearly, during the life of the said Henry Fisher, give and pay unto the said John Whelard, or to such other scholar continuing a student in the said hall or college, which the said Henry Fisher should during his life name or appoint, the yearly sum of 53s. 4d. towards his exhibition and finding there; and 13s. 4d. to the tutor of the said John Whelard, or of such other scholar as he the said Henry Fisher during his life should so name or appoint. And after the decease of the said Henry Fisher, the said master, wardens and commonalty, and their successors, should yearly for ever yield and pay unto a scholar, to be by them chosen and placed in the said hall or college out of the said school of Tonbridge, the like sum of 53s. 4d. and the like sum

of 13s. 4d. yearly to his tutor; and should also, yearly for ever, pay and yield unto the principal and scholars of the same hall or college of Brazen Nose 33s. 4d., to the end that they might be good to such scholar as should be there from time to time found and placed, and to the end they might be aiding and assisting to the said master, wardens and commonalty, governors aforesaid, and to their successors, in choosing and providing a meet and convenient school-master and usher to the said school of Tonbridge, when need should require and they thereunto required.

By an instrument called the Statute of the School of Tonbridge, dated 12th May in the 6th year of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Andrew Judd made certain orders for the regulation of the said school, of which a copy was produced to us; and thereby amongst other things it was ordered, that as the said Sir Andrew Judd desired the benefit of the inhabitants of the said town of Tonbridge, in boarding of scholars and otherwise, he willed that the master of the said grammar school should not take or board, dyet or lodge in his house or rooms above the number of 12 scholars, and the usher not to take above the number of eight scholars, unless it should seem convenient to the company of Skinners that they, upon consideration, might have a greater number at board and lodging with them; and the scholars were to be able, before their admission into the school, to write competently, and read perfectly both English and Latin; and none were to tarry above five years in learning of his grammar, without great cause alleged and allowed by the master and wardens of the said company. It was further ordered, that every scholar at his first admission into the school, should pay 6d. to the common box, with which money the master at his discretion should provide necessary books to remain in the school for the common use of the scholars.

By an examined copy from the original Record remaining in the chapel of the Rolls, it appears that an Act of Parliament was passed in the 14th year of Queen Elizabeth, intituled, "*An Act for the further and better assurance of certain lands and tenements to the maintenance of the Free Grammar school of Tonbridge in the county of Kent;*" whereby, after stating that Sir Andrew Judd's school had been erected and established; reciting also the above-mentioned charter appointing the master, wardens and commonalty of Skinners, governors of the possessions revenues and goods of the said free grammar school, and incorporating them by that name; and further reciting, that for the maintenance and sustentation of one schoolmaster and usher of the said free grammar school, certain messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments, of the yearly value of £.30 or thereabouts, situate lying and being within the parish of All Saints in Gracious-street in London, and in the parish of St. Pancras in the county of Middlesex, were purchased of one John Gates, Esq. and Thomas Throgood, Gent., by the said Sir Andrew Judd, for the sum of £.436. 6s. 8d. of his money only paid unto the said John Gates and Thomas Throgood, and that in the conveyance the said Sir Andrew Judd, of trust, did join with himself one Henry Fisher deceased, sometime servant to the said Sir Andrew Judd, because the said Sir Andrew Judd at the time of the purchase of the premises, fully meant and determined to have the premises conveyed and assured unto the said master, guardians and commonalty of the Skinners of London, as very evidently and credibly doth appear; and after the death of the said Sir Andrew Judd, the said Henry Fisher according to the true intent and meaning of the said Sir Andrew Judd, and for the accomplishment and performance of the trust and confidence in him the said Henry Fisher reposed by the said Sir Andrew, in the fourth year of the said Queen's reign, did convey and assure the premises, together with other lands, tenements and hereditaments of his own, situate lying and being within the said parish of St. Peter in Gracious-street in London, of the value of £.6, or thereabouts, whereof the said Henry Fisher therein stood sole seised in fee simple, unto the said master, guardians and commonalty of the mystery of the Skinners of London, as well for the better sustentation of the said free grammar school, as for the sustenance of one student in the university of Oxford; which said conveyances and assurances of all and singular the premises made by the said Henry Fisher, unto the aforesaid master, guardians and commonalty, were then since the death of the said Henry Fisher, somewhat discredited and impeached by an indenture, affirmed to be made the 23d day of January in the third year of the said Queen's reign, between the said Henry Fisher of the one part, and the then bishop of Ely of the

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the other part, and to be enrolled the 23d February in the 13th year of the said Queen; by which said indenture the use of all and singular the premises was limited and appointed unto the said Henry Fisher, for the term of 60 years, if the said Henry should so long live, and after the said years expired, or after the death of the said Henry Fisher, then to the use of one Andrew Fisher, and of the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with sundry remainders over, in use unto divers persons other than unto the aforesaid master, guardians and commonalty; which said uses were to the utter undoing of all the assurances and conveyances of the premises made by the said Henry Fisher unto the aforesaid master, guardians and commonalty, *and to the utter decay and overthrow of the said free grammar school*: Therefore for avoiding all ambiguity and doubt, which at any time thereafter might arise or ensue against the goodness or validity of the aforesaid conveyances and assurances of the premises made by the said Henry Fisher *bonâ fide*, unto the said aforesaid master, guardians and commonalty, and other, by colour of the said indenture; and for the better and further assurance of the premises unto the said master, guardians and commonalty of the mystery of the Skinners of London, *unto the godly uses intents and purposes* above expressed, it was enacted, That the said indenture and enrolment thereof should be of no effect, frustrate and void, to all intents constructions and purposes, for and concerning all lands, tenements and hereditaments assured *for the maintenance of the said school*; and that all lands, tenements and hereditaments, with the appurtenances, assured or conveyed unto the aforesaid master, guardians and commonalty of the Skinners of London as aforesaid, should from thenceforth ever continue, remain, and be unto the said master, guardians and commonalty of the mystery of Skinners of London, *to the godly uses and intents abovesaid*.

In Hasted's history of Kent, vol. 2, p. 346, we find the following note, which seems clearly to relate to the indenture referred to in the above Act of the 14 Elizabeth, endeavoured to be set up by Andrew Fisher, against the conveyance of his father Henry Fisher. "In the journals of the House of Commons, anno 15th Elizabeth 1572, is this entry, It is this day ordered upon the question, that touching the bill passed in this House, *for the school of Tonbridge*, and Andrew Fisher, these words following shall be set down, viz. memorandum, That the said bill, in which one deed made in the name of Henry Fisher is supposed to be forged, was committed to the Right honourable Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor, &c. and others, who have certified to the House, that they found great untruth and impudency in the said Andrew Fisher, and that for very vehement presumptions they think very evil of the deed; nevertheless, upon Fisher's submission, they have been contented to withdraw out of the bill, all words that touched him in infamy, and so the bill penned passed this House, with assent on both sides, *as well to help Tonbridge school*, as other that had bought land of the said Andrew's father *bonâ fide*: And the said committees have further reported, that the said matter coming also into question in the higher House before committees there, at the suit of Henry, brother of the said Andrew, the committees of the higher House have for great causes, agreed in opinion with the committees of this House concerning the deed."

By a subsequent Act of Parliament, made in the 31st year of Queen Elizabeth 1589, with a title similar to that of the 14th of the same Queen above in part set forth, reciting the charter of Edward the 6th, the will of Sir Andrew Judd, and the other matters recited in the said Act 14th Elizabeth; and also the making and passing of that statute for the purposes therein mentioned; and further stating that the conveyances and letters patent aforesaid, and also the said Act of Parliament, one Andrew Fisher, son and heir of the said Henry Fisher, had since thence endeavoured and gone about to impeach and call in question, *by pretence of the misnaming of the true corporation which should have taken the same*; It was thereby enacted, That the name of the incorporation of the Skinners of London, either to have enjoy, obtain, acquire or purchase, or to grant assure or convey to others, and to sue or to be sued, from henceforth for ever should be in manner and form following, viz. Master, Wardens and Commonalty of the mystery of the Skinners of London, and by that name should from henceforth be incorporate for ever; and that the right and true name of the incorporation, made and created by the said letters patent of the said late

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King Edward the 6th, concerning the said grammar school, hath been, is and shall be, to all intents and purposes in manner and form following, viz. Governors of the possessions revenues and goods of the free grammar school of Sir Andrew Judd, knight, in the town of Tonbridge, in the county of Kent. And it was further enacted, that all the letters patent, deeds, writings, assurances and conveyances before mentioned, and the said late Act of Parliament should, of and for all such houses, lands, tenements and hereditaments, as were in anywise conveyed, meant or intended to or for the said free grammar school, *be good and effectual in law to the governors of the possessions revenues and goods of the free grammar school of Sir Andrew Judd, knight, in the town of Tonbridge, in the county of Kent, to all intents constructions and purposes; and that the master, wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Skinners of London, should have, hold and enjoy for ever, all houses, lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, assured or conveyed unto the corporation of the Skinners of London by any, or meant or mentioned or intended to be conveyed unto them by the said Henry Fisher as aforesaid, by any name or names whatsoever, other than such houses, lands, tenements and hereditaments, as were in anywise conveyed or assured, or meant or intended to be conveyed or assured, to or for the said free grammar school; and that the governors of the possessions, revenues and goods of the free grammar school of Sir Andrew Judd, knight, in the town of Tonbridge, should have hold and enjoy for ever all such houses, lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, as were assured or conveyed, or meant or mentioned or intended to be assured or conveyed unto them, by any the letters patent, writings, conveyances, or Act of Parliament before mentioned, by any name or names whatsoever, to or for the said free grammar school.*

A letter has also been produced to us, signed *Thomas Smythe*, dated the 18th April 1619, and addressed to the said Skinners company, declaring his intention by their hands, to bestow £.10 upon the master and £.5 to the usher of the said school, and directing the same to be paid at their visit to the school, in May then next; at which time he desired that they would, with the assistance of their visitor, elect a scholar of that school to the university whose parents were unable to afford him competent provision there, to whom he gave the sum of £.10 towards his exhibition at the university; declaring his purpose to be to continue the same sum to such scholar every year for the space of seven years. It further appears, by an extract produced to us from the will of Sir Thomas Smythe, without any date expressed, that this testator gave and devised to the master, wardens and commonalty of the Skinners of London, and their successors for ever, certain houses in the Old-change, and a house in Lime-street, to certain charitable uses therein mentioned; and amongst other things he directed that the said company should pay the yearly sums of £.10 to the master and £.5 to the usher of the said free school of Tonbridge. And for the better encouragement and advancement of the poor scholars of the said free school of Tonbridge, he thereby willed and appointed that the master, wardens and commonalty aforesaid, should yearly pay for and towards the maintenance of six poor scholars at the universities, to be from time to time elected out of the said school, the yearly sum of £.60, (that is to say) to each of the said six poor scholars £.10 by the year, by even portions quarterly, viz. 50s. each quarter, such payments to be continued for the space of seven years, and vacancies to be filled up as they should occur, in the manner therein mentioned. And he further gave to the company £.6. 13s. 4d. per annum, towards the expenses of their annual visitation.

It appears also, by a branch of Sir *Thomas White's* statutes of St. John's college Oxford, that provision was thereby made for electing one scholar upon the foundation of that college, out of Tonbridge school, to be nominated by the "prætores vel seniores" of the town of Tonbridge; and according to the evidence of the master, the election to this fellowship from the foundation boys of the school, is regularly made upon every vacancy by the elder and principal inhabitants of the town, convened by public notice for that purpose.

We learn from the evidence of the schoolmaster, that there is an exhibition left by Mr. *Holmedon* to a scholar from Sevenoaks school; and in default of one from thence, to a scholar from Tonbridge school, in the appointment of the Leather Sellers company. It was by the donation £.4 per annum, but the company last mentioned have made it £.8.

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Also another exhibition of £.2. 13s. 4., given by a Mr. *Lampard*, and left to be paid to a poor scholar from this school to either of the universities, in the nomination of the master, and appointment of the vicar and churchwardens. This small annual sum is charged upon a house and lands at Lamberhurst in this county.

Towards ascertaining to us the state and preservation of the property in which the Free Grammar school of Tonbridge is interested, two plans in the possession of the company were produced to us; one, of the ground called Sandhills in the parish of St. Pancras, before it was built upon; and the other, of that part of it which has been let to Mr. Burton on a building lease, and which, as far as it extends, was found to correspond in dimensions with the old plan.

According to the rental produced by the clerk of the Skinners' company, a copy of which is inserted in the Appendix, the total amount of the present yearly rents of the estates left by the will of, or otherwise derived from, the said Sir Andrew Judd, in the parish of St. Pancras and in the city, is £.4,306. 1s. 6d. The several agreements and leases in virtue of which the same are payable, are stated in the said rental, and the documentary evidence in the Appendix, relating to this case.

£.	s.	d.
4,306	1	6
120	—	—
152	—	—

£. 4,578	1	6
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The rents upon the property left by Mr. Henry Fisher amount to £.120, and upon that left by Sir Thomas Smythe to £.152; making the total receipt on the whole property £.4,578. 1s. 6d. The company's method of letting the property is thus: after their surveyor has surveyed the premises, about three years before the existing lease terminates, the original tenant or the tenant in possession is permitted to make an offer, and if what he proposes to give does not come up to what the company consider the real value, the property is opened to the public by advertisement, and a competition invited. This at least is the principle on which they act, as appears by a resolution passed in their committee to that effect, dated 29 April 1794, and which was produced to us.

The schoolmaster has a house and garden in Tonbridge town, which are rated in the parish books at £.40 per annum, and for which the company pay all the taxes, amounting to £.75 in the whole, and also all the repairs; of which last outgoing the company's clerk produced to us an account from the year 1797; from which time to the year 1818 inclusively, being a period of 22 years, the whole sum expended has been £.4,545. These repairs are directed when necessary, on the visitations of the school. The annual sums of £.20 to the master and £.8 to the usher, are paid under Sir Andrew Judd's will, to which the company add yearly gratuities of £.31. 10s. to the master, and £.10. 10s. to the usher, by an annual vote; and this amount of remuneration to the master and usher has been the same from the year 1759, as appears by entries in a former clerk's account.

The present clerk cannot trace them to an earlier period.

Under the will of Sir Thomas Smythe £.10 is paid to the master and £.5 to the usher, which makes the whole sum paid in salaries £.85, and this the master receives entire, and includes in his annual payment to his usher what is due to him from the school endowment. The six exhibitions under Sir Thomas Smythe's will are annually paid; and under Fisher's grant an exhibition of £.18 and some odd shillings are paid to a Tonbridge scholar at Brazen Nose college; the whole payment for which used to be £.5, that is, to the scholar £.2. 13s. 4d., to his tutor 13s. 4d., to the college £.1. 13s. 4d.; but these have received a proportionate increase under various agreements between the college and the company, for sinking the arrears accrued in the intervals of vacancies, and paying interest thereupon, in augmentation of the exhibition, as appears by a written statement of these periodical increases given in by the clerk of the company, and inserted in the Appendix.

The sum of three guineas is paid to an examiner of the scholars, at the annual visitation.

There are certain other fixed payments for charitable objects under the several donors grants; and after all such payments are made, *the whole surplus rents and profits of these estates are carried by the company to their own general fund.*

The Rev. Thomas Knox is the present master of the school, who employs two assistants. The present number of boys, strictly upon the foundation, is 10 who are all day scholars, which Mr. Knox states to be above the average of the last 60 years; but according to some old lists of the boys made in the early part of the last century, which have been produced to us by the clerk of the company of Skinners, 10 does not appear to exceed the average at that earlier period. Mr. Knox, in a letter to the Commissioners, states that six has been above the average for the last four score years. The master is allowed by the statutes to receive boarders, the number of which is restricted by the statutes of the founder, as appears above, unless it should seem to the Skinners company to be convenient that he should take a larger number; he has at present 32 boarders by the permission of the company. All the day scholars come as foundation boys, and he states himself to be willing to take as many as offer, without insisting upon any qualification. The boys at present on the foundation are for the most part the sons of gentlemen, or respectable tradesmen in the parish and neighbourhood. The master does not confine the admissions to the parishioners. The applications are not numerous enough to call upon him to exercise any preference as to place. The boys receive a classical education; and the master states that he considers them as entitled only to instruction in the dead languages by the foundation, but they are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the various branches of the mathematics, at a charge of one guinea per quarter. The scholars pay for the books themselves. The foundation boys or day scholars are taught with the boarders, without any distinction whatever. The school is regularly visited on the Tuesday before Whitsunday, and the persons visiting are usually the master and wardens of the Skinners company, in whose presence the boys are examined, and rewards are dispensed according to the founder's statutes.

It has with some appearance of propriety been observed, that it is hardly correct, according to the intention of the founder, to speak of the scholars upon the foundation in opposition to the boarders; since boarders appear to have been in the contemplation of the founder as well as day scholars. The boarders are admitted under the statutes, paying the small statutable entrance fee to the library; receiving the education provided by the endowment, and enjoying the advantages conferred upon the school by its other benefactors; (the last fellow of St. John's, who was elected by the town, having been a boarder.) And it deserves notice, that the master has declared that he makes no charge to his boarders for the education they receive under the school institution. The reason of the small number of foundation scholars, strictly so called, is probably the little importance attached by the inhabitants of Tonbridge to an education simply classical for their sons, compared with the benefits of a more general, commercial or practical instruction, especially as the education so exclusively classical, is not followed up by any considerable provision at college. If the foundation were enlarged by the application of greater funds, so as to embrace subsequent benefits to those whose education at the school was completed, there is little doubt that the accession to the school would be increased in proportion; and that the education of a much greater number was originally intended, may be inferred with some probability from the extent of accommodation which the building, which is of great age, affords.

The master's salary does not appear to have been raised since the year 1759; the amount was fixed by the will of Sir Andrew Judd, but additions have since been made to it in the way of gratuity; and if we look to the charter as the foundation, these salaries must be considered as capable of increase at the discretion of the company.

How far the company of Skinners are right in treating the surplus, after paying these salaries and repairs, as their own, is a question which can only be solved by a judicial decision. A difficulty in the investigation of this point may arise from the want of the deed of conveyance to the company by Henry Fisher, recited in the Acts 14th and 31st Elizabeth, but which the Skinners company declare themselves, by their clerk, unable to produce. As to the state of facts, however, it may be collected with some certainty, from the recital in the said Acts of Parliament, that Henry Fisher survived Sir Andrew Judd, and as surviving joint tenant, became solely seised of all the hereditaments which Judd had intended to pass to the company; and that he conveyed the same expressly

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expressly in furtherance of the charitable objects of Sir Andrew Judd, whose confidential servant he was, to the same company; which conveyance by Henry Fisher and the objects of it, the statutes of the 14th and 31st Elizabeth appear by their titles and contents to have been designed to establish and confirm, *for the maintenance and benefit of the school*. Nor can it escape observation, that all the transactions, subsequent to the will of Sir Andrew Judd, treat the conveyance to the company, as meaning to pass the property to them in their corporate capacity as “governors of the possessions revenues and goods of the free grammar school of Tonbridge.”

THE TOWN CHARITY SCHOOL.

Town
Charity School.

The funds of the charity school at Tonbridge, arise partly from voluntary subscriptions, and partly from permanent gifts. By an indenture bearing date the 25th October 1740, a rent-charge of 52s. was granted by *George Putland*, to be issuing out of the premises therein described, to the trustees therein named, to apply the same towards the support of the said charity school; which rent-charge is regularly received by the treasurer of the said school from the owner of the property charged therewith, and carried to the general school account. The treasurer also receives £.5 a year from the Tonbridge turnpike trust, which appears to be the interest of £.100 arising from the surplus of subscriptions, and lent to that concern. The interest of this sum has, according to the books of accounts, been paid from the year 1739, but the treasurer could produce no document respecting it. There is also some funded property to the amount of £.312. 4s. 6d. three per cents reduced, made up partly from balances laid out, viz. £.100 in 1751, and £.100 in 1808, and partly from a bequest of £.112. 4s. 6d. left by a *Mr. Colegate*; which are all the permanent funds, except an annuity which has not yet been received, left by the will of *Mr. John Hooker*, dated 5th March 1813, by which he gave the sum of £.300 three per cents, to the trustees of the said charity school, for furthering the purposes thereof. The average income, with the subscriptions, is about £.28.

The permanent funds are carried to the general school account, and applied together with the subscriptions, in paying the master and clothing the children. The master's salary till Lady-day 1817, was £.16. 16s. since which time he has received at the rate of £.21 per annum. The number of boys was raised from 12 to 16 about a year ago, in prospect of an increase of income under *Mr. Hooker's* bequest. Each boy has a suit of clothes on entering the school, and no more during the time he remains in the school, which is three years on an average; about £.7 a year is spent in writing books, pens, stationary and firing. The expenditure of last year was about £.33; and at the last audit, which was on the 18th October 1818, there appears to have been a balance due to the treasurer, of £.11. 9s. 4d. and this statement was confirmed by the book of accounts produced to us.

A national school for the town of Tonbridge, was opened on the 19th of October last, and at a meeting in the vestry of the trustees and subscribers of the charity school, it was resolved, that the scholars should receive their education at the Tonbridge National school; but that the objects of the funds of the Tonbridge Town Charity school, should be in all respects preserved and fulfilled; subject to the preservation of these objects, a new arrangement is of course intended to be adopted as to the payments out of the charity funds.

WILLARD'S GIFT.

Willard's Gift.

John Willard, by his will dated 7th November 1719, devised a messuage, farm and lands, situate in the parishes of Pembury and Tonbridge, or one of them; and also a messuage or tenement near the second bridge in the town of Tonbridge, to *William Johnson* in fee, on condition that he should pay a rent-charge of £.6 a year out of the said premises, to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of Tonbridge for the time being, to be by them employed in putting to school eight poor boys of the said parish, to learn to read, write, and cast accounts; no such child to continue at school longer than three years, before another be put there in his room; with the usual powers to the churchwardens, of distress and entry for enforcing payment.

This rent-charge has been hitherto paid to the master of the charity school at
Tonbridge,

Tonbridge, by the owner of the premises, upon a receipt signed by the churchwarden. The number of eight children has always been sent to the charity school by the churchwardens, and they have received the education directed.

The charity school being now merged in the national school lately established at Tonbridge, (as stated in the report of the Tonbridge charity school,) these children will henceforth be transferred to the national school, and the rent-charge will be paid into the funds of that school.

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Willard's Gift,
continued.

TONG, MURSTON AND BAPCHILD.

In the table of benefactions in the parish church of Tong, is an inscription, stating that *William Housson*, by his will dated the 31st December 1779, gave £.200 to be invested in real or parliamentary securities; the interest thereof to be disposed of in putting to school a competent number of poor children of Tong, Murston and Bapchild, to be instructed in reading and writing the English language, at the discretion of the ministers and churchwardens of those parishes, but the preference to be given to the children of Tong; and directed that the ministers and churchwardens of the three parishes should meet yearly on St. Thomas's day, to nominate the children; and that 20s. out of the interest of the money should be divided among those who attended.

Tong, Murston,
and Bapchild.

This sum of £.200, as appears by a declaration of trust, (which was produced to us) dated the 18th of May 1785, reciting in part this clause of the will of William Housson, was, after his death invested in the purchase of £.265. 15s. 7d. four per cent annuities, in the names of three trustees.

The dividends of this stock, amounting annually to £.10. 12s. 6d. are now equally divided between the three parishes. Two-thirds are paid by Mr. John Lake, the now acting trustee, to the vicar of Tong, who is also curate of Bapchild; and the other third, to the churchwarden of Murston. With this fund the vicar of Tong sends nine children of the parishes of Tong and Bapchild to a schoolmistress; and the minister and parish officers of Murston send six children of that parish to a schoolmistress there. The boys are at present taught only to read, and the girls to read and sew. But the vicar of Tong states, that he has a balance of about £.8 or £.9 saved out of the fund, with which he proposes to increase the number of scholars in his school, and have them instructed in writing.

The ministers and churchwardens of the three parishes do not meet annually to nominate the children; and according to the present mode of appointment, it does not appear that a preference is given to the children of Tong, as directed by the testator. With reference to this circumstance, we think it right to notice, that the poor of Tong do not seem to be sufficiently supplied with the means of education.

It appears that from the year 1799 to 1812, a suit was pending in Chancery concerning this fund, commenced in consequence of the death of all the original trustees, in order to obtain the appointment of new ones, and a transfer of the stock to them from the executors of the last surviving trustee. During that period, the income was lost to the schools, the dividends having been entirely consumed in paying the costs of the suit.

TROTTERSCLIFFE.

By indenture bearing date 28th January 1719, which reciting, that the Rev. *Paul Barristore*, by will dated 30th March 1711, had directed that £.100 should be laid out in the purchase of some estate, with the approbation of Mary Godwin, his executrix, towards the perpetual teaching and instructing the poor children in the parish of Trotterscliffe, in reading, and the knowledge of the church catechism, and the principles of the Christian religion; and further, that the said Mary Godwin had contributed £.50, by which with the improvement then made of the said sum of £.100, the whole amounted to £.180; the said Mary Godwin, in consideration of the said sum of £.180, granted and settled to trustees therein named, an annuity of £.9 out of her estate and lands at Trotterscliffe called Upper and Lower Croft Lands and Street End, upon trust, to establish a school pursuant to the intention of the said testator, Paul Barristow, and to allow such salary to the master or mistress of such school as the said

Trotterscliffe.

R r

trustees

County of
KENT.

Trotterscliffe,
continued.

trustees should think fit, not exceeding £.8; the residue to be applied in the purchase of such books as the master or mistress, and the minister of the parish should think proper, with directions to appoint new trustees from time to time.

This rent-charge is regularly paid to the Rev. Peter Elers, the present curate of the parish of Trotterscliffe, and by him £.8 is paid annually to the schoolmistress, and the remaining £.1 is laid out as wanted in books for the use of the school.

There is now a balance in his hands which has been accumulating a long time, amounting to £.4. 10s. 6. This he states himself to intend to apply in the purchase of books to be given to the children, or such purposes relative to the trust as may be required. When the children leave the school he generally gives them a Bible and Prayer-book.

The schoolmistress teaches the children to spell and read, and the girls to sew. Mr. Elers is satisfied with her conduct, and states that she does what she can for them. The children go also to the Sunday school.

WICKHAM BREUX.

Wickham Breux.

The rector or minister, and churchwardens of Wickham Breux for the time being, together with one or more of the elder of the founder's kindred, are special visitors of the school founded in this parish.

WINGHAM.

Wingham.

Sir *James Oxendon*, Bart. about the year 1686, founded and endowed a school in this parish, with £.16 per annum, for teaching 20 poor children to read and write. The only evidence procured of this endowment is an inscription on a table of benefactions in the church at Wingham.

The above-mentioned annual sum is paid by the tenant of Overton farm, in the parish of Goodnestone, the property of Sir Henry Oxendon, Bart. to a schoolmaster, for which he instructs 20 boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

WYE NEAR ASHFORD.

LADY JOANNA THORNHILL'S CHARITY.

Wye near Ashford.

Lady J. Thornhill's
Charity.

By will dated January 6, 1708, Lady *Joanna Thornhill* left the residue of her personal estate, after the payment of debts and legacies, to be disposed of by her executors for the benefit of the poorest sort of children of the town of Wye, for their improvement in learning, and their better education. Her executors, Sir George Wheeler, Dr. George Wall, and Dr. William Bramston, in 1717, purchased a farm called Aymings, containing 118 acres, in the parishes of Wye and Brook in Kent; and in 1724, (Sir George Wheeler being then dead) the two surviving executors purchased 40 acres of marsh land in Aldington and Hurst in Kent, both of which estates they conveyed, in 1726, to trustees, in trust, for Lady Joanna Thornhill's charity.

By a codicil annexed to his will, dated 4th December 1723, Sir George Wheeler devised the college of Wye, with the lands thereunto belonging, to trustees, in trust, out of the rents thereof, to pay all taxes and repairs of the college, and to permit the schoolmaster and schoolmistress of Lady Joanna Thornhill's charity to dwell and teach the charity children in one half, and the master of the grammar school there to dwell in the other half.

By a decree in Chancery, dated 15th October 1726, it was ordered, that the estates belonging to this charity should be conveyed to the several persons who were then ministers of Wye and the four adjoining parishes, and three other persons and their heirs, upon the trusts of the charity.

In 1812 the then surviving trustees conveyed the said estates to nine new trustees, in whom they are now vested.

The property consists of half the college, in which the schoolmaster and schoolmistress reside and teach the children.

The

	£.	s.	d.	County of KENT.
The farm at Aymings, containing 118 acres, let from year to year to Elizabeth Adams, at the rent of - - - - -	70	—	—	Wye near Ashford.
Forty-one acres of marsh-land, in Aldington and Hurst, let on lease for 14 years from 1805, to Henry Tilbe, at the rent of -	100	—	—	
A small bit of land adjoining Wye Down, let to James Tapel from year to year, at the rent of - - - - -	—	10	6	
An orchard, garden, and churchyard, at Wye, let from year to year to the Rev. William Morris, at - - - - -	10	15	—	Lady J. Thornhill's Charity, <i>continued.</i>
Two cottages, let to James Allen and Susan Jermain, from year to year, at the rent of - - - - -	12	5	—	
Making the whole of the annual income, which is carried to one general account - - - - -	£.193	10	6	

All the premises are let at a fair rent, except Aymings farm, which was valued in 1804 at £.75; (having been previously let at £.58) but it was let by the then trustees to the father of the present tenant at £.70, on account, as it is stated, of the tenant being an old man, and the trustees being desirous to shew him a kindness. On his death, in 1816, his daughter succeeded him, and the rent has not yet been raised. The farm is now worth something more.

The annual expenditure is as follows:—

Schoolmaster's salary - - - - -	40	—	—
Schoolmistress's salary - - - - -	25	—	—
Land tax for the farm and marsh land - - - - -	18	—	—
Crown rents - - - - -	—	10	10
Quit rents - - - - -	2	5	9
Anditing accounts and collecting rents - - - - -	7	—	—
Average of the repairs, during the last four years, of the whole of the college, according to Sir George Wheeler's will - - - - -	63	—	—
	£. 150	16	7

The repairs, during the last four years, have been particularly expensive; the buildings, which are very old, having been suffered to fall into great decay. The premises are, however, now in good repair, and such heavy expenses will not in future be incurred.

The balance, at the present time in favour of the charity, is £.147. 8s. 9½d. of which £.86. 7s. 9½d. is in the hands of Edward Vincer, who acts as treasurer and keeps the accounts; and £.61. 1s. in the hands of Dr. Bretton, one of the trustees, and for which a receipt is deposited with the accounts.

The schoolmaster and schoolmistress take as many of the children of the poor inhabitants as apply, and teach them reading, writing and arithmetic, and the girls needlework, gratis; the number at this time is 50 boys and 61 girls.

YALDING.

MRS. ALCHORN'S CHARITY SCHOOL.

This school was founded by Mrs. *Alchorn* and Mrs. *Bennet Warde* in 1711. By an extract from the will of Mrs. Alchorn, made in June 1711, it appears that the testatrix devised all her lands, which she purchased of the heirs of John Davis in Yalding, and the building, or part of a building commonly called The Brewhouse, and chamber over it, then belonging to the messuage, to trustees therein named, and their heirs, to employ the rents and profits of the said lands, together with what was given by her sister Bennet Warde, towards a free school, to instruct and teach 20 poor children of such poor people of Yalding aforesaid, who were not able to pay the charge of schooling. The girls to be taught to read English, knitting and plain work; the boys to be fitted for the free school, and the girls for service; that Anne Norton, wife of Ralph Norton, should have the sole management of the school, and after her death, the issue of her body. That the school dame should live in Yalding, and instruct the children in reading, religion, and good manners; and that for keeping up the school she should live in the said building, or part of a building commonly

Yalding.

Mrs. Alchorn's
Charity School.

County of
KENT.

Yalding.

Mrs. Alchorn's
Charity School,
continued.

commonly called The Brewhouse, and the chamber over it ; and that the rents and profits of the said lands, and of the said gift of her said sister Bennet Warde, should be received half-yearly by the trustees, and so paid to the school dame from time to time for ever. That when the boys and the girls should have learned so far as to read through the Bible, they should severally have a Bible given them by the school dame, out of the revenue of the school. The trustees, when reduced to two or one, were to perpetuate the trust by a deed, legally joining other person or persons, fit and able, living in Yalding, and parishes near, in the said trust, with such survivor or survivors, whereof the issue of the body of the said Anne Norton, if any such then living, and of age, was to be one for the due execution of the trust, according to the will.

By an indenture bearing date the 20th of October 1799, the then surviving trustees demised to Lawrence Foster, all the messuage or tenement lately erected and built by the said Lawrence Foster, with the school and school-house, and barn, and all those five several pieces or parcels of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation twelve acres of land more or less, at Benover-street in Yalding, except timber and timber-like trees, with liberty for the lessors to enter and cut timber, to hold the premises from the 10th day of October then last for the term of 21 years, paying a rent of £.8. 10s. ; and also paying to the schoolmistress, appointed to manage the school for the time being, on every request for that purpose, above the rent a sufficient quantity of Bibles and Testaments and other religious books, as might be necessary to be used in the said school. The schoolmistress to have the use of the school and school-house, without rent or other consideration for the same. The tenant to repair, having rough timber allowed. John Clarke, the son-in-law of Lawrence Foster, the lessee, now occupies these premises, who pays the rent of £.8. 10s. to the schoolmaster. Some timber was cut down about 20 years ago, and there are now upon the premises about 20 trees fit to cut ; they grow upon the hedge rows, and are chiefly oak. The farm, which consists of 12 acres, is entirely arable ; and, in the opinion of the vicar the Rev. Richard Warde, would now let for £.20. It was let at a low rent, on account of the lessees having built the dwelling house. The present tenant states, that he has added two apartments, one within the last two years ; that he keeps the school-house in repair, at his own expense ; and that he has never taken any rough timber. The person who came before us as schoolmaster was the clerk of the parish, from which situation he was discharged some time ago, and it does not appear that he performs the duty of schoolmaster himself. His son and daughter live in the house, and his daughter teaches the children ; they learn their letters and to spell, and those that are capable their catechism ; their number is from 20 to 24.

The tenant has never given any Bibles ; last year he gave six books in the whole, three Testaments and three Spelling-books.

The present vicar attends to the management of the school, and is of opinion that the duty is tolerably well done. He states further, that the parishioners think, that more might be made of the property, and that the trustees have promised him, that when the lease expires the school shall be put upon a better footing.

CLEAVE'S FREE SCHOOL.

Cleave's
Free School.

This school was founded in pursuance of the will of *William Cleave*, Esq., dated May 11th, 1665, whereby he gave and devised all his lands and tenements in Yalding or elsewhere in Kent, towards erecting a free school in Yalding, for the use of the parishioners, and gave £.100 towards building a school-house.

A house and premises were purchased with this legacy of £.100, where the school was set up, and still continues to be held.

The premises which passed by the will of Mr. Cleave, consist of a farm in the parish of Yalding, containing about 48 acres, and let to Lawrence Starnes, from year to year, at a rent of £.50.

There is also another farm in Yalding, containing about 17 acres, which appears to have been purchased in the year 1641, with money given for the purpose by Mrs. Julian Kenward, and by Thomas and John Twiffer, with a direction that one moiety of the rent should be given to a schoolmaster, to be chosen by the vicar, churchwardens and overseers, for teaching five poor boys

to read and write, and the other moiety should be given to the poor. The vicar and parish officers are considered as the trustees, and let the land, and it has been the immemorial custom to give the half of the rent to the master of Cleave's school, but it is conceived to be at their option to appoint any other master. This farm is let to Samuel White, as tenant from year to year, at a rent of £.34.

This account was given us by the vicar, who collected it from the churchwarden's books, but was unable to furnish us with any of the documents relating to this property.

Some timber was felled on the school farm, in 1802, which produced £.249. 11s. 6d. This has been used as a fund for repairs and improvements, and incidental expenses; and the unused balance has remained in the hands of the treasurer, Sir John Shaw, who has allowed interest upon it, at five per cent in account. The balance at the last audit, was £.235. 1s. 9½d.

The whole income of the school, amounts to £.67, with the addition of this fluctuating interest.

The whole rent of Starnes's farm, and £.17 a year, half the rent of White's farm, are paid to the master, who has the school-house to live in, free of rent and parochial taxes, and kept in repair. He has also an allowance of £.6 a year, to provide pens, ink, and firing.

The children are taught English, writing and accounts, and their catechism.

The number of scholars on the establishment is unlimited. The master states, that there are generally from 35 to 40, and that he never refuses any parishioners who apply between the ages of 7 and 14, provided they can read a little; there being other schools in the parish where they are taught to spell and commence reading.

The farm let to Starnes, has been many years in the occupation of the same family; about 10 years ago, the rent was raised £.10 a year, but it appears at present to be under let. It has lately been surveyed, and the annual value estimated at £.84. The treasurer stated, that this struck him to be an excessive valuation, but assured us that the matter would be fully taken into consideration at the next meeting of the trustees, and the utmost rent demanded that could reasonably be required.

The farm tenanted by White, was let by tender 14 years ago, and appears to be at its full value.

The description of the property derived under the will of Mr. Cleave, being attended with some obscurity on the face of the deeds, of which copies were produced to us, we have thought it right to add the evidence in the Appendix.

County of
KENT.

Yalding.

Cleave's
Free School,
continued.

LONDON WITHIN THE WALLS.

ALLHALLOWS BARKING.

ALDERMAN HICKSON'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

LONDON
Within the Walls.

Allhallows
Barking.

Alderman Hickson's
Grammar School.

ALDERMAN *James Hickson*, by his will dated the 16th February 1686, devised to the master and wardens of the Brewers company, the manor of Williatts and certain premises in the parish of South Mimms, Middlesex, to the intent they should, out of the rents and profits, pay certain charitable bequests therein contained. And also devised to the said company a piece of ground in the parish of Allhallows Barking, London, with the buildings thereon erected, which he directed his executor to convert into a school-house and schoolmaster's house, and required the said company to appoint a schoolmaster with a salary of £.20 and two chaldron of coals yearly, and a writing master with a salary of £.8; and after directing these and certain other specific payments to the amount of £.74. 5s. per annum, and providing that a fund of £.500 should always be kept up out of the rents and profits of the estate to meet repairs and rebuilding, he left all the residue thereof to go to the use of the company, as an addition and increase to their stock and estate. By certain rules and orders annexed to his will, he directed that there should be 20 children freely taught in the school, to be admitted by the master and wardens of the company; fourteen the children of poor inhabitants of Allhallows Barking, and six the children of poor inhabitants of that part of Wapping, Whitechapel Hamlet, nearest to Nightingale-lane, in East Smithfield; the deficiency in the Barking scholars to be supplied from Wapping. That they should pay the schoolmaster one shilling on admission; and that they should be taught the accidence and the common Latin grammar, and such other books as tend to the instruction of youth in the knowledge of the Latin and Greek tongue, and purity of life, manners and religion.

The estate at South Mimms is now let in several parcels, and produces a yearly rent of £.249. 10s.

There is no separate fund of £.500 kept up, as is directed by the founder, but the company have a sufficient balance in hand, from the estate, to answer the demand.

The school is always full, and the boys are chosen according to the founder's direction. They are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and their catechism and the Latin grammar, if the parents wish it; but none at present learn it, nor have within these ten years. The present master, who is a clergyman, unites the two masterhips, and till about 1802 had only the original salaries amounting together to £.28. They were then encreased, by the addition of £.8 as grammar master and £.2 as writing master, making the whole £.38; and he has a gratuity of £.10. 10s. per annum, and also an admission fee from the scholars of one shilling. He lives in the school-house, which is kept in repair by the company, rent and tax free, and has two chaldrons of coals a year. He has the privilege of taking pay scholars, and has on an average from 16 to 20.

This school, though well conducted upon its present plan by the master, Mr. Ireson, appears to have fallen below the intention of the founder in the scale of instruction; but this seems to have been a necessary consequence of the smallness of the endowment. The additions already made to the emoluments of the master, have been voluntary contributions by the company from the surplus of the charity estates, upon which surplus the school has no claim beyond the fund of £.500, directed to be kept up for repairs and rebuilding.

TOWER WARD CHARITY SCHOOL.

LONDON
Within the Walls.Allhallows,
Barking.Tower Ward
Charity School.

This school, as appears by the old minute books belonging to it, was established by voluntary subscriptions, in 1707, for 60 girls; and in 1709, for 60 boys. It was for clothing as well as education, and it is still on the same footing. Some permanent funds have been created out of balances in hand and legacies; and in the years 1807 and 1808, the whole capital stock belonging to the charity was sold out, which produced £.2,011. 8s. 2d. This sum was laid out in the purchase of a freehold house in Tower-street, in which the school is kept, and which is now let, exclusively of the part occupied as the school, on a running lease for 7, 14, or 21 years, 10 of which are unexpired, at the rent of £.70, which appears to be the full value; a short extract of the lease, containing the parcels, is added in the Appendix:

This property, and £. 1,000 three per cents consols, purchased by savings of income, together with an annual sum of £.6 or £.7 a year, received from the Ironmongers company, constitute the whole permanent fund of the school. The rest of the income is made up of subscriptions and occasional gifts, and last year it amounted to £.421. 3s. 8d. The expenditure consists of the salary paid to the master, £.74. 5s. 6d.; to the mistress, £.45. 18s. 3d.; to the singing master, £.7, including the expense of attending the children to the anniversary of St. Paul's; for books and stationery, about £.20; and for clothing, about £.200; small gratuities are given yearly to the master and mistress; £.23. 8s. to the master, and £.9. 17s. to the mistress, making the whole amount of payments for teaching, £.120. The amount of the whole expenditure last year, according to a printed account delivered to us by the treasurer, was £.409. 8s. 9d. Every subscriber has a copy of this printed account, after the audit, which takes place every year, to which 15 directors are summoned, and which is usually attended by seven or eight of that number. The children are admitted at 7, and leave the school at 14; they are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and are instructed in the principles of the Christian religion according to the church of England.

ALLHALLOWS BREAD-STREET.

CORDWAINER and BREAD-STREET WARDS CHARITY SCHOOL, in OLD CHANGE.

This school was established by subscription, for 50 boys, in 1701, and for 30 girls, in 1714, and was for some time supported by voluntary subscriptions alone.

Allhallows
Bread Street.

The trustees of the charity, who are 40 in number, are possessed of the following property:

Cordwainer and
Bread Street Wards
Charity School,
in Old Change.

	£.	s.	d.
A small farm of 16 acres of land, in the parish of St. Michael Harbledown, Kent, devised by Mr. John Hutchins, by will dated in 1726, let for 10 years from Michaelmas 1810, at the yearly rent of - - - - -	42	—	—
£.2,700 bank stock, yearly dividend - - - - -	270	—	—
£.8,100 old South Sea annuities - - - - -	243	—	—
£.162 navy five per cents - - - - -	8	2	—
£.216 five per cents of 1797 - - - - -	10	16	—

Total Income - - - £. 573 18 —

The funded property arose partly from a legacy of stock left by Mr. John Bristow, by will dated 1st December 1760, to be divided among three schools, the share of which appportioned to this charity, amounted to £. 1,974 bank stock, and £.4,200. 0s. 1d. old South Sea annuities. The rest of the funded property arose from the profits of the bank stock bequeathed by Mr. Bristow, and from various benefactions and legacies given for the general purposes of the charity.

The farm was let by the trustees, under the advice of a surveyor, whom they deputed, with some of their own body, to examine the farm before the last letting in 1810.

LONDON
Within the Walls.

Allhallows,
Bread Street.

Cordwainer and
Bread Street Wards
Charity School,
in Old Change,
continued.

Fifty boys and 30 girls are clothed and educated by this charity; they are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and the girls needle-work in addition. The children on leaving school, are allowed their best clothes and two guineas each, if their conduct has been good, and their parents have provided situations for them. They also receive each a Bible, Prayer Book, and the New Whole Duty of Man.

The schoolmaster's salary is £.60, and he has a house rent and tax free, and a supply of coals and candles; he also receives an annual gratuity of £.20, if his conduct is approved; the mistress's salary is £.60.

The expenditure of the year 1817, amounted to £.511, of which the following are the principal items:

	£.	s.	d.
Master's salary and gratuity	80.	0.	0.
Mistress's salary	60.	0.	0.
Books and stationary	50.	0.	0.
Clothing	226.	0.	0.
Coals and candles	28.	0.	0.
Ground rent of school-house	4.	0.	0.
Taxes	20.	0.	0.
Gratuities to children	20.	0.	0.
Expenses of sermon, and allowances of bread, and gifts to children, under the directions of Mr. Hutchins's will	12.	15.	10.

The balance in the hands of the treasurer, at the end of the year, was £.242. 5. 10½d., part of which has been applied in the purchase of £.100 three per cent consols. It is the desire of the trustees to raise a fund for obtaining a larger school; the present school-house was built at the expense of Mr. William Robinson, in 1766, on a piece of ground held of the Mercers company, under a lease, of which 37 years are unexpired, at a rent of £.4 a year; it is found inadequate to the purposes of the institution.

In addition to the income mentioned above, there were received in 1817, from the subscription of the trustees, £.45. 3s.; and from Betton's charity, distributed by the Ironmongers company, £.7. 19s. 9d. The only annual subscriptions received are those of the trustees.

ALLHALLOWS STAINING.

WINTER'S CHARITY.

Allhallows
Staining.
Winter's Charity.

By a decree of certain commissioners, appointed under the Act of the 43d of Queen Elizabeth, for charitable uses, bearing date 1st February 1681, reciting the will of *William Winter*, dated in 1669, (whereby he bequeathed £.1,000 to be employed to the best advantage of six poor boys, for their instruction, and appointed trustees therein named, together with the churchwardens of Allhallows Staining for the time being, to order and direct the issuing of the monies, and to be his executors) and that in consequence of a failure of assets, they had paid £.500 only to the parish; and reciting also, that six poor boys had been placed in the school, according to the will, and that for each poor boy, shoes, stockings, caps, gloves, and plain band and shirt, were provided; the said commissioners ordered, that the said sum of £.500, together with £.100 interest thereon, should with all speed be laid out by the executors in the purchase of freehold lands, tenements or rents, for the advantage of the charity; and they appointed trustees. And the said commissioners also ordered, that the trustees and their successors, together with the churchwardens for the time being, should employ and dispose of part of the proceeds of the said £.600, as also of the rents issues and profits of the intended to be purchased premises, at their discretions, not exceeding £.10 per annum, for the providing an able and sufficient schoolmaster, for teaching the said six poor boys reading, writing and arithmetic; and they also ordered the trustees and churchwardens to supply, by election, vacancies among the said six poor boys, occurring either by death or otherwise, and also to provide a coat and other clothing for them, according to the discretion of the trustees. And the said commissioners also ordered the trustees to allow £.5 for catechising the children according to the principles of the church of England, and an apprentice fee, not exceeding

£.10

£. 10 with each boy, if the funds would admit of it, and 10s. to be disbursed for refreshment at an annual audit of the accounts; and that when the trustees were reduced to five, or sooner, if the vestry should think fit, the number of 12 should be filled up.

In 1678, the sum of £. 500 was received from the executors, and was placed in the chamber of London on interest at £. 6 per cent; in 1726, £. 100 more were placed in the chamber of London; at intervals afterwards, till 1761, £. 100 more were added to the same stock. In 1805, it was drawn out and invested in the purchase of £. 1,250 three per cent consols; and there is now, with the addition of £. 200 stock, which has arisen from saving, the sum of £. 1,450 three per cent consols, producing a dividend of £. 43. 10s. per annum. It will be observed, that the decree of the commissioners, directing the £. 600 to be laid out in the purchase of land, has not been complied with, probably to the great detriment of the charity.

The annual income is thus applied: £. 5 are paid to the treasurer of the Aldgate ward school, (which is connected with the Central National school) for the education of the six boys; about £. 27 are expended in clothing, £. 5 are paid to the minister for catechising the boys, and £. 8 or £. 10, as the funds will permit, are paid once in two or three years as an apprentice fee; there is at present a balance in hand of about £. 9; the children are elected by a majority of the trustees, who are now nine in number; they are appointed at the age of seven, and are apprenticed at 14. The numbers have been complete for the last three years, but there are not always applicants for the vacancies, although notice is given of them three Sundays before they are filled up. The school is visited monthly; and the treasurer receives a report weekly from the master of the behaviour of the boys.

ST. ANNE BLACKFRIARS.

JOYE'S SCHOOL BLACKFRIARS.

The bishop of London for the time being, is appointed perpetual visitor of this school, by the deed of foundation dated the 22d February 1716. See Appendix.

LONDON
Within the Walls.
Allhallows
Staining.
Winter's Charity.
continued.

St. Anne
Blackfriars.

Joye's School
Blackfriars.

ST. ANNE AND AGNES ALDERSGATE.

ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL IN FOSTER LANE, AND PECKHAM, SURREY.

This school was established in 1709, by voluntary contributions.

The present funds are,

£. 1,500 four per cents.

£. 2,660 bank stock.

£. 100 old South Sea annuities.

£. 5,721. 16s. 10d. d^r; producing together £. 500. 14s. 8d.

The Bank stock and the latter sum in the old South Sea annuities were given by the will of Mr. *John Bristow*, dated 1st December 1760, who left a large legacy to be divided between three charity schools, of which this was one, "to be annually applied by the treasurers towards carrying on the charitable designs for which those schools are instituted."

The other stock was purchased by benefactions and savings.

There are also annual subscriptions amounting to about £. 500; about four years ago, nearly £. 800 were collected, but the subscriptions have fallen off lately, and are reduced to £. 500.

The school in London contains 30 boys and 30 girls, who are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and the girls are taught needlework; they are all completely clothed; the five senior girls are boarded also in the school-house, and completely maintained there. They are qualified for situations in service, which are provided for them.

The school at Peckham contains at present 19 boys, who are wholly clothed and maintained; they are supplied by seniority from the town school; they remain there till 14 years of age, when they are removed, and if put out

T t

apprentices,

St. Anne & Agnes
Aldersgate.

St. Anne's School
in Foster-lane, and
Peckham, Surrey.

LONDON
Within the Walls.

St. Anne & Agnes
Aldersgate.

St. Anne's School
in Foster-lane, and
Peckham, Surrey,
continued.

apprentices, a premium of £. 3 is allowed ; notice of a vacancy in the country school is then sent to the London school, and the senior London boy succeeds.

This country school grew out of the London school, on the increase of the funds of the charity ; a larger number of children was once maintained in it, but the late decrease in the subscription has caused a diminution in the numbers.

The London school has not been diminished.

The master of the London school has annually	-	£. 60.
The mistress	- - - d° -	30.
The master at Peckham	- - - d° -	60.

The expenditure last year was £. 1,067. 6s. leaving a balance of £. 110 in hand.

The affairs of this charity are conducted by a committee of governors, who meet every month, and five are appointed to visit the schools monthly ; there are besides two governors, who act as house stewards, who attend more particularly to the internal management.

Rules and regulations have been published, which have been drawn up with great care and attention for the general conduct of the charity, and are regularly applied.

A minute account of the annual expense of each boy and girl is given in the Appendix. It was prepared about two years ago, by a special committee appointed for that purpose.

BRIDGE, CANDLEWICK, AND DOWGATE WARDS

CHARITY SCHOOL.

Bridge, Candlewick,
and Dowgate Wards
Charity School.

This school was established in 1710 by subscription. Its property consists of a freehold school-house, purchased 40 or 50 years ago with the excess of contributions above the expenditure, and of £. 1,000 four per cents, £. 1,000 three per cent reduced, and £. 900 three per cent consols, arising from the same source. The rest of the income besides the dividends of the stock, is made up of annual subscriptions, collections after charity sermons, and a portion of Mr. *Betton's* gift, received from the Ironmongers company, which was last year £. 6. 14s.

Sixty boys and forty girls are fully clothed, and taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and the girls needle work. They are taken first from the children of inhabitants in either of the wards ; secondly, from the children of parents only working in the wards ; and thirdly, from the children of strangers. A great proportion are strangers, the houses of the poor having decreased of late in these wards.

The master has a salary of £. 40, and a gratuity of £. 25, and six guineas as singing master. The mistress has a salary of £. 26, and a gratuity of fifteen guineas. The repairs of the school-house are considerable ; coals, books and rewards for the children, and small payments to persons for attending them to different churches, with the cost of the clothing, make up the expenditure ; the receipt last year was £. 648. 0s. 2d. the disbursement £. 530. 11s. 10d.

As a portion of Mr. *Betton's* gift forms an item of receipt in the accounts of many of the ward schools, it may be right to notice that we understand from the information of the treasurer of this school, Thomas Sanders, Esq. that these contributions arise from the bequest of a large property by Mr. *Betton* to the Ironmongers company ; half, as he thinks, to be applied towards the redemption of slaves on the coast of Barbary ; and the other half to be distributed to such charities as the company should think fit. The amount of contribution varies every year. The exact nature of the benefaction, and the principle of distribution, must remain for further explanation from the Ironmongers company.

CORNHILL AND LIME STREET WARDS

CHARITY SCHOOL.

Cornhill and
Lime-street Wards
Charity-school.

This school had no original endowment, but since its establishment in 1710, legacies to the amount of above £. 1,600, have been received and carried to the

the general account, from the savings of which £.800 South Sea annuities and £.600 three per cent reduced annuities have been purchased. The dividends on this stock amounting to £.42 a year, are the only permanent revenue of the school. The rest is made up of a share of Mr. Betton's gift from the Ironmongers company, which last year was £.6. 19s. 6d. and of subscriptions and collections after annual sermons. The whole income last year was £.351. 9s. 7d.

In this school 40 boys and 40 girls are fully clothed and taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and the girls needlework. They are selected from the wards of Cornhill and Lime-street, or if there is not a sufficient number in those wards, from the neighbouring wards within a mile. The master has a salary of £.52. 10s. and a gratuity of £.10. 10s. The mistress a salary of £.30, and a gratuity of eight guineas. The clothing last year cost £.133. 7s. 1d. exclusively of the articles supplied from the following benefaction:

In the year 1764, *Charles Cooling*, by his will dated the 13th of March, left £.1,000 stock to six trustees, inhabitants of these wards, in trust, to apply so much of the dividends as should be necessary in finding yearly, at Christmas, shoes, stockings, and gloves for the children of the said wards; and if any surplus, to apply it in putting out charity boys of the said wards apprentice, each boy to have not less than £.2 and not more than £.3.

This stock is in the three per cent reduced annuities, the dividends of which are applied in furnishing the children of the charity school with the prescribed articles of clothing. Since the year 1804 only three apprentices have been put out from this fund. Upon an examination of the treasurer's accounts from that time, it appears that the average annual expenditure, including those apprentice fees, has been £.28. 17s. 1d. and that he had a balance in hand on the 5th of December, of £.19. 1s. 8d.; but he stated to us, that the whole of this would be wanted to pay the bills due at Christmas.

The school accounts are regularly audited every Midsummer.

ST. ETHELBURGA.

ST. ETHELBURGA SOCIETY SCHOOL, IN BISHOPSGATE.

This school was founded in 1720, by voluntary contribution; its only permanent funds are £.1,400, in different three per cent stocks, arising principally from donations and legacies, with some savings of income, and the improved rent of a house in Wormwood-street, held on a building lease from the corporation of London, for a term of 49 years from Midsummer 1783, at a rent of £.7. 1s. 6d., and which is under-let for the whole term, at £.21 per annum. It was built for a school-house, but found inconvenient. The present school-house is freehold, and is the property of the society subsequently purchased.

The income derived from these sources is £.56. The rest of the revenue of the school is made up of subscriptions, and collections after charity sermons, and a portion of Mr. Betton's gift, received from the Ironmongers company, which, last year, was £.6. 14s. Thirty-six boys and twenty girls are educated in this school, and fully clothed once a year. They are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and the catechism, with Lewis's explanation.

The master and mistress receive 70 guineas a year. The whole expenditure last year was £.285. 5s. 5d., exceeding the receipt £.9. 0s. 5d. The accounts are annually audited, and a printed statement thereof sent round to each subscriber.

ST. NICHOLAS COLE ABBEY.

QUEEN-HITHE WARD CHARITY SCHOOL.

This school was established in the beginning of the last century, by voluntary subscription, for educating and clothing 20 boys and 20 girls.

Its permanent funds consist of, first, £.356. 8s. 2d. navy five per cents, arising from legacies and yielding a yearly dividend of £.17. 10s. 4d.; second, the

LONDON
Within the Walls.
Cornhill and
Lime-street Wards
Charity School,
continued.

St. Ethelburga
Society School, in
Bishopsgate.

St. Nicholas Cole
Abbey.

Queenhithe Ward
Charity School.

LONDON
Within the Walls.
St. Nicholas Cole
Abbey.

Queenhithe Ward
Charity School,
continued.

the improved rent of the rectory house of the parish of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey. This was let to the trustees for a school-house, by the rector, for a term of 21 years from Christmas 1810, at a rent of £.15, in consideration of their having laid out in repairs about £.600, subscribed by the inhabitants of the ward for that purpose. This house was underlet in 1815, to the City of London National school, from year to year at a rent of £.65, the managers of that school undertaking to pay the sum of £.140. 6s. 2d., in discharge of a debt incurred by the ward school. This portion of the permanent funds will of course cease at Christmas 1831.

This forms the whole of the permanent income, amounting to £.67. 16s. 4d. To this is to be added a share of Mr. Betton's gift, received annually from the Ironmongers company, which was last year £.7, and a share of the collection at St. Paul's on the anniversary of the charity schools, the average of which is £.4 or £.5; but these are voluntary contributions and fluctuate in amount.

Till the end of 1814 there was an income derived from annual subscriptions, but which is stated never to have been equal to the annual wants of the school; at that period the school was united with the City of London National schools, to which the whole of the annual subscriptions were transferred, the trustees of the ward school reserving their permanent funds for clothing the children.

With these funds 20 boys and 20 girls educated in the national school, and children of poor parents residing in the ward, are fully clothed once a year, and have additional shoes and stockings at Christmas; the average expense of which, for the last three years, has been about £.63.

This expenditure falls short of the present income about £.15, but when the lease of the school-house expires, will very far exceed it.

VINTRY WARD.

CHARITY SCHOOL.

Vintry Ward
Charity School.

The funds of this school, which was established by subscription in 1710, consist of £.2,400 three per cent consols, and £.400 navy five per cents, arising from benefactions which have amounted to £.1,120. 5s. and from the saving of subscriptions, and producing in the whole a dividend of £.92 per annum. The remaining income is made up of subscriptions, which amount annually, on an average, to £.170, and collections after sermons.

This income was applied in educating and clothing 30 boys and 20 girls, till March 1816, when the school was united with the National school; since that time, the number of children educated has been increased to 88, but the clothing fund has been applied as before, to 30 boys and 20 girls. They are fully clothed, the boys once, the girls twice, in the year. The average cost of clothing is above £.100. The master's salary is £.60 a year, and the mistress's £.40; they have five chaldrons of coals for the school, and candles, and the use of the school-house, which is rented at £.25.

There is a bequest relative to the parishes in this ward, to the following effect:

Mr. *Richard Platt*, by his will dated the 21st of November 1600, gave £.20 to the churchwardens of the parish church of St. James Garlick-hithe, towards the more speedy payment of a debt due to Mr. Roger Jones, upon a mortgage of certain tenements in the parish of St. Martin's in the Vintry, belonging to the same parish church; upon special hope trust and confidence that the parson churchwardens and parishioners, in consideration thereof, when the said lands should be fully freed, would establish and maintain a free school, in the school-house or room by him lately built for that purpose in the west end of the church, for teaching the children of the inhabitants and parishioners, especially those of the poorer sort, reading, writing, cyphering, catechising, entrance into grammar rules, and other godly and profitable instruction and literature.

By an old book of the churchwardens accounts of the year 1601-2, it appears that Roger Jones had advanced to the parish, 10 years before, £.500 on mortgage, and there are entries of the receipt of the £.20 left by Mr. Platt, and of the

the payment of it to Jones, and of several other payments to him on account of the mortgage; but it does not appear when the lands were cleared, nor is there any trace of a school having ever been established in the room or house mentioned in Platt's will. That room was of course burnt with the church at the fire of London, and has never been rebuilt.

LONDON
Within the Walls.

LONDON WITHOUT THE WALLS.

SAINT BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT.

SCHOOL OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT.

THE estates of this charity consist of a cottage, farm and land, in the parish of Navestock and Weald, in the county of Essex, devised by the will of John Whiting, dated the 12th of October 1702, for teaching 20 poor children of the parish of St. Bartholomew the Great, to read. The estate contains about 35 acres, and is copyhold, with the exception of two or three acres; it is let to Samuel Withan, as yearly tenant, at the rent of £.63, the full annual value; the rent was raised from £.30 about three years ago.

LONDON
Without the Walls.

School of
St. Bartholomew
the Great.

The funds appropriated to the charity are £.635. 5s. 10d. three per cent consols, £.100 three per cents, £.950 old South Sea annuities, and £.175. 16s. 6d. like annuities, producing annual dividends amounting to £.55. 16s. 7d. The stocks arose from legacies, donations, and savings of income, and stand in the names of different trustees; as stated in the Appendix.

The annual produce of the estate and funds, is £.118. 16s. 7d. in addition to which, about £.30 a year is received from subscriptions, and from £.4 to £.6 a year from Betton's gift, distributed by the Ironmongers company.

The income is applied in educating 30 boys and 20 girls, and in clothing 20 of the boys and 16 of the girls. The children are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and the girls in needle-work and knitting, in addition. Some children have been occasionally apprenticed.

The annual expenditure is £.30 the master's salary, and £.4. 4s. for teaching psalmody; £.15 to the schoolmistress, and an allowance of coals and candles; clothing, on an average, £.63; £.20 the average expense of books, coals, candles, and incidental expenses.

THE PROTESTANT DISSENTERS CHARITY SCHOOL IN BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE.

This school was founded by voluntary subscription, in October 1717, for the education of the children of Protestant Dissenters of all denominations, and is maintained by interest of stock, annual subscriptions and donations, and occasional collections at sermons.

The Protestant
Dissenters
Charity School in
Bartholomew Close.

The stock, which arose from legacies and benefactions given to the charity at various times, consists of £.1,917. 7s. 5d. in the navy five per cents, producing a dividend of £.95. 17s. 4d. or thereabouts.

This annual income is applied towards defraying the expense of educating 80 boys and 40 girls; 60 of the boys and all the girls being annually fully clothed, so as to require nothing from their parents. The 20 boys who are not clothed at first, succeed in their turns to the benefit of clothing. The numbers in the school are generally full, that of the boys always. The boys are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and the girls plain work in addition; they are all taught the Assembly's catechism. The former are allowed an apprentice fee of 50s., and the latter have £.2 on going to service, if their conduct has been good, and their situations are approved; they are each admitted into the school at 9, and continue till 13 or 14 years of age. The average expense of the establishment is about £.500 a year, and that of each child is about £.5 per annum.

The school is managed by a committee consisting of 36 gentlemen, and 14 ladies, selected annually from the general body of the subscribers, and there is an annual audit of the accounts. Each child is appointed by a subscriber, whose recommendation is attested by a Dissenting minister, having knowledge of the parents.

LONDON
Without the Walls.

SAINT BOTOLPH.

ALDERSGATE WARD SCHOOL.

Saint Botolph.
—
Aldersgate Ward
School.

This school was established in 1702, by voluntary subscriptions and donations.

By means of several benefactions, small legacies, and savings, the trustees have been enabled to purchase £.4,100 stock in the three per cent consols, and £.500 navy five per cents, producing the annual dividend of £.148.

This income is applied, under the management of the treasurer, Mr. Alderman Cox, and other trustees, towards the education of 40 boys and 40 girls. They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and are furnished with books, and have linen, shoes and stockings, twice a year. A premium of £.5 is given with the boys who are put out apprentices. They are all admitted at 7, and remain till 14 years of age. The girls are further taught plain and household work. The two senior girls are wholly maintained in the school-house, till situations can be provided for them.

The expenditure of the last year was nearly £.400; about £.250 of that sum arising from annual subscriptions, and collections made after charity sermons.

ALDGATE WARD CHARITY SCHOOL.

Aldgate Ward
Charity School.

This school was established about the year 1717. The trustees of the school are possessed of £.2,150 three per cent consols, and £.1,104. 4s. 7d. three per cent reduced annuities, producing together a dividend of £.97. 12s. 6d. per annum. The stocks arose from legacies left for the general purposes of the charity, and from savings. The treasurer also receives an annual payment, varying from £.5 to £.7, from Betton's charity, which is under the distribution of the Ironmongers company.

The school is under the management of 34 trustees. The number of children is 70 boys and 40 girls; they are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic; the girls are also taught needlework. The school is conducted on the new system, and is in union with the Central National school.

All the girls and 30 of the boys, are completely clothed; the other boys are provided with shoes and stockings, caps and bands, twice a year.

The master's salary is £.80, the mistress's £.50; the clothing alone cost last year, £.192.

There are annual subscriptions and collections at sermons, on an average amounting to £.360. There was a balance against the treasurer, last year, of £.132.

In this school are educated six poor children of the parish of Allhallows Staining, for which £.5 is annually paid to the schoolmaster, by the trustees of Winter's charity; for which see Report of that charity.

ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE.

SIR JOHN CASS'S SCHOOL.

St. Botolph
Aldgate.
—
Sir John Cass's
School.

The estates belonging to this school are derived under the will of Sir John Cass, Knt. and alderman of London, dated 6th May 1709, which was revoked in part by a subsequent will dated 5th July 1718, but which last mentioned will, being incompletely executed as a devise of freehold estates, left the former will effectual with respect to the real property. In virtue of the will of the 6th May 1709, an extract of which is given in the Appendix, the school in question is entitled to the rents of several farms, messuages, tenements and hereditaments, situate at Tilbury and Hackney, and at Hackney Marsh in Essex, and at Bromley in Middlesex; a specification of which, and of the several leases under which they are respectively held, is contained in the Appendix. The whole annual produce of the landed property amounts to £.1,133. 16s. 10d.; and at Christmas last, the funded property which has arisen from various donations and bequests, consisted of £.8,200 three per cents reduced; £.3,500 three per cent consols; £.500 five per cents; £.1,000 old South Sea annuities; and on the last anniversary of the 20th of February, the treasurer, Sir Charles Flower, was directed to purchase £.500 out of the balance in hand, in the three per cents reduced, which purchase was accordingly made in the name of himself and

and other trustees. The last year's income of the funded property, not including the £.500 three per cents reduced, bought in February last, was £.406; and the income of the landed property, being £.1,133. 16s. 10d., the total income of the school was £.1,539. 16s. 10d. The total disbursements on account of this charity for the year 1815, amounted to £.1,173. 7s. 9d.; in 1816, to £.1,097. 14s. 6d.; in 1817, to £.1,135. 13s. 9d. The total disbursements for three years is, £.3,406. 16s. or an average of £.1,135. 12s. not reckoning the repairs. This sum, taking the number of children in the school at 90 (50 boys and 40 girls) will average £.12. 12s. 4d. the yearly expenditure for each child. The average for repairs appears to be about £.160 per annum, making the average of expense about £.1,295. 12s., which leaves an available surplus of about £.244. 4s. 10d.; or, if the £.500 three per cents reduced, bought in February 1818, be included in the calculation, £.259. 4s. 10d. On inspection of the books of accounts, the receipts and disbursements were found to be regularly entered, and the balances accounted for. The master's salary is £.60 a year, to which it was raised in 1805 from £.40. It seems to have been originally only £.20; ten pounds a quarter is now added as a gratuity; the first payment of which £.10 was made the last quarter; and we understand from the treasurer, that this gratuity will probably be continued to the present master. The master has also apartments in the school-house not furnished, but the taxes are all paid for him; he has also coals and candles allowed him. The coals are for the master and mistress and school-house, and the quantity is generally 15 chaldrons. The master has no perquisites; it appears that there were some small ones when he came into office, which he has abolished. The salary of the mistress is £.30, and she has besides all the profits of the girls work; she has likewise apartments in the house, rent and tax free. The number of children at this school is 50 boys and 40 girls, all of whom are clothed, and have daily one meal—their dinner. They are not admitted after 14; and the rules do not allow them to remain after that age, but they are not turned out if they behave well, though they are never clothed after superannuation. The trustees elect the children, each exercising the right in rotation according to his standing. The boys and girls are usually the children of poor parents; and, as the master states, the preference is understood to be given to the children of necessitous freemen. Four of the girls out of the 40 reside constantly in the house by succession, according to seniority, and do the house work as servants until they get places, but a woman is regularly hired at £.12 a year, who acts chiefly as cook; and the whole household consists of the master, the mistress, one servant, and four girls. The boys learn reading, writing, and arithmetic; the girls are taught reading, knitting, and plain work, by the mistress; and writing and cyphering by the master. No admission fee, or quarterage, is paid for any of the children; nor is the master allowed to take any private pupils. The school books and implements are provided at the expense of the charity.

The school-room is stated to be large enough to admit of more scholars; but it was intimated by the treasurer, that, if more than 14 or 15 were added, it might occasion the necessity of turning out the superannuated children before proper situations could be found for them, and it was thought that even the additional number of 14 or 15 would consume the whole of the present annual income. It appears from the statement of the person occasionally employed as surveyor to the school, that this property has been sometimes let upon too long terms, being in some instances demised for 61 years, not upon building leases. Had the common repairing leases been always for 21 years, the property would now be producing a very advanced rent. If the opinion of the surveyor, which is given in the evidence in the Appendix, be correct, the income of the school estates, if properly let, would at this time be about £.1,000 more than it is. There is now a considerable surplus revenue; and this, as the leases fall in, will be very considerably increased, so as to admit of an extension of the benefits of the institution. The trustees hold out the expectation of being able to apprentice the children generally, or to take the girls entirely into the house. It is to be observed also, that these objects will be greatly assisted if the legacy, stated in the evidence of Mr. Fisher, as having been left to the school by Mr. Sabey, in case of the death of two ladies, without issue, should eventually become a part of its property.

LONDON
Without the Walls.

St. Botolph,
Aldgate.

Sir John Cass's
School,
continued.

LONDON
Without the Walls.

St. Botolph,
Aldgate.

Sir S. Starling's
School,
East Smithfield.

SIR SAMUEL STARLING'S SCHOOL, EAST SMITHFIELD.

Sir *Samuel Starling*, by his will dated 7th August 1673, gave to three trustees therein named, two copyhold tenements, called The Vine, in East Smithfield, a copyhold tenement and other cottages, sheds and grounds to the same belonging, in Black Jack Alley in East Smithfield; and another copyhold tenement adjoining westward to the last mentioned tenement, with the cottages, sheds, grounds, and other things, demised to the then tenant, upon trust, to keep up the accustomed rents to £.22 per annum, and to pay the same to the schoolmaster teaching in the brick tenement then built, at his the said testator's charge, at the east end of the Townhouse or Questhouse upon Little Tower Hill, in the manor of East Smithfield, for the better education of the poor children belonging to the parish of Saint Botolph without Aldgate London; and the testator directed the appointment of the schoolmaster, who was to be a batchelor of arts of the university of Cambridge, to be by the inquest of the ward of Portsoken, and the leet jury of the manor of East Smithfield; and that in case the school should wholly discontinue to be in the said new brick house or quest house, then that the said trustees should pay the whole rents and profits to such schoolmaster as should be appointed by the said wardmote inquest, and leet jury, to teach school in some other house or place within the said parish of Saint Botolph without Aldgate. The will then provided for the creation of new trustees, by the surrender of the survivor to three such persons as the said wardmote inquest, and leet jury, should nominate and appoint.

By certain rules and orders, which were produced to us without date, it was provided that the master should teach 16 boys of the parish of St. Botolph to read and to write, and the grounds of arithmetic, and instruct them in the knowledge and practice of the Christian religion.

All the known property of this school is comprised in two leases, abstracts of which are given in the Appendix; one of which, dated 30th March 1784, is of a messuage and premises in East Smithfield, for 60 years, from the 24th June 1784, at a rent of £.10. The other, dated 9th June 1806, is of a piece of ground, with the buildings thereon, also in East Smithfield, for 66 years and a half, from the 25th March then last, at the rent of £.21. In the first of which leases, the lessee engaged to expend £.200 in building, exclusively of old materials; and in the other, the lessee, besides a premium of £.210, agreed to erect one or more brick messuages, being allowed the old materials, and to expend thereon £.2,400 at the least.

The funded property is £.125 bank stock, £.100 of which was bought with the money produced by the sale of other stock, which had been purchased with the said fine of £.210, and £.9. 18s. 6d. given by the late Mr. David Pike Watts. The £.25 was a bonus upon the £.100 stock. The whole annual income, composed of the above particulars, is £.43. 10s.

No trace can be found of the original school-house; Starling's children are taught, together with the charity children, in the parochial school, and have been so, as long as any of the inhabitants can remember. Thirty children upon Starling's charity, 20 boys and 10 girls, are admitted, clothed and taught, and £.30 per annum is received by the treasurer of the parochial school (which is supported by voluntary contribution) upon their account. The Trustees of Starling's school are at present the Trustees of Aldgate school. A donation is annually made out of this charity of five guineas to the master and mistress of Aldgate School between them; a quit rent is paid to the manor of Stepney, and £.1. 10s. 11d. is paid for insurance, making in all £.36. 18s. 3d. There was a balance in the late Mr. Watts's hands of £.100, but the payment of a solicitor's bill reduced it to £.60.

The present master, Mr. Samuel Nicholls, was appointed to the charity school by the subscribers, and to Starling's charity by the late Mr. David Pike Watts, as trustee for that endowment. The master and mistress of the General School, who are man and wife, have between them for their salary £.130 per annum. The boys are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and the girls reading and needlework at first, and writing and arithmetic when they are of sufficient age. They all learn the church catechism, have daily prayers, and are taken regularly to church on a Sunday.

ST. BOTOLPH BISHOPSGATE.

LONDON
Without the Walls.St. Botolph
Bishopsgate.

This parochial charity school has existed since the year 1702; it is supported by voluntary subscriptions, collections at sermons, the dividends of £. 4,600 navy five per cents, purchased from legacies left for the support of the school, and savings of income; a ground rent of two houses in Artillery-lane, amounting to £. 10 per annum, and the rent of five acres of land near the town of Silsoe in Bedfordshire, now in the occupation of John Kitchener, at £. 18 per annum; a sum varying from £. 6. to £. 8 a year is also received from Betton's charity, which is under the distribution of the Ironmongers company.

The lease of the houses in Artillery-place will expire in four or five years, when it is expected the rents of those premises will be increased to £. 20 or £. 25 per annum. The land near Silsoe is let for its utmost value.

The total annual income from the estates and funds of the charity, is £. 258, which is the present annual value.

There are now 50 boys and 50 girls educated in this school on the national system; they are allowed a complete suit of clothing once a year, and have linen, shoes and hose twice a year; they are admitted between the ages of nine and twelve, and continue four years in the school; when at the age of 14, a premium of five guineas is given with such of them as can find masters to receive them as apprentices.

The number of children was at first 20 boys and 20 girls; in 1797 there were 30 of each, and the number has since been augmented as the funds increased.

The schoolmaster occupies the school-house, rent and tax free; he has also a salary of 70 guineas, and a gratuity of five guineas per annum, and has two chaldrons of coals allowed for the use of the school. The schoolmistress has also a house, rent and tax free, two chaldrons of coals, a salary of £. 50, and a gratuity of three guineas per annum.

The annual receipts and expenditure have both amounted, on an average of the last five years, to about £. 548. 6s.

The accounts are audited annually at a general meeting of the trustees and subscribers, convened for that purpose.

TURNER'S FREE SCHOOL IN PRIMROSE-STREET.

This school was established in 1691 or 1692, by voluntary contributions.

Mr. *Richard Turner*, by will dated May 3d, 1767, left £. 5,000 three per cent consols, for the benefit of the charity; and directed, that out of the income 30 boys should be annually clothed, and at least, one boy apprenticed yearly. The testator desired, that the principal of the said £. 5,000 "should never be sold out, but upon some very special occasion."

Mr. *Richard Turner* had been treasurer of this school for several years, in which office he had succeeded his father, who had been much concerned in its first establishment.

Other benefactions have enabled the trustees to increase the £. 5,000	£.
stock so given by Mr. Turner, to £. 7,000, producing an annual	
dividend of	210

There is also a freehold house in Lombard-street, left by the will of	
<i>Humphrey Seymour</i> in 1700, let for 59 years from 1775, at the	
yearly rent of	18

£. 228

William Smith is the present tenant.

This is the whole of the property, and there are no subscriptions.

Sixty boys are educated with these funds, 30 of whom are entirely clothed, according to Mr. *Turner's* bequest.

The annual expenditure varies very little, and is about £. 220.

This school was originally kept in Norton-Falgate, and it is so described in the devise of the house in Lombard-street, by Mr. *Seymour*.

ST. BRIDE'S.

LONDON
Without the Walls.

St. Bride's.

Neale's
Mathematical
School
in Dorset-street.

NEALE'S MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL IN DORSET-STREET.

From an ancient minute book of this charity, it appears, that *Joseph Neale*, Esq. by his will dated the 8th October 1705, bequeathed the residue of his personal property to his executors, to be applied for erecting charity schools, and to such other charitable uses of the like nature as they should think fit; and that the court of Chancery had directed £. 500, in the hands of the surviving executor, to be laid out in the purchase of annuities for 99 years, to be vested in trustees, in trust, to apply the yearly payments for raising a salary for an able master, skilful in such part of mathematics as was requisite to instruct youth in the art of navigation, to fit them for sea service, either in men of war or in merchantmen; and that the boys to be taught, should be chosen out of the charity schools of St. Dunstan in the West, St. Bride's, St. Andrew Holborn, and Farringdon Ward within, or some other adjacent charity school.

It appears also, that the surplus, together with an additional sum of £. 100, was laid out in the purchase of three long annuities, one of £. 20, and two of £. 10 each; and that the school was set up in 1715, for 20 poor boys to be taught navigation therein.

See the Report of
this Charity,
p. 138.

For a considerable length of time, the trustees of Newman's charity applied the rents of two houses in Villiers-street in the Strand, to the support of this school, but this payment was withdrawn from Lady-day 1775.

The present funds of the school (the three long annuities being expired) consist of £. 3,800 old South Sea annuities, which have been purchased from time to time with savings of income, and with a legacy left to the school by dame *Elizabeth Holford* in 1717, and yield an annual dividend of £. 114.

There are at present 19 boys in the school, who are taught trigonometry, land surveying, geometry and the use of the globes; the master is ready to teach them navigation, but none choose to learn it. The children are taken indiscriminately from the neighbourhood; the charity schools mentioned in the order of the court of Chancery, having long ceased to send any, though admonished of their privilege by public advertisement. The master has some private scholars, to whom, and to the free boys also, he teaches reading, writing, arithmetic and book-keeping, in addition to mathematical instruction.

The only expenditure upon the school, is a salary of £. 80 to the master, who provides a school-room, cyphering books and stationery; and £. 5. 5 s. a year paid to the mathematical master at Christ's hospital, for examining the children every quarter, and making a report of their progress; the surplus income is invested from time to time in old South Sea annuities.

ST. GILES'S CRIPPLEGATE.

TROTMAN'S SCHOOL IN BUNHILL-ROW.

St. Giles's,
Cripplegate.

Trotman's School
in Bunhill-row.

Mr. *Throckmorton Trotman*, by his will dated 30th October 1663, gave to the Haberdashers company £. 2,000, therewith to purchase for ever £. 100, of which he gave £. 80 per annum towards erecting and maintaining a free school for the youths of the parish of Cripplegate London, and purchasing a piece of ground for erecting thereof; and he also gave the company a sum of £. 400 towards the accomplishing thereof.

The company, in 1669, purchased a piece of land for £. 180, and erected thereon a school-house and a house for the master, at an expense of £. 743. They receive a rent of £. 30 for the master's house.

The £. 2,000 left by the founder, were not laid out in the purchase of land, but, together with other £. 2,000, also bequeathed by him for charitable purposes, were borrowed by the company and applied to the re-building their hall and adjacent premises, which had been burnt down in the fire of London in 1666; and the whole was secured by a mortgage of the before-mentioned hall and premises to trustees, in trust to apply the rents and profits to the charitable

charitable uses of the will. The annual value of the mortgaged premises, on which the £. 4,000 is secured, is £. 649.

The £. 80, and the rent of the master's house, together £. 110, form the whole income of the school.

No particular mode of instruction was prescribed by the founder to be used in this school, but till the year 1740 it appears to have been a grammar school. An order was made in that year by the company, that reading, writing and arithmetic should be taught in addition to the classics; and from that period the teaching of the classics appears to have been discontinued. It is stated, that the parents are not willing to send their children for instruction in the higher branches of education.

There are now 12 boys on the foundation, selected from the two parishes of Cripplegate without and St. Luke's Old-street, into which the original parish of St. Giles Cripplegate has been divided, who are taught reading, writing and arithmetic; they are admitted at the age of 7 and remain till they are 14.

The present master is a clergyman; his salary is £. 80 a year, and he has an annual gratuity of £. 20, out of which he pays the rent and taxes of the school-house, which are together £. 57. The common repairs of the school and master's house amount, on an average of 10 years, to £. 13. 13s. 6d. This, and the payments to the master, form the whole ordinary expenditure, amounting to £. 113. 13s. 6d.

It is to be remarked, that the company expended in the original purchase of the ground and in the buildings, £. 523 more than the £. 400 left by the founder for that purpose; that the school-house having fallen into decay, was afterwards pulled down and rebuilt by the company, at an expense of nearly £. 700; and that the master's house is now in a very dilapidated state and requiring great repairs.

This school is at present evidently in a state of decay. We see no cause to blame the change which has taken place in the mode of instruction, that now established is probably better adapted to the objects of the founder's charity, as well as to the finances of the school, than the mode originally adopted; but till lately it was much more flourishing, both in numbers and in reputation, as a reading and writing school, than it is now. The number of boys on the foundation from two populous parishes (though unlimited by the founder) has on the average of the last 10 years been only 12. This is perhaps attributable to the age and consequent failure of capacity of the present master. As the attention of the company has been for some time drawn to the state of the school, it is to be hoped some means will be found of restoring it to its former efficiency.

LONDON
Without the Walls.

St. Giles's,
Cripplegate.

Trotman's School
in Bunhill-row,
continued.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER.

ST. GEORGE HANOVER-SQUARE.

GENERAL STEUART'S SCHOOL IN SOUTH-STREET GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

City of
WESTMINSTER.

St. George
Hanover-square.

General Steuart's
School
in South-street
Grosvenor-square.

GENERAL *William Steuart*, by his will dated the 21st of May 1726, reciting that he had designed to have erected and endowed a school for the benefit of 20 poor boys in the parish of St. George Hanover-square, bequeathed £.5,000 Irish currency, to be applied by his executors in building and endowing a school in the said parish.

Proceedings in Chancery were instituted for carrying the charity into effect, and under two several orders of that court, of the 11th August 1736 and the 8th July 1742, a piece of freehold land was purchased for £.225, a school-house built thereon and furnished; and the money arising from the bequest, after paying for the ground and the building, was invested in the funds in the names of trustees, and produced £.4,000 three per cents. According to the first order, the master was to be a clergyman of the church of England: he was to have the school-house rent-free, and a salary of £.40, £.10 for coals and candles, and £.10 for books: 20 poor boys, the children of residents in the parish, were to be instructed in the principles of the church of England, and to be taught to read and write, so as to qualify them for servants, or other useful employment, and to be clothed yearly at an expense of £.2. 10s. each for five years.

Previous to the year 1802, it appears that the school had been very culpably neglected, and had fallen into great decay. The trustees were then all dead, and the interest of the stock had been for many years paid by the banker (who continued to receive it under a power of attorney from the old trustees) to the master. Upon an application to the court of Chancery in that year, new trustees were appointed. They thought it necessary to advance the expense of clothing to £.3. 10s. 8d. each boy, and from the increase of this and other charges, they found the funds insufficient to maintain more than 10 boys in the school.

In 1817 it was thought it would be advantageous to combine this school with the parochial school of St. George Hanover-square. On application to the court of Chancery for leave to carry this into effect, an order was made, on the 21st June in that year, upon the master's report, that the schools should be consolidated, and carried on in one place, under a master appointed by the board of managers, of which General Steuart's trustees were to be members, but that the funds of General Steuart's school should continue to be applied exclusively to the purposes of that charity. That the managers of the parochial school should take a perpetual lease of the school premises from the trustees, at a rent of £.105, and should enlarge them to the extent requisite for the accommodation of both schools, and keep them in repair; and that 24 boys should be taught in the school on General Steuart's foundation, for each of whom the trustees should pay to the managers of the parochial school £.4 per annum.

The property of this charity now consists of the school premises, let for £.105 per annum, and £.4,600 three per cents, viz. the original £.4,000, and £.600 derived from savings; and from a legacy of £.100, yielding an annual dividend of £.138; and making the whole income £.243.

This is applied in the payment of £.96 to the parochial school, for the education of 24 boys, at £.4 a piece per annum. These boys are selected by the trustees out of the subscription part of the school. They are taught reading, writing, and cyphering, and are entitled to be instructed in all trades that may be taught in the parish school. They learn the catechism, and read other books of religious instruction.

The expense of clothing the 24 boys, which, on the present plan, is at the rate of £.4. 2s. 6d. each, amounts to £.99 per annum, which with some small incidental

incidental charges makes the whole expenditure £.201. 16s. 6d., leaving a balance of £.41. 3s. 6d., which, according to the order of the court of Chancery, is to be applied in apprenticing meritorious boys. The trustees state it to be their intention to carry this part of the order into effect, as soon as the costs of the proceedings in Chancery have been discharged, and the surplus has accumulated to a sufficient amount.

The master is not a clergyman, as required by the founding order; but the charity seems on the whole to be much benefited by the late regulation. Four boys have been added to the original number, and 14 to the number educated immediately before the change, and they are now kept in the school from seven years of age to 15.

City of
WESTMINSTER.

St. George
Hanover-square.

General Steuart's
School
in South-street
Grosvenor-square,
continued.

ST. JAMES.

ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S FREE SCHOOL, IN KING-STREET.

This school was founded by Archbishop *Tenison*, by deed dated 10th September 1700, containing a clause appointing the archbishop of Canterbury for the time being supreme visitor. [See Appendix.]

St. James.

Archbishop
Tenison's
Free School in
King-street.

ST. MARGARET'S.

BLUE COAT SCHOOL.

This school was established by voluntary subscription about the year 1688. In 1709, *William Greene*, Esq. built a school, and schoolmaster's house, on ground of which he was possessed, under a lease from the dean and chapter of Westminster, at the yearly rent of 2s. 6d.; and in 1727 he assigned his lease of the premises, which was then for 36 years, from 1723, to trustees, upon trust, to suffer the school, school-house, gardens, and premises comprised in the lease, to be used for educating and instructing poor children, and for the master. The lease has been since renewed, from time to time, by the dean and chapter: the last renewal was by lease dated 16th of February 1809, for 40 years, at the annual rent of 3s. 6d. The sum of £.36. 17s. 6d. was paid for fines and fees on that renewal, and on the 21st March following the dean and chapter made a donation to the charity of £.19, and Mr. Vincent, the chapter clerk, also returned by way of benefaction £.7. 18s.

St. Margaret's.
Blue Coat School.

The charity is supported by the dividends of stock in the public funds, by the annual subscriptions of the governors (who are 100 in number) and of some ladies, and by collections at charity sermons.

The funded property is as follows:—

Stock.	Annual Dividend.
	£. s.
£.4,500 old South Sea annuities	144 —
500 four per cents	20 —
200 three per cent consols	6 —
Long annuities	2 10
Long annuities given by Mr. <i>Wm. Henry White</i>	2 10
600 four per cents	24 —
	<u>£.199 —</u>

The sum of £.2. 10s. per annum, long annuities, given by Mr. William Henry White, was given about five years ago for beginning a new fund for boarding the children of the school; this stock is standing in the names of Mr. White and others as trustees; no steps have yet been taken for boarding the children, and the yearly sum of £.2. 10s. is carried to the general account of the charity.

The trustees of the school became entitled to the £.600 four per cent stock, within three months before this inquiry was made, under a bequest of Buckridge Ball Ackworth, Esq.; the stock was transferred, but no dividend had then been received.

The rest of the funded property has arisen from legacies, benefactions, and savings. The whole income amounts to about £.400 per annum.

City of
WESTMINSTER.
St. Margaret's.
Blue Coat School,
continued.

Fifty-two boys and 34 girls, children of parents living in the parish of St. Margaret, are educated in the school: they are nominated by the governors, and are admitted at 7 and stay until 14 years of age: they are taught reading, writing, and the four first rules of arithmetic: the girls are also taught knitting, needlework, and household work. The children are instructed in psalmody, and are brought up in the principles of the church of England. They are sufficiently clothed, without expense to their parents; and premiums of £.4 for a boy, and £.2 for a girl, are given with such of them as are apprenticed by their parents, on leaving school. Each of the children also, on leaving school, receives a Bible, Testament, and Prayer Book, the Christian Monitor, and Lewis's Catechism. There is an examination of the children in the school-room every Sunday evening, in the presence of the governors and of the public.

The salaries of the schoolmaster, and of his wife as schoolmistress, are £.60, and £.25 per annum; they have also the school-house and garden rent and tax free, with an allowance of coals, candles, and necessary household articles for the use of the house and school. The schoolmaster also receives £.8 a year for teaching psalmody, and £.5 for collecting subscriptions. The schoolmistress is allowed £.5 for cutting out the children's clothes, and gratuities of five guineas each are given annually to the schoolmaster and mistress, if their conduct is approved.

The yearly expenditure is about £.400. In 1816 £.500 was laid out in repairs of the school, which was partly defrayed by a public subscription for the purpose, and by a return of property tax to the amount of £.130; but the fund thus raised was insufficient, and the treasurer is in advance about £.172. The schoolmaster's house requires great repairs.

The schoolmaster is permitted to teach the children of the Grand Khaibar Charity, for which he receives 30 guineas a year.

THE GRAND KHAIBAR CHARITY.

The Grand Khaibar
Charity.

This charity is of great antiquity, and its origin is unknown; it is for the education of children, who are brought up, to the number of 20, in the Blue Coat school Westminster. The master of that school receives for educating the children, an annual salary of 30 guineas.

The charity has been maintained for some time by voluntary subscriptions alone; the only fund destined to its support, is the sum of £.100 South Sea annuities, the dividends of which have not been received on account of the charity, for many years. It is not known how the stock arose, but it appears from entries in the minute book of the charity, that in 1773 two sums of £.50 each South Sea annuities, standing in the names of separate trustees, were directed to be transferred as one sum into the names of William Gilbard, and other persons as trustees, and that such transfer was afterwards made. It also appears by a memorandum, at the foot of the late treasurer's account, which was audited the 30th March 1815, that Mr. Gilbard now deceased, was the surviving trustee, and that there were then due 20 years dividends of the stock, amounting to £.60. It is understood that the personal representative of Mr. Gilbard resides in Bedfordshire, and an application is about to be made to him, with a view to obtain a transfer of the stock to new trustees, and payment of the dividends in arrear. The late treasurer died in March 1817.

THE GREY COAT HOSPITAL IN TOTHILL FIELDS, AND RAMPAINÉ'S CHARITY.

The Grey Coat
Hospital
in Tothill Fields,
and Rampaine's
Charity.

In 1698, a charity school was erected and supported by voluntary subscription, in the parish of St. Margaret Westminster, by the name of The Grey Coat School, "for the education of poor children in the principles of the Christian religion, "teaching to read, and instructing them in the Church catechism, and discipline "of the church of England as by law established, and for teaching to write and "cast accounts; and (when fit) binding them apprentices to honest trades and "employments."

By letters patent dated 19th April, 5th Queen Ann, the trustees of the said school were incorporated by the name of the Governors of the Grey Coat Hospital in Tothill-fields, and permitted to purchase lands not exceeding the yearly

yearly value of £.2,000, and to grant leases for terms of years, not exceeding one-and-forty years from the time of granting thereof.

City of
WESTMINSTER.

The present rental of the leasehold and freehold £. s. d.
estates held by the corporation, is - 1,558 s —
The description of the premises, with the terms and
dates of the leases are given in the Appendix.
And also the mode in which the property was acquired.

The Grey Coat
Hospital
in Tothill Fields,
and Rampaine's
Charity,
continued.

The funded property consists of,

£.4,244 Old South Sea annuities.
£.2,200 Bank Stock.
£.1,150 Three per cent consols.
£.1,000 Three per cent reduced.
£.400 Four per cent.

The dividends on all amount to - 427 16 4
£.1,986 4 4

This stock was purchased from various legacies,
benefactions and savings.

Each governor subscribes from two to five guineas;
and last year there was received from this source 163 16 —
Annual gift from tellers of the Exchequer - 20 — —
£.2,170 — 4

With this income 60 boys and 80 girls are entirely clothed and maintained, and are taught to work, read, write, and cast accounts, and instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, according to the doctrine of the church of England. The same number has been admitted since 1785. The children are bound apprentices, if they stay at school till the proper age. A mathematical school was added to the establishment in 1739, and a proper master employed to teach the art of navigation; and several boys so instructed have been apprenticed to the sea service. The annual charge of each child is calculated at 18 guineas, including salaries of the masters, and wages of the servants.

The affairs of the charity are entirely managed by the governors, who appoint the children in rotation; 10 are appointed by the dean and chapter of Westminster. There is an examination every Sunday evening, which is open to the public, and is very much frequented.

A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the last year is given in the Appendix, by which it appears that there is now a balance of £.578. 14s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in hand; and as the hospital itself, and the principal farm called Caldecott Hall, in Suffolk, are held on leases, renewable on payment of fines, it is necessary to have a sum in reserve for that purpose.

The fine paid in 1815, on renewing the lease of the Suffolk farm, (which is held of Magdalen college Oxford, was £.1,097. 8s. and a fine will be payable this year to the dean and chapter of Westminster, for the hospital and premises adjoining.

RAMPAINÉ'S CHARITY for apprenticing Children from the Grey Coat Hospital.

By deed dated 11th May 1705, *Charles Rampaine* gave certain premises described in the Appendix, to trustees upon trust, to permit the churchwardens of St. Margaret to receive the rents, and employ them in binding out apprentices in the first instance, from the Grey Coat school, the fee not to exceed £.5 to each boy.

Rampaine's Charity
for apprenticing
Children from the
Grey Coat Hospital.

The premises are now let to three different tenants from year to year, at £.42. 10s.; a part of them is in very bad repair, and it is supposed that some buildings formerly existing have fallen into decay; but the scite of the whole premises is in possession of the trustees. Up to 1812, the rents have been applied in giving sums of £.2 as an apprentice fee, to each boy put out from the Grey Coat school, when called for. From 1812, no application has been made to the churchwardens for this charity, which has therefore accumulated, and there is now a balance in hand amounting to £.259. 0s. 2d. Notice has been given to the treasurer of the Grey Coat school, that there is a balance in hand,
and

City of
WESTMINSTER.

and that the churchwardens of St. Margaret are ready to apply it for the purposes of the charity.

It is suggested, however, that a part at least, if not all of this balance, will be required to repair the premises, which must otherwise fall into decay.

ST. MARGARET'S HOSPITAL, OR THE GREEN COAT SCHOOL.

St. Margaret's
Hospital,
or the Green Coat
School.

This hospital was founded by charter of King Charles the First, dated the 15th November 1633, by which after reciting that divers subjects dwelling within the city of Westminster, had resolved to settle a certain house in which poor boys and girls of tender years might not only carefully be maintained with meat, drink and apparel, but also instructed in manual arts, in a certain part of a farm of the dean and chapter of the church of St. Peter's Westminster, and had supplicated his Majesty to found and erect that house into an hospital; his Majesty ordained that that house should be an hospital, and 20 persons therein named, and their successors, were thereby incorporated by the name of "The Governors of the hospital of St. Margaret's in the city of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, of the foundation of King Charles."

This hospital has been endowed with various estates, given and devised by different persons, the particulars and rental of which are stated in the Appendix; the governors are also possessed of the funded property mentioned below.

The annual income is as follows :			£.	s.	d.
The amount of the rents	-	-	592	11	—
Annual payment from the Exchequer, being a Royal bounty	-	-	50	—	—
Dividends of £. 1,875, three per cent consols	-	-	56	5	—
Dividends of £. 600 four per cents, lately left by the will of Buckeridge Ball Ackworth, Esq. one of the governors, who died in August last. The stock has been transferred, but no dividend has yet been received	-	-	24	—	—
			<u>£. 722 16 —</u>		

The £. 1,875 three per cent consols, was purchased from various benefactions and savings.

The lands and houses of which the real property of the charity consists, have been frequently, but not in all instances, let by advertisement, and appear, generally speaking, to be let at their full value; but a farm at Essingdon, in Herts, of which one moiety belongs to the charity, let on lease for 61 years from Michaelmas 1773, at a rent of £. 130, is considered by the trustees to have been improvidently let, and they have instituted a suit in the court of Chancery to set aside the lease; this suit is now pending, and publication has not yet passed in the cause. Since the commencement of the suit, no rent of the farm has been received.

There are 21 boys in the school, who are educated, lodged, clothed and maintained. The establishment is considered by the governors to be for 20 boys; the supernumerary boy is provided for by a special bequest of a Mr. Rogers. The number was increased a few years ago to 24 boys, but has since been reduced in consequence of the funds being found inadequate.

The boys receive a commercial education; 20 of them on the original establishment are nominated by the governors in turn, and are the children of parents who have been settled three years in the parish of St. Margaret. The boy maintained under Mr. Rogers's bequest, is appointed by the treasurer, and is not required to be the son of a parishioner.

The schoolmaster's salary is £. 30, and that of his wife or mistress £. 20; he has also a house and garden rent and tax free, and is allowed coals and candles; two female servants; £. 20 a year for his board and washing, and £. 18 a year for those of his wife. The master is permitted to take other scholars, who are brought up with those on the foundation; he has at present twelve boarders, and about thirty day scholars.

The annual expenditure on an average of the last seven years, has been £. 619, exclusive of taxes, ground rents of such part of the charity estates as are leasehold, and charges for repairs, insurance, and receiving rents; the amount of all which

which together is on an average about £.78. 8s. 5d. per annum; the particulars are stated in the Appendix.

In 1814, there was a balance against the charity of £.915. 9s. 10½d. and a considerable balance remained due until February 1818, when the sum of £.1,200 was received for the renewal of a lease of part of the charity estates, by means of which and of £.171. 11s. 3d. received for return of property tax, the balance became in favour of the charity, and amounted at the time of this inquiry to £.723. 11s. 11½d. Considerable repairs are about to be made in the spring of this year, and it is considered advisable to keep a balance in hand for payment of fines on the renewal of leases of such part of the estates as are leasehold.

PALMER'S CHARITY, IN TOTHILL FIELDS.

By deed dated 2d March 1656, the Rev. *James Palmer* conveyed to trustees an almshouse, containing 12 rooms for poor people, with a chapel and school-house then lately erected in Tothill fields; together with a messuage and garden there, containing six acres; the rents to be applied towards the maintenance of six poor old men and six poor old women; and for and towards the education of 20 poor male children, born within the parish of St. Margaret; and for and towards the maintenance of one school for the catechising and instructing the said old men, women and children in religion and piety, and for educating the said poor children in learning; and also for repairs of the said premises.

By deed dated 5th November 1657, an estate in Berkshire, called Ashamstead Farm, containing about 120 acres, was conveyed by the same person to the same trustees, for the same purposes.

This farm is now let on lease for 14 years, at - - - £. 150 — —
which is a fair rent for it.

The Westminster property is let to different tenants on leases for long terms, producing annually - - - - - 351 — —

The names of the tenants and dates of leases, are given in the Appendix.

The trustees are also possessed of £.3,000 stock in the three per cent consols, producing a dividend of - - - - - 90 — —
[This was purchased from savings of the charity.]

£. 591 — —

The rent of the Berkshire farm was only 50 guineas previous to 1808, and the chief part of the six acres in Westminster, was held by one tenant up to Midsummer 1788, at only 20 guineas a year. From that time the rents have been improved to their present amount. The premises are let on building leases, at the expiration of which, the estates will be still more increased in value.

From an examination made into the minutes of the governors, from the first foundation of the charity, by their clerk, and embodied by him in a report made to them 5th September 1816, it appears that 20 children had been educated previous to 1728, but none from that period till 1817.

It appears from the minutes of the governors, as given in the report, that the property was not sufficient even for the support of the 12 poor people. The buildings had fallen into decay, and it was absolutely necessary to rebuild them, and savings were suffered to accumulate for that purpose.

In 1816, 1817, and 1818, the almshouses, chapel and school were rebuilt, at an expense of £.3,282, which was paid by sale of stock which had been saved with that view.

In 1817 the school was revived, and 20 children are now taught in the same room with 20 other children belonging to another charity (Mr. Emery Hill's), which for the purpose of saving expense to both foundations, has so far been united with this, as that many of the same persons are governors of both charities.

The schoolmaster receives £.20 a year, and has coals allowed; and school books, pens, ink, and paper are provided for the children. The almspeople receive each £.1. 10s. a month, and 5s. each on 25th July, and on Christmas day, besides some clothing.

As the school has been so lately revived, the governors have hardly had time to consider what is best to be done; but it is stated to be their wish, now the

City of
WESTMINSTER.

St. Margaret's
Hospital,
or the Green Coat
School,
continued.

Palmer's Charity,
in Tothill Fields.

City of
WESTMINSTER.

expense of rebuilding is over, to dispose of a part of the surplus in apprenticing the children, or in such other mode as may be thought most beneficial to the charity.

MR. EMERY HILL'S CHARITY, IN TOTHILL FIELDS.

Mr. Emery Hill's
Charity,
in Tothill Fields.

By deed dated 8th March 1674, Mr. Emery Hill gave certain premises, consisting of houses in the Strand, Buckingham-street, Duke-street, Villier's-street, and Office-alley, particularly described in the Appendix, to trustees in trust, to build six houses for six poor old men, or six poor old men and their wives, and six houses for six poor old widows; and a "free school to teach 20 poor town-born children born in Westminster, and a chapel over the said school, and a territt "at one end of the chapel to hang a bell in, to ring the poor people to prayers, "and a house for the schoolmaster to dwell in, much after the manner of Mr. James "Palmer." The children were to be taught free both English and Latin, and to write and keep accounts, but especially to be well catechized and instructed in the principles of religion. The schoolmaster to have £.20 per annum.

The governors were to have £.10 a year, "to entertain them and their wives at two collations."

The rents were to remain without alteration; but fines to be taken on renewing leases, which were not to be granted for a longer term than 40 years.

The premises are now let to different tenants, at rents amount-	£.	s.	d.
ing in the whole to - - - - -	170	12	—

The governors are also possessed of £.3,697. 4s. 3d. three per			
cent reduced, producing - - - - -	110	18	2

£.950, three per cent consols - - - - -	28	10	—
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£. 310 — 2

The greater part of this stock was purchased by money received for fines in 1811 and 1812.

The premises were let by public advertisements, inviting persons to offer fines and not rents; and those persons who offered the highest fines were accepted as tenants.

No boys appear to have been ever educated on this foundation till the year 1817. When from the improved state of the funds a school was established, and since that period 20 boys have been taught in a school-house belonging to Palmer's charity; and by the same schoolmaster, as is mentioned in the report of that school. Most of the governors of Palmer's charity are also governors of this; and it was thought beneficial to both schools to unite the boys under one roof and one master; especially as Mr. Emery Hill himself refers to Mr. Palmer's charity, as the model by which he would wish to have his own conducted. They are taught the Latin grammar as well as English, according to the direction of the founder.

The schoolmaster receives £.20 a year, with coals, &c. A fuller account of the expenditure is given in the Appendix, by which it appears that last year it amounted to £.316. 4s. 0½d. which exceeded the annual income. There was however a balance in hand of £.343. 4s. 0½d. which chiefly arose from a return of property tax in the preceding year.

On inquiring into the cause, why until 1817 no children had ever been instructed according to the intention of the founder; we were furnished with a report which had been made by the clerk to the governors in 1816. This is drawn up from the minutes entered in the books of the charity, which were examined by us. From this report, which is given in the Appendix, it appears that the governors have never lost sight of this part of the founder's charity; though their first object has been to provide for the almspeople, for which purpose they gave up in 1775, half of the allowance appropriated by the founder for their own entertainment. In 1791 the allowance made to the almspeople was reduced, in order to enable the governors to carry into execution the intention of the founder relating to the appointment of a schoolmaster. None however was appointed till on the rebuilding Palmer's school-house; and from the improved state of their own funds, the instruction of the boys was provided for in the manner above stated.

ST. MARTIN'S.

THE LIBRARY SCHOOL, IN CASTLE STREET.

City of
WESTMINSTER.

This school was founded by Archbishop *Tenison*, by deed dated 9th December 1697, containing a clause appointing the archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, visitor. See Appendix.

St Martin's.

The Library School
in Castle-street.

NEWMAN'S CHARITY.

Mr. *John Newman*, by his will dated the 11th of August 1727, devised to trustees in fee, two messuages in Villiers-street, York-buildings, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in trust, to apply the rents and profits in setting up one or more school or schools, for teaching and clothing poor boys, in such place or parish in or about the city of London or elsewhere, as they should think fit, with power to the said trustees to apply any part thereof towards the supporting any charity schools, either for boys or girls, already set up, or which might thereafter be set up. He also devised to the same trustees in fee, three messuages near Wapping-new-stairs, in the parish of St. John Wapping, in trust, to apply the rents and profits for increasing or supporting any charity schools already set up, or which might be thereafter set up, for teaching and clothing poor boys and girls in any place or parish in or near London, or elsewhere, and instructing them in the principles of the Christian religion as taught in the church of England, as the trustees should think fit; or for setting up any new charity school for teaching and clothing poor girls in such place or parish. In pursuance of an order of the court of Chancery of the 16th of June 1732, the trustees laid before the master a scheme for settling the charity, by which they proposed that the rents and profits of the devised premises should be applied to the support of certain existing charity schools, reserving a power of applying the whole or any part thereof, to the support of any other charity school, and for so long a time as they should thereafter think proper. This scheme was approved by the master, and his report approving the same was confirmed by the decree of the court of the 16th of May 1734.

The houses in Villiers-street are now on lease, to William Drury, for 60 years from Midsummer 1777, at a rent of £. 60, he undertaking to lay out £. 1,000 in repairs, which the surveyor of the trustees was to see properly done.

The premises in Wapping were let all together by public auction, for 31 years from Midsummer 1804, to Mr. Thomas Roper, at a rent of £. 213, he covenanting to lay out £. 600 in substantial repairs, which has been done. The previous rent was only £. 49. The present tenant of these premises is Mr. Richard Pemberton.

These rents constitute the income of the charity, amounting to £. 273.

No school has ever been set up from this fund. The whole is annually divided among the trustees, (with the exception of a small sum left in hand,) and by them respectively distributed to different existing charity schools, at the discretion of each; the application of the sums being reported to the next annual meeting of the trustees. This appears from the treasurer's book, to have been the course of proceeding for many years past, and we have met with contributions from this fund in the accounts of some of the charity schools which we have examined.

The present trustees are, Henry Hoare, Henry Hugh Hoare, and Matthew Stainton, Esquires.

PAROCHIAL CHARITY SCHOOL IN HEMMINGS ROW.

This school was established in 1699, and was supported originally by subscriptions. The income of the charity arises from one third of the rents of seven old houses in Belton-street, Long-acre, now let at the yearly rent of £. 175, which is the full value; two annual rent-charges of £. 2, and £. 5; the dividends amounting to £. 78 per annum, of £. 2,600 new South Sea annuities; and £. 20 per annum long annuities, lately bequeathed to the charity; total annual produce £. 163. 6s. 8d.

Parochial
Charity School in
Hemmings-row.

The school is supported by the above income; and also by subscriptions, collections at church and chapel, the Queen's bounty, and other means, the produce

City of
WESTMINSTER.

St. Martin's.

Parochial
Charity School in
Hemmings-row,
continued.

produce of which amounted last year to £. 930. The school-house is held under the parish at a nominal rent. Eighty boys receive education and clothing; and forty girls are educated, clothed, and wholly maintained. The boys are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and the girls are instructed in the same, and also in needle-work and household-work. Boys are frequently apprenticed from the school, with a premium of £. 3 for each; and books are given to the children on leaving school.

The receipts of the charity are wholly expended; at Christmas 1817 a balance of £. 34. 15s. 4d. was due to the treasurer. The charity is under the management of governors, who are subscribers to a certain amount; and of a committee of ladies, who superintend the girls school with great attention.

Three hundred pounds three per cent reduced stock, has been purchased within the last three years, with the produce of the work of the girls, and is reserved as a fund for rewards and premiums to the girls after leaving school.

The expenditure of the year 1817 is stated in the Appendix.

ST. MARY-LE-STRAND.

THE CHARITY SCHOOL OF ST. MARY-LE-STRAND.

St. Mary-le-Strand
Charity School.

This school was founded by voluntary contributions in the year 1708, and is at present supported by dividends of stock, by subscriptions, and by a collection at a charity sermon, and at a dinner on the day of the procession to St. Paul's; together with a small donation given by the Ironmongers company yearly, arising from the will of a Mr. Betton, which amounted last year to £. 6. 14s.

The stock consists of,

	£.		Annual Dividend. £. s. d.
The gift of a person unknown	150	South Sea annuities	4 10 —
Legacy by the will of Mrs. <i>Goditha Martin</i> , dated 26th February 1760	200	- Ditto	6 — —
Legacy by the will of <i>Richard Benning</i> , dated 15th August 1794	300	four per cent bank ann ^s	12 — —
Legacy by the will of <i>Thomas Clarke</i> , proved January 1800	50	- Ditto	2 — —
Legacy by will of <i>William Tong</i> , dated 3d May 1802	100	three per cent consols	3 — —
Legacy by the will of <i>John Wootten</i> , who died in 1814	50	- Ditto	1 10 —
Gift of <i>Francis Wingrave</i> , Esq. on 4th October 1816	200	- Ditto	6 — —
Gift of Mrs. <i>Hannah Wingrave</i> , July 30, 1816	150	three per cent reduced	4 10 —
Stock purchased by £. 18 left by the will of Mr. <i>Peake</i> , and savings out of the funds of the charity	50	three per cent consols	1 10 —
Stock invested from a collection of £. 70, in 1789	100	South Sea annuities	3 — —
Legacy lately left by Mrs. <i>Rogers</i> , not yet invested	50		— — —
			£. 44 — —

The annual income of £. 44 is applied towards the education and complete clothing of 25 boys and 15 girls. The former are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and the latter reading and needlework; but they are not all taught writing and accounts; they are admitted into the school from 7 to 10, and stay till 14 years of age. They are appointed by the subscribers in rotation; they are of the poorest class in the parish, and parishioners are always preferred. There is a schoolmaster, and also a schoolmistress. The school is under the management of a treasurer and a committee of 12 subscribers.

The girls school was first established in 1815, previously to which time 30 boys only were clothed and educated.

The whole annual expenditure is about £. 220; at the audit of the year 1817 the treasurer was in advance to the charity.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

St. Catherine near the Tower.	St. Luke's:	St. Mary Whitechapel.
St. Dunstan's, Stepney.	Fuller's charity,	St. Matthew Bethnal-green.
St. George's, in the East.	The orphan working school,	Norton Falgate Liberty.
Islington.	The parochial school, Golden-lane,	
	Worrall's charity.	

ST. CATHERINE, NEAR THE TOWER.

THE CHARITY SCHOOL.

THIS school was established about the year 1707, by voluntary subscriptions and is still chiefly supported in the same manner.

Several legacies and benefactions have enabled the trustees to purchase £. 1,650 stock in the five per cents, producing a dividend of £. 82. 10 s.

In 1811, the master, brothers and sisters of the royal hospital or collegiate church of St. Catherine demised to the trustees of the school, three houses for a term of 40 years, at the yearly rent of £. 2. 14 s.; and these houses are underlet to three different tenants, on leases for 21 years from Midsummer 1812, at rents amounting to £. 60, (including £. 5 a year for cellars let from year to year.)

There are 40 boys and 20 girls educated and completely clothed; they are all taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and the girls needlework and householdwork. They are admitted at 8 years of age and remain till 14.

The expenditure very much exceeds the income above-mentioned, and is supplied by voluntary subscriptions, which on an average of the last six years have produced £. 100 per annum.

The schoolmaster lives in the school-house, which is lent gratuitously by the master and brothers of St. Catherine's hospital.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

St. Catherine's
Charity School.

ST. DUNSTAN'S, STEPNEY.

THE FREE SCHOOL OF THE COOPERS COMPANY, RATCLIFFE.

This school was founded by *Nicholas Gibson* and *Lady Avice* his wife. *Nicholas Gibson*, by his will dated 23d September 1540, after premising that he had erected buildings for a free-school, a house for the master and for certain bedemen and bedewomen, devised all his real and personal property to his wife *Avice* in trust, to convey and assure all his lands, tenements and hereditaments, for the maintenance of a free-school and almsmen and almswomen for ever; and that she should have all the rents issues and profits of his real estates during her life, for the purpose of keeping and maintaining the said school and almsmen and almswomen, in the same manner as he had kept them during his life.

But the document from which the school more immediately received its endowment and establishment, was the surrender of *Avice Knivett*, formerly *Gibson*, dated the 6th August, 6 Edward VI. (of which a copious extract is given in the Appendix to the Report) whereby divers messuages, pieces and parcels of ground, and other premises at Ratcliffe, which had been devised to her by the will of her husband, *Nicholas Gibson*, were surrendered to the lord of the manor of Stepney, to the use of herself for her life, remainder to the use of the Coopers company for ever, upon the several trusts therein mentioned; and among others, to find and maintain a fit master for the school mentioned in the will of *Nicholas Gibson*, who was to be learned in grammatical science, to instruct the boys in the same, and to teach the young ones spelling and such instruction as was proper for them until they were old enough to be taught

St. Dunstan's.

The Free School
of the Coopers
Company, Ratcliffe.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

St. Dunstan's.

The Free School
of the Coopers
Company, Ratcliffe,
continued.

grammar. The company were also to find a sufficient and learned person (doctum in literis Latinis et grammaticis) as usher of the said school. The salary for the master was to be £.10 and for the usher £.6. 13s. 4d.; and both master and usher were to have apartments in the buildings. The instrument also provided for the support and maintenance, out of the said rents and profits, of fourteen poor persons, of both sexes, in the almshouse near the said school at Ratcliffe, subject to the regulations therein contained, who were to receive £.1. 6s. 8d. yearly, by quarterly payments.

The old school and alms-buildings were burnt down in 1794, and have been since rebuilt, partly from the money paid upon the insurance, partly from savings, and partly, as it is stated to us, out of the general funds of the company; but the various changes which the premises have undergone since the foundation make it impossible to trace with certainty, in the present estates of the school, the dimensions and locality of the old property. But a rental has been supplied us by the company, and is copied into the Appendix, containing descriptions of the present estates of the school, and the leases under which they are respectively held. The Appendix of Evidence also shews what additions have been made to the estate of the school.

There is no funded property whatever belonging to this school. The premises now belonging to the company at Woolwich and on Garsick Hill are applicable wholly and exclusively to the almshouses; but the rents of the estate and premises at Ratcliffe are mixed in their application to the school and the almshouses; the whole income so applicable is about £.290, about three-fourths of which are applied to the almshouses, and the remaining fourth to the school.

The whole income of the charity property, including a small ground-rent of £.4 a year, and an annual payment of £.5. 5s. for a carriage way up the school-house lane, is £.594. 19s. 1d. The whole annual expenditure upon the school and almshouses, is £.561. 15s. 6d., which being deducted from the above-mentioned income, leaves a surplus of £.33. 3s. 7d. The master's salary is £.73. 10s. per annum, increased to that sum from £.60 in the year 1813. Prior to that period, two several sums were paid to the master, so much for himself and so much for the usher, amounting together to £.60; but no usher for a length of years has been employed. When the salary was made 70 guineas, no mention was made of the usher. The master has also five guineas for finding writing books; he has apartments rent and tax free, furnished by himself; and four and a half chaldrons of coals are allowed for the chapel, school-room, and his apartments:

The school is out of repair, and a constant reserve out of the income seems to be necessary for its support.

On inspecting the books of accounts produced on the part of the company, we found regular entries of the receipts and disbursements, and the balances satisfactorily accounted for.

There are 30 boys in the school upon the foundation, and the master states himself to have kept up that number, during the 16 years that he has been master. They are admitted at 7, and remain till 14, if the parents choose. They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, but no part of classical literature. They are appointed by the Coopers company, who fill up the vacancies every quarter. The master is allowed to take a few pay scholars, and has generally from eight to ten, who are taught with the other boys, and pay for their instruction in reading and writing 8d., and if they learn cyphering, 10d. a week.

The boys upon the foundation, are generally the children of poor working people, and have no other emolument from the school than their education as above, free of expense.

It may deserve to be remarked, that by the original foundation, both the master and usher were required to be learned persons, and to teach grammar and the Latin language, as well as reading, writing, and arithmetic; but that grammatical instruction has been so little called for, that the school has ceased to be a grammar school.

With respect to the lease to the East India company, made on the 30th October 1770, of a wharf and several pieces of ground at Ratcliffe, for the term
of

of 260 years, at a rent of £.155, without any covenants on the part of the company to build warehouses or other erections on the premises, it is obvious to observe, that to grant so long a term, amounting almost to an alienation of the property, was not likely to be for the interest of the charity,

It does not satisfactorily appear, why the expenditure upon the school in comparison of the almshouses, should be only in the proportion of one-fourth to three-fourths, and the less so, as there appears to be some reason for supposing, on the authority of Hollingshed and Stowe, references to which are contained in the books of the company, that the school was originally intended for 60 boys, though the number of 30 only is fixed by an ancient order of the same company. It is observable also, that the school built after the fire above-mentioned, appears to have been less than its original size.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

St. Dunstan's.

The Free School
of the Coopers
Company, Ratcliffe,
continued.

ST. GEORGE'S IN THE EAST.

RAINE'S CHARITIES.

Henry Raine, by indentures of lease and release, the release being dated the 22d of June 1736, and reciting that he had erected on his own lands of inheritance, commodious schools and school-houses, in Fawdon Fields in the parish of St. George Middlesex, for the instructing of 50 boys and 50 girls, and for the habitation of a master and mistress, conveyed to 46 trustees therein named, and their heirs, the messuages and buildings so erected, with the appurtenances; and also several messuages and pieces of ground therein described, in and near New Gravel-lane, Milk-yard, Old Gravel-lane, and Pruson's Island, in the parishes of St. Paul Shadwell and St. George, including a piece of waste ground on the east side of Old Gravel-lane; and also a messuage, with the yard, garden and appurtenances, in East Smithfield, in the parish of St. Botolph, in trust, as to the buildings in Fawdon Fields, to permit the same to be used as a charity school for teaching boys and girls, according to the rules prescribed in a schedule thereunto annexed, and for a habitation for the schoolmaster and schoolmistress; and as to the other premises, to apply out of the rents and profits thereof, £.40 for the salary of the schoolmaster, and £.20 for the salary of the schoolmistress, and to apply the residue of such rents and profits for maintaining and supporting the said charity schools so built and thereafter directed to be built, and the children to be educated therein, in the manner prescribed in the schedule thereto annexed: And after setting forth that the said Henry Raine, by several indentures of lease and of assignment therein mentioned, was possessed of several messuages, lands and premises therein described, in the parishes of St. George Middlesex, and St. Paul Shadwell, for the respective terms of 51 years, from Michaelmas 1729, if Catherine Clerke therein named should so long live, of 61 years from Christmas 1697, of 71 years from Christmas 1733, and of 71 years from the quarter day preceding the death of Catherine Clerke, at the rents therein mentioned; the said Henry Raine thereby assigned the said several leasehold premises to the same trustees, upon trust, as there should be opportunity, to renew the leases, or take new leases of the premises therein comprised, and after payment and performance of the rents and covenants reserved and continued in the leases, to apply the yearly rents and profits of the leasehold premises to the same charitable purposes as above declared: And after reciting that the said Henry Raine had transferred £.4,000 South Sea annuities to trustees therein named; It is by the said indenture of release declared, that they should stand possessed of the said stock, upon trust, as to one moiety thereof, to sell the same, as occasion should require, and apply so much of the produce as should be necessary in erecting a new charity school, upon part of the freehold premises thereinbefore conveyed, for the teaching and instructing of poor girls born within the parish of St. George, and for furniture of such school, for their use, in the manner and subject to the regulations prescribed in the schedule, and to apply the dividends of such moiety, or so much thereof as should from time to time remain unsold, for supporting the said charity: And as to the residue of the money arising from sale of such moiety not expended in building the new school, to apply the same, and also to stand possessed of the other moiety of the £.4,000 stock, upon trust, to lay out the same in government securities, or in the purchase of lands, to be conveyed to the first-mentioned trustees, and their heirs; and it is thereby declared, that the

St. George's in the
East.

Raine's Charities.

trustees

County of
MIDDLESEX.

St. George's in the
East.

Raine's Charities,
continued.

trustees in whom the said government securities and lands so to be purchased should be vested, and their heirs, should stand seised thereof, upon trust, to apply the rents issues and profits thereof for maintaining and supporting the said charity schools so built and thereafter to be built and founded as aforesaid, and for maintaining the children to be brought up and educated therein respectively, in the manner and subject to the regulations thereby prescribed. And it was thereby provided, that it should be lawful for five therein named of the trustees, to demise the premises thereby released and assigned, for any term of years, to take effect in possession, at the best yearly rents that they could get for the same.

By the schedule annexed to the indenture, it is directed, among other things, that 40 girls should be educated in the new school when built, to be chosen out of the most deserving of those brought up in the old school, and who should have continued therein two years; and that 10 girls having continued in the new school four years, should yearly be put out either as apprentices or servants, and other 10 every year admitted, in a course of rotation; that the children not so chosen into the new school, should be allowed to complete the term of four years in the old school; and that the children in the new school should continue there four years, in order to their being better instructed and fitted for service, and should be maintained and provided with meat, drink, clothes, washing and lodging; that the children to be taken into these schools, should be real objects of charity, and born in the parish of St. George; that when the boys should have continued in the school four years, £. 3 should be allowed to put them out apprentices, which was to be increased to a sum of £. 20, at a time to be fixed by the donor; that the master should instruct the children in the principles of the church of England, as laid down in the church catechism, and reading and writing with the grounds of arithmetic, to fit them for services and apprenticeships; that the children should wear their caps, bands, clothes and other marks of distinction, every day; and that the mistresses should teach the girls to read, knit, sew and mark, and other things requisite to their sex.

The said Henry Raine, by his will dated the 17th October 1736, recommended it to his nephews, William Duffin and William Watson, that unless he should settle £. 210 per annum for the purpose next mentioned, they should purchase £. 4,000 in the three per cent annuities, and accumulate the growing dividends until the same, with the yearly income of the said £. 4,000, would produce £. 210 a year; and he directed, that two sums of £. 100 each, should be yearly paid thereout by the trustees and guardians of the aforesaid schools, at the times therein mentioned, to two girls for their respective marriage portions, in the manner and according to the directions therein mentioned; and that two sums of £. 5 each, the remainder of the sum of £. 210, should be yearly laid out on the respective days of marriage of such two maidens, for the expenses of entertainments for the weddings.

By a decree of the court of Chancery, bearing date the 3d day of March 1740, it was ordered, that £. 4,000, part of the said Henry Raine's three per cent annuities, with the produce thereof, from the end of six months after his decease, should be set apart after payment of his debts and funeral expenses, and transferred to the trustees of the charity, for the purposes mentioned in the will and stated above.

By an Act of Parliament of the year 1780, the rector and lecturer of the parish of St. George, and their successors, and the persons therein named, and such others as after them should be chosen in their places, were incorporated by the name of "The Governors and Trustees of Raine's Charities," and were empowered to expend the rents of the premises belonging to the charities, or any sums of money not particularly appropriated by the donors thereof, for repairing or improving the messuages, lands and hereditaments of the charities; and as to the marriage portions mentioned in the will, it was enacted, that in case of no girl being properly qualified, or choosing to draw the £. 100, which would have been paid as a portion for a girl, if there had been one entitled, should be considered as part of the general funds of the charities.

From the recitals in the act, it appears, that there were then £. 7,000 three per cent Bank annuities, and £. 5,700 old South Sea annuities, belonging to the charities; and that by indentures of the 29th and 30th of October 1722, a
piece

piece of ground and two messuages thereon, in the precinct of Blackfriars, near Blackfriars-stairs, had been conveyed in consideration of £. 435, in trust for the school then lately built in Farthing Field, near Old Gravel-lane, and for clothing and apprenticing the boys and girls, and repairing the school-house ; and that those premises at the time of passing the Act, had gone to decay, and were in a very ruinous state.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

St. George's in the
East.

Raine's Charity,
continued.

All the freehold messuages and lands settled by the indenture of the 22d June 1736, except the school premises, were demised by the trustees to Henry Raine, the founder, by lease dated the 23d of June 1736, (being the day after the date of the indenture of settlement) for 99 years from Midsummer-day in that year, at the annual rent of £. 200, which lease is now vested, by assignment, in Messrs. Felix Calvert and Co. In 1767 part of these premises, consisting of the waste ground above mentioned, being required for the purpose of building St. George's workhouse, was given up by the parties then entitled thereto under the lease, to accommodate the parish, and was granted for $68\frac{2}{3}$ years, being the residue then unexpired of the term of 99 years, at a ground rent of £. 10 a year reserved to the trustees of the charities ; other parts of the freehold premises, in respect of which the rent reserved by the lease, was estimated at £. 130 per annum, were sold in 1803 and 1804, to the London dock company, under an Act of Parliament for making wet docks, at the price of £. 3,665, which money was invested in the purchase of £. 6,257. 9s. 6d. three per cent consols, now in the possession of the trustees ; and that part of the freehold premises which consisted of a messuage and appurtenances in East Smithfield, after being many years lost to the charity, was recovered by a suit in equity about seven years ago, and has been sold to the London dock company for the sum of £. 600, now due to the trustees, but being comprised in the lease to Henry Raine, the sum of £. 28 per annum is to be paid in respect thereof, during the remainder of the term, to Messrs. Felix Calvert and Co. the assignees of the lease. The remainder of the freehold premises is held by the said Messrs. Felix Calvert and Co. under the original lease, at the rent of £. 70 per annum, being the difference between £. 200, the total rent, and £. 130, the apportioned rent of the land sold in 1803 and 1804.

The price of the ground sold in 1803 and 1804, was fixed on the valuation of surveyors, and the sum of £. 600 to be paid for the East Smithfield property, was the price determined by surveyors appointed on each side. The leasehold premises assigned to the trustees of the charities, by the indenture of the 22d June 1736, were also demised to Henry Raine, the founder, by lease dated the said 23d June 1736, for the remainder of the respective terms therein, at the yearly rent of £. 100 ; the leases under which this property was held, have all expired, and have not been renewed, as the trustees were unable to obtain new leases upon satisfactory terms.

The messuages in the precinct of Blackfriars, mentioned in the Act of Parliament of 1780, were sold about the year 1783, to the committee for building Blackfriars bridge, for £. 160 ; it appears from the recital in the Act of Parliament, and also from a report of the inquest of Blackfriars, inserted in the minutes of the trustees of the charities in 1779, that the houses were in a ruinous state, which may perhaps account for these premises being sold at so low a price.

The school premises consist of a school, and houses for the master and mistress of the old school, with a garden to each ; of a large building with a dormitory used as the new school, with a house for the mistress, and another for the cook, and a garden and piece of uninclosed ground, adjoining to the new school. The buildings are large, and require much expense to keep them in repair ; the sum of £. 1,500 stock, three per cents, was sold a few years ago for the purpose of such repairs.

The trustees are in possession of the following funded property ; viz.

£. 6,257. 9s. 6d. arising from the sale of the premises sold in 1803 and 1804.

£. 6,900 three per cent consols, and £. 2,000 navy five per cents, the produce of numerous donations, benefactions and bequests, for the general purposes of the charities ; and £. 6,700 three per cent South Sea annuities, being the fund appropriated for payment of the marriage portions ; assuming the sum of £. 600

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MIDDLESEX.
St. George's in the
East.
Raine's Charity,
continued.

due from the London dock company, to produce no higher interest than the sum of £. 28, payable annually to Messrs. Felix Calvert and Co. the annual produce of the estates and funds of the charities, is as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Rent of premises held by Messrs. Felix Calvert and Co.	70	—	—
Ground rent of St. George's workhouse	10	—	—
Dividends of stock	695	14	6
Total	£. 775	14	6

In addition to the produce of the estates and funds, the following sums are received yearly on an average, namely £. 40 from the work of the girls in the new school, and £. 210 from subscriptions and collections; so that the total income of the charity amounts, on an average, to £. 1,025. 14s. 6d. per annum.

Application. Fifty boys and 50 girls are educated in the old school; they are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and the girls in knitting and sewing in addition; they are all clothed, and an apprentice fee of £. 3 is given with each boy, who can be properly apprenticed; six apprentice fees have been paid within the last three years. A national school has been lately established in the parish of St. George, the scholars of which are educated with the children of the old school, in a large hall, part of the school building, which was not previously used; the subscribers to the national school exonerating Raine's trustees from any additional expense.

In the new school 27 girls are boarded, clothed and maintained; they also receive clothes and books on leaving the school for service. They are taught needlework and household work. The original number of 40 has been reduced to 27, in consequence of the high price of necessaries, and the diminution of income, occasioned by the expiration of the leases of the leasehold property, and the sale of £. 1,500, three per cent stock, for repairs (as mentioned above.) Marriage portions and entertainments are given when required, after the rate and according to the directions prescribed by the will; when not applied for, the fund for the purpose of paying them, is carried to the general account of the charities.

A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year 1817, and two preceding years, is inserted in the Appendix.

During the last three years the receipts have exceeded the expenditure, and stock has been purchased out of part of the surplus income; but the school buildings are in a bad state of repair, and it is apprehended that stock must be sold for the repairs that are requisite. In 1817, a voluntary subscription was entered into by the trustees, towards raising a repairing fund, which now amounts to £. 179. 8s. 6d. invested in long annuities; it is intended that this building fund should accumulate until it amounts to £. 1,000.

ISLINGTON.

LADY ALICE OWEN'S SCHOOL.

Islington.
Lady Alice Owen's
School.

Early in the reign of James I. Dame *Alice Owen*, purchased certain lands called The Ermitage Fields, in the parishes of Islington and Clerkenwell, and built thereon an almshouse; which premises by deed dated the 22d November 1609, she granted to the company of Brewers of London, for the maintenance and relief of ten poor and old widows of the said parishes.

No mention is made in this deed of a school, but in the year 1613, Lady Alice Owen made certain rules and orders, bearing date the 20th day of September, "For the good government of a free school and of the said almshouses, which she had erected at Islington aforesaid, and of which she had nominated the master wardens and commonalty of Brewers, London, to be governors." By these rules and orders she directed, that the schoolmaster should have for his habitation, rent free, the chapel school-house and garden, and should be paid £. 5 quarterly by herself during her life, and after her death at the hands of the company; and that the charges of repairing the school should be borne in the same manner; and that the leases of any lands she had or should appoint, &c. should

should be granted, not on fine, but for the best rent that they might, for the better maintenance "of the said poor people and school." And she directed that the master should be able to teach the grammar, fair writing, cyphering, and casting of accounts; and that there should be 30 children in the school, 24 chosen from the poor inhabitants of the parish of Islington, and six from the parish of Clerkenwell.

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Islington.

Lady Alice Owen's
School.
continued.

At this time there were no lands or other source of income applicable to the school, unless the grant of the lands in Ermitage fields could be construed to extend to it. But in the same year 1618, Lady Alice Owen made her will, dated the 10th of June, three months previous to the date of the rules and orders, by which she directed her executors to set apart a competent portion of her estate, to purchase a piece of ground of the annual value of £. 20, for the maintenance of the schoolmaster of her said school. It appears that she afterwards on her death bed directed, that the land so to be purchased, should provide for the further sum of £. 2 for the repairs of the school and almshouses. Pursuant to this bequest and direction, Sir Thomas Rich, her executor, purchased a farm at Orsett, in Essex, containing 41 acres, of the yearly value of £. 22; and by deed dated the 20th August 1623, reciting the above facts, conveyed it to the Brewers company for the before-mentioned purpose.

Upon the consideration of these documents, it appears the payments directed in the rules and orders to be made on the school account by the company, after the death of Lady Alice Owen, were intended by her to be supplied by the fund for which she had already prospectively made provision in her will, and are not to be considered as impliedly charged on the property she had before conveyed to the company for the almshouses. That the farm at Orsett therefore is alone to be considered as constituting the property of the school; and that the premises at Islington, as belonging exclusively to the almshouses, are not subject to our inquiry; though the revenues of the whole are in fact brought by the company into one joint account.

The farm at Orsett is let to Ralph Robinson for 15 years, from Michaelmas 1815, at a rent of £. 68. It was let by public advertisement, under which tenders were received.

There is an annuity of £. 1 paid by the company to the schoolmaster, being part of the interest of a sum of money left for this and other purposes, by a Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy.

These sums constitute the whole exclusive revenue of the school.

The school is always full, and when vacancies occur there are many applications for admission. It consists of the children of decent trades-people, but of those who are most needy, and are now taken indiscriminately from the parishes of Islington and Clerkenwell. They are taught reading, writing, and accounts; and the master is ready to teach them Latin if the parents require it, but none at present do require it. He has about 25 private scholars, to whom he gives classical instruction.

The master has now a salary of £. 30, and a gratuity of ten guineas, if the governors at their annual visitation approve his conduct, exclusive of the £. 1 a year from Mrs. Lovejoy's bequest, and 10 s. as custos of the school and almshouses for reporting repairs. He has also a house rent and tax free, and two chaldrons of coals.

The direct expenditure in the school, for the year ending Michaelmas 1817, was £. 84. 7s. 11d. and for many years, has considerably exceeded the proportion of the funds appropriated to it.

The income of the charity is now considerably increased from the improved value of the estate at Islington; and the Brewers company furnished us with ample statements (verified by their books) of the revenues and expenditure of the whole for many years back, which would have enabled us to ascertain the respective amount of the appropriation to each branch of the charity, had it been within our province to inquire respecting that of the almshouses.

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SAINT LUKE'S.

FULLER'S CHARITY, IN GOLDEN LANE.

Saint Luke's.
Fuller's Charity in
Golden-lane.

John Fuller, by his will in 1723, gave £.1,600 bank stock, to be laid out in the purchase of land to be settled upon trustees, for the use of the children of the lordship part of the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate, which then were or thereafter should be brought up and educated in one of the public charity schools of that lordship, in the principles of the church of England, in such manner as his executors should direct and appoint.

The executors, by deed in 1727, reciting that they had purchased a house and lands at Waltham Holy Cross, Essex, called Fisher's or Salmon's Farm, conveyed the same to trustees in trust, to keep the premises in repair, and apply the residue of the rents in schooling, clothing, and putting out apprentice 20 or more poor children, living in the said lordship, to be educated at one of the public charity schools of the lordship, in the principles of the church of England, to be placed at school at the age of seven and not exceeding ten; a sum not exceeding 30s. to be allowed for clothing each child, and not exceeding £.5 to put out each child apprentice; four shillings per quarter for teaching each child. The committee of the trustees to meet quarterly; and yearly in May, or oftener to settle the accounts.

The farm thus conveyed to the trustees, consists of 44 acres, one rood, and 27 perches, and is at present in the occupation of John Gregory, under a lease for 21 years from Michaelmas 1801, at £.60 per annum. It appears that on the granting of this lease he paid a sum of £.50 by the name of a premium, but on what account such premium was paid we have not been able to ascertain. The same tenant had held the lands for 17 years immediately preceding, at a rent of £.55 per annum; before which period he had also held them for four years at £.60. And it appears that immediately after the purchase in 1727, they produced a rent of £.70. We have been able to obtain no satisfactory explanation of the cause of this decrease, but it is stated that part of the land is marshy and subject to be overflowed. The present rent is supposed to be capable of a considerable advance. It appears that the trustees annually visit this land in the month of May; which for some years past has been done at their own expense. In addition to this income, the charity occasionally receives a portion of Betton's gift; the sum received in 1817, was £.6. 14s.; and there was also a return of property tax to the amount of £.6, making the whole receipts of that year £.72. 14s.

The expenditure for the same year consisted of							£.	s.	d.
A salary to the master	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	—	—
Clothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	19	3
Incidental expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	15	6
							68	14	9
							72	14	—
Leaving a balance of							3	19	3
Which being added to the balance in favor of the charity,									
on the account of the preceding year							45	10	6½
Makes the balance on the account of 1817							£.49	9	9½

The accounts are audited annually in May.

The children, consisting of 20 boys, are taught in the parochial school of St. Luke, to read, write and cypher, and they are all completely clothed; but in doing this, it has been found necessary to exceed the limited sum prescribed by the executors. It does not appear that any children have as yet been apprenticed; but it is proposed to apply the increasing balance to that purpose.

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, CITY ROAD.

Orphan Working
School, City Road.

This school was instituted in 1760, by voluntary subscriptions and donations, chiefly of Protestant dissenters, for the maintenance and education of orphans and other destitute children. It was originally established at Hoxton, and removed to its present situation about the year 1773.

Various

Various legacies have since that time been bequeathed to this charity, a great part of which have been expended in the support of the school, and the residue has been invested in the funds.

The funded property of the charity standing in the names of trustees, is as follows :

	Dividends.
£.3,800 - - - new South Sea annuities - - -	£.114 — —
5,800 - - - four per cents - - -	212 — —
5,550 - - - three per cents reduced - - -	166 10 —
7,100 - - - three per cent consolidated - - -	213 — —
12. 10s. long annuities - - -	12 10 —
	<u>£. 718 — —</u>

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Saint Luke's.

Orphan Working
School, City Road,
continued.

The dividends on £.900 of the above-mentioned four per cents, being the residue of a legacy of £.1,000 four per cents, given by John Taylor, Esq. after payment by the trustees of the charity of the legacy duty, and also the dividends on $2\frac{1}{2}$ Leeds and Liverpool canal shares, amounting at this time to £.25 a year, are payable to Ann Ward for her life, and afterwards to the charity.

In 1771 the trustees purchased six acres of land, over which the City Road passes. On one part of it, to the west of the City Road, the present school premises were built; another part on the same side of the road was sold shortly after the purchase, to another charity, and the purchase money applied to the general purposes of the school; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres on the east side of the road were let on the 26th of May 1779, to Hugh Byrne, on a building lease for 65 years from the Lady-day preceding, at the rent of £.40; the lessee covenanting to build 25 houses thereon, which he afterwards performed.

That part of the land over which the City Road passes, was, at the time of the purchase, and still is, on lease for a long term of years, to the trustees of the City Road turnpike, at the rent of £.4. 6s. 8d.

This is the whole permanent income of the charity. The remainder is supplied by collections at sermons, voluntary subscriptions, and donations.

A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year ending the 25th of March 1818, will be found in the Appendix.

The establishment consisted at the last audit, of 45 boys and 46 girls. The school-house is calculated to hold 100, and it is intended to increase the numbers to 50 of each sex. All the children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. The boys are also instructed in shoemaking, and making nets; and the girls in household work, needlework, and knitting; they are all boarded, lodged, and completely clothed; they are admitted from the age of seven to nine, and remain till they are 14, when most of them are apprenticed or placed in service.

They are chiefly, but not exclusively, the children of Protestant dissenters, and they attend public worship at two Protestant dissenting chapels.

The affairs of the charity are under the management of committees of subscribers, and the accounts are annually audited.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL IN GOLDEN-LANE.

The school for boys was established in 1698, and the school for girls in 1761, by voluntary subscription. The funded property of this charity consists of £.6,500 three per cent consols, vested in trustees, which has arisen from legacies and savings.

Parochial School
in Golden-lane.

The yearly dividends amount to £.195.

Mr. *Joseph Holmes*, who died in 1766, gave to trustees £.200 new South Sea annuities, directing them out of the dividends, to repair and clean his tombstone, to pay to each of these schools 20s. annually; to the trustees 2s. 6d. each for their trouble (which is always returned by them for the benefit of the charity); and at the end of every seven years to give the remainder to the girls school.

The payments are made to this charity, as directed by the will.

The remainder of the income by which this establishment is supported, is

County of
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Parochial School
in Golden-lane,
continued.

derived from subscriptions, collections at sermons, and at the anniversary, and an annual donation from Mr. Betton's charity, distributed by the Ironmongers company.

The expenditure for three years has been as follows :

In 1815, £.865. 7s. 1d.; in 1816, £.839. 16s. 8d.; and in 1817, £.972. 10s. 4d. including sums expended in enlarging and repairing the school.

The ground on which the school, which was built in 1780, stands, is held under a lease granted to trustees, by Mary Vandemoor and Thomas Neate, in 1779, for 999 years at a peppercorn rent.

There are now 100 boys and 100 girls in the school; the numbers having been increased as the amount of the funds permitted. The boys are taught reading, writing and arithmetic; the girls are taught reading, needlework, knitting and household-work; and the 10 senior girls are also taught writing and arithmetic. The children are completely clothed, and when they leave the school, clothes and a Bible and Prayer-book are given to them; and with such boys as are apprenticed, a premium of £.2, if the master is approved, is also given.

The treasurer's accounts are audited annually by the subscribers.

WORRALL'S CHARITY.

Worrall's Charity.

This school was founded by *William Worrall*, who, by his will dated the 20th December 1689, devised to trustees, upon the trusts thereafter expressed, all his freehold lying in Cherrytree-alley, otherwise called French-alley, Golden-lane, in the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate, then in his own possession; and a house then made into two houses in Golden-lane; and also a farm, described in the will in the following words, "That farm I bought of Francis Handitch, "which is let for £.27 a year, and the tenant is to pay all taxes without any "deduction, during the life of the wife of Francis Handitch." And he also gave to the said trustees the sum of £.2,000, to be converted to the use of his free school, by purchasing of lands to remain for ever, according to his will; and he gave and set apart a room in his house in French-alley, wherein he then dwelt, to be a free school, and the rest of the house to be enjoyed by the schoolmaster; and he directed that the schoolmaster should be qualified according to the church of England, and chosen by the trustees, and licensed by the bishop or the ordinary of that place; and to be subject to his visitations; and that he should be allowed £.30 a year, besides the use of the house, for teaching 40 boys to read the Bible perfect, to write and read English, and to cast accompts; the schoolmaster to take no other money for their schooling; the boys to be such as are poor and born in the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate, of the lordship part thereof; and after giving several legacies and annuities, he bequeathed all the rest of his personal estate, in trust, for the benefit and maintenance of his free school; and he directed that the profits from the 12 houses which were his freehold, and the £.2,000 bequeathed as aforesaid, should remain in the hands of his trustees for seven years, for the further benefit of the school and necessary repairs, as occasion required; and he directed that the 40 boys, at the end of seven years after his decease, should be clothed every other year, with caps, coats, breeches, hose and shoes, of orange colour; and he gave 40s. to be spent on the audit day by the trustees, who were to choose an able man to be treasurer.

The lordship part of the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate is now part of St. Luke's parish, by virtue of an Act of Parliament for creating the latter parish.

The freehold property in Cherrytree-alley, now called Goat-alley, mentioned in the will, consisted, in 1815, of several very old and dilapidated houses, let to nine tenants at rents amounting to £.52. 10s. per annum; and in that year these premises were let on an agreement for a building lease for 61 years from the 25th December 1815, at the rent of £.70; by this agreement the tenant was to build eight houses, and rebuild the Goat public house, according to a plan and specification; but the lease has not yet been granted, as the houses have not been built so substantially as was required.

This property was let on tender, and for as good a rent as could be obtained.

The house in Golden-lane, described in the will as divided into two houses, was demised by indenture dated the 23d April 1793, to Daniel Larkin, in consideration of a sum of money laid out by him in repairs, for 41 years from the 25th December 1792, at a peppercorn rent for the first half-year, and the yearly rent of £. 9, for the remainder of the term; the tenant to keep the premises in repair, insure them from fire to the value of £.300, and pay the land-tax and all other taxes.

There is no reason to believe that these premises were not let at a fair rent; their annual value at present is little more than the rent reserved.

As to the farm, described in the will as bought of Francis Handitch, and let for £. 27 a year, it does not appear that it ever came into the possession of the trustees of the charity. There is no entry in the books of account of any rent of £. 27 having been received; and from the words of the will, it seems probable that the testator was not entitled to this farm for a longer term than during the life of the wife of Francis Handitch.

The trustees are in possession of a manor and farm called Moor Hall near Newfield in Sussex. This property not being mentioned in the will, was probably purchased with the sum of £.2,000, bequeathed by the testator for purchasing land; it appears that rent has been received for the estate, from the end of the first year after the testator's death, which happened in 1696. The farm consists, according to a plan of the estate, of 315 A. 12 P., of which part is woodland, and 209 A. 1 R. 38 P. are arable, meadow and pasture; it is let on lease for 21 years from 1804, at the yearly rent of £. 164. 8s., the timber and underwood being reserved to the landlords. The sums of £. 5. 16s. for water scot, and £. 4. 3s. 6d. for insurance, are allowed to the tenant out of this rent.

From inquiries which we have made in the neighbourhood of the estate, we are induced to believe that the farm was fairly let.

The trustees also allowed last year to the tenant, as deductions from his rent, the following charges; namely, for bailiff's salary, £. 7. 10s.; dog-tax, £. 2; game certificate, £. 3. 14s. 6d.; powder and shot £. 1. 1s. and for postage baskets, &c. £. 1. 4s. 9d. We think the payments relating to the game ought not to be charged to the account of the charity.

In 1803 there was a sale of underwood, from the estate at Moor Hall, to the amount of £. 105. 1s.; and in 1815, of timber to the amount of £. 333. 5s. 11d.; a fall of timber to a small extent was expected to take place in January 1819.

The trustees are possessed of £. 700 navy five per cent stock, and £. 768. 19s. 7d. three per cent reduced annuities, producing together an annual dividend of £. 58. 1s. 4d. The stock has arisen from savings of income since the year 1792.

The gross amount of the rents and dividends of stock is £. 301. 9s. 4d.

The school-house which was part of the premises in Goat-alley, was pulled down when the lease of those premises was granted; and certain leasehold premises, situate in Baltic-street, Golden-lane, were taken by the trustees for the purpose of a school-house, for the remainder of a term of 61 years from Midsummer 1808, at a ground rent of £. 5. 15s. a year; £. 220 was the price paid for the lease, and £. 624 was expended in building; part of which money was raised by the sale of timber on the Moor Hall farm in 1815.

The number of 40 boys, as directed by the founder, are educated, and completely clothed by means of the charity. They are instructed in reading, writings and accounts.

The expenditure last year was as follows:—

Allowances out the rents of the Moor Hall farm, in respect of	£.	s.	d.
the several charges mentioned above	-	-	-
Rent of the school-house, £. 5. 15s.; insurance, £. 1. 10s.;			
taxes, £. 5. 5s. 4d.; water tax, £. 1. 4s.	-	-	-
Master's salary, £. 80; and his allowance for coals, £. 10. 10s.	90	10	—
Expense of clothing the boys	-	-	-
Stationery	-	-	-
	£. 220	7	7

From this statement it appears, that the annual income exceeds the expenditure by about £. 80; but the expenses attending the erection of the school-house

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MIDDLESEX.
Saint Luke's.
Worrall's Charity,
continued.

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house have not yet been wholly defrayed. The balance against the charity at the last audit, was £.20. 9s. 10d.

The accounts are kept by a treasurer, and audited annually. The trustees propose to fund any savings that may be made, as they do not consider themselves authorized by the founder's will, to increase the number of scholars.

SAINT MARY WHITECHAPEL.

THE REVEREND RALPH DAVENANT'S SCHOOL.

Saint Mary,
Whitechapel.
—
Rev. R. Davenant's
School.

On perusing an Act of Parliament, which passed the 26th June 1811, produced to us by Mr. William Davis, treasurer, and the Rev. Daniel Mathias, trustee of this school, intitled, "An Act for vesting in the trustees of the charity schools of St. Mary Matfelon, otherwise Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, the legal estate of two undivided third parts belonging to the said charity schools, in a farm and lands at Sandon and Much Baddow, in the county of Essex, and for enabling the said trustees to perfect a partition of the said farm and land, and for other purposes;" we found that such Act recited the Deed of Foundation, dated the 11th June 1680, wherein it was among other things declared, "that the bishop of London, for the time being, should or might visit the said schools, and use and exercise such powers and authority as do usually belong to a visitor in like cases."

SAINT MATTHEW.

PARMITER'S SCHOOL, BETHNAL GREEN.

Saint Matthew.
—
Parmiter's School,
Bethnal Green.

Thomas Parmiter, by his will dated the 28th February 1681, gave all his lands, tenements and hereditaments, in Withersfield parish, in Suffolk, in the tenure of John Bunting, of the yearly value of £.33. 6s., and all his lands. &c. in the parish of Chilton, in the said county, in the occupation of Thomas Smith, of the yearly value of £.9, and the yearly falling of the woodlands and coppices in Suffolk, estimated at the yearly value of £.4, in trust, to employ the rents and profits for and towards the building of six almshouses upon the waste of Bethnal-green, and one free school, wherein 10 poor children of the hamlet of Bethnal-green should be taught to read and write, and such other knowledge as they should be capable of being taught in the English tongue, according to the mind and will of the founder, contained in certain constitutions or articles by him made or to be made; and he directed, that the schoolmaster, to be elected by the trustees, should enter by their order into a book by him to be kept in the school-house, a true account of all such monies as should come to their hands, and also what sums of money had been by them disbursed, in pursuance of such will, that the overseers of the poor for the time being, might see how the trust had been discharged, according to the said will.

An order was made by the court of Chancery, dated the 7th April 1705, upon the master's report, for carrying the will of the founder into effect, directing that £.250 should be raised by mortgage of the charity school lands, and applied to the building of the six almshouses and a school-house, such mortgage to be paid off out of the profits of the lands beyond £.10 a year, to be paid to the schoolmaster. That the scholars should be the children of parents legally settled in Bethnal-green, if such could be found. That the schoolmaster should be of the church of England, and should teach the children the church catechism, reading, writing, and such other knowledge as they should be capable of. That he should enter in a book, to be kept in the school-house, an account of all monies received and disbursed in relation to the charity and trust, according to the will of the donor. That the property of the charity, and the nomination of the schoolmaster, almspeople and children, should be in 10 trustees, inhabitants of the hamlet of Bethnal-green; and that when these trustees should be reduced by death, or removal from the said hamlet to one, others of the inhabitants should be appointed at a general vestry to be summoned for that purpose.

The school and almshouses were built on a piece of ground, of which a lease for 600 years was given for that purpose, by a Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, dated the 31st December 1720.

The property of the charity consists (in addition to the school and almshouses) of two small farms, left by the founder, one at Clare or Chilton, in Suffolk, containing about 14 acres, and let at a rent of £.13; and the other at Withersfield, containing about 85 acres, and let at a rent of £.63.

In 1722, the trustees purchased a piece of waste ground in the parish of Stepney for £.36. 15s. which is now let on two long building leases, which will expire in 1885, one at a rent of £.25, and the other at a rent of £.200. These premises are now rated on the parish books at more than £.1,800 per annum.

There are also three rent-charges paid to this charity; one of £.10 a year, out of premises in Thames-street, belonging to the Dyers Company; another of £.10, granted in 1720, by Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, for 600 years, out of premises in St. John-street, Bethnal Green; and one of £.5, granted in pursuance of the will of one Mayhew, in 1726, out of premises near Bethnal Green.

The leases (to the terms of which we see no reason to object) and other documents relating to the whole of this property, will be found more fully stated in the Appendix.

There are also belonging to the charity £.400 South Sea annuities, arising from savings of income. The whole income derived from these several sources is £.338 per annum.

There are now 50 boys in the school, children of parishioners, who are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and the catechism, and are fully clothed once a year. The schoolmaster receives £.60 a year, as the number of scholars has been increased from the original number of ten; his salary, which was originally £.10, has been increased proportionably, at the rate of £.1 for each additional scholar, till 1809, when £.10 was added to his salary without any addition to the number of scholars; but he is under engagement to teach ten more boys whenever required by the trustees. He has also five guineas a year for teaching them to sing.

The whole annual expenditure on the school account, consisting of the different items which will be found detailed in the Appendix, is about £.207. 6s. 6d.; that on the account of the almspeople £.75. 15s.; and the joint charges, applicable to both branches of the charity, £.39. 9s. 10d. In the whole about £.332. 11s. 4d. falling short of the income £.15. 8s. 8d.

It does not appear that any "Constitutions or Articles" for the regulation of the school and almshouses were made by the founder, as suggested in his will; and it may be observed, that nothing is said in his will or in the order of Chancery about clothing the children; nor had they any clothing till the year 1787, when they were furnished with shoes and stockings; and this continued till Midsummer 1809, since which time they have been fully clothed.

NORTON FALGATE LIBERTY, EXTRA-PAROCHIAL.

This school was established in 1703, by voluntary subscriptions, and the trustees now possess £.1,720 stock in the three per cent consols, which was purchased at different times from benefactions, legacies, and savings.

The dividend is £.51. 12s.

This income is applied in clothing 36 girls, who are also instructed in reading and plain work.

The expenditure last year was £.113. 16s. The voluntary annual subscription amounting to between £.50 and £60.

The use of the school-house is given to the trustees, rent-free, by Mr. Tillard, who possesses large property in the parish.

County of
MIDDLESEX.

Saint Matthew.

Parmiter's School,
Bethnal Green,
continued.

Norton Falgate
Liberty,
Extra-parochial.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

CHECKENDON.

County of
OXFORD.

Checkendon.

THIS parish is entitled to participate in the benefits of a charitable foundation, by Mrs. Susannah Newman, the particulars of which will be seen in our Report on the parish of South Stoke, in this county.

This parish is also entitled to participate in the benefits of a charitable foundation, by Henry Alnutt, the particulars of which will be seen in our Report on the parish of Goring, in this county.

GORING.

Goring.

Henry Alnutt, Esq. by his will in 1724, gave to his kinsman Richard Clement, his manor of Goring, in the county of Oxford, with all other his estate, both real and personal, in trust, among other charitable purposes, to place poor children apprentices out of the several parishes of Goring, Southstoke, Ipstone, Checkendon, and Cassington, in such manner and proportion as his said trustee should think fit; and he empowered his said trustee, at any time during his natural life, by any writing under his hand and seal, attested by two or more credible witnesses, to nominate and appoint three sufficient and fit persons to take upon them and execute the said trusts after his decease, which persons so to be nominated should have power and authority, within three months next after the death of any of them, to nominate and appoint one other fit person to fill and complete the number of three, to execute the said trusts; and he gave to the said trustees so to be nominated, and their successors, the yearly sum of £.5 each out of his said estate, for their trouble in executing the said trusts; and he desired that they should annually account for all such money as they should receive or disburse by virtue of the said trust, unto the rector of Checkendon and the vicar of Goring for the time being, whose allowance thereof should be a final discharge to them.

By an order of the court of Chancery, made on the 26th of January 1727, it was referred to a Master in Chancery to consider of a scheme for the better management and regulation of the charities, and the surplus money arising from them; in pursuance of which order, the Master, in a Report of the 6th of May 1727, reciting, that he found that the clear yearly income of the testator's estate, after a deduction for repairs, amounted in the whole to the sum of £.431. 9s. 8d.; and that after providing for other charities specified in the will, to the amount of £.198, there remained a sum of £.233. 9s. 8d., which, by the will of the testator, was to be laid out in binding boys apprentice out of the several parishes mentioned in the will; but that it was thought there would not be boys enough in the said parishes to employ the money, submitted a scheme, by which it was proposed.

That there should be yearly paid to a person to read prayers in the chapel, morning and evening, according to the liturgy of the church of England, and to teach the boys to read and write in the school, that were to be put out apprentices - - - - - £.30 — —

For a coat or livery for about 24 boys to be apprenticed - - - 24 — —

For the schooling of six boys at Cassington and Ipstone - - - 6 — —

To two gentlemen who were yearly to audit the accounts for their trouble - - - - - 2 2 — —

Additional allowances to the almsmen, including £.3 for a founder's feast - - - - - 24 — —

86 2 — —

So that there remained a surplus yearly to bind boys apprentice, of 147 7 8

£.233 9 8

“ besides

"besides the reversions of £.27 per annum; and which, when they fell in, was computed after an allowance of repairs, £.170 per annum; and as the estates increased or decreased, the number of the boys to be more or less." That the almsmen and nurse should have yearly fuel assigned them on the common by the trustees, and for necessary uses for the house, the wood on the common not being included in the yearly value of the estate; that the said Richard Clement, and afterwards the succeeding trustees, from time to time, should have power to make, settle or alter statutes, rules and orders, "for the good government of the almshouse, and for electing the men not receiving alms, and boys, to be removed or turn them out, in case they should not observe and keep the same."

This Report was confirmed and the scheme established by a decretal order of the court of Chancery, made on the seventeenth day of the same month of May.

On the 8th of March 1727-8, the said Richard Clement, by virtue of the power given to him, made several rules, orders and statutes, which will be seen in the Appendix.

Upon the inclosure of Goring common in 1809, an allotment was made to the trustees of this charity, as lords of the manor of Goring, of about 70 or 80 acres of wood-land, and a small quantity of other land, which has since been inclosed. The landed estate at present consists of about 383 acres of wood-land, and several houses, lands and premises, at present in the occupation of yearly tenants, at the respective rents specified in the Appendix.

These rents, which are stated to be the fair value of the respective premises, amount together (with the sum of 17s. for quit rents) to the sum of £.182. 2s. The wood-land is under the care of a bailiff, appointed by the trustees; a quantity of wood is annually cut and sold, which is estimated to produce on the average about £.300 a year, but that sum appears to have been much exceeded for several years past; and in 1816, the latest year for which the accounts are made up, the sale amounted to the sum of £.468. 3s. 6d. making, with the rents above mentioned, the sum of £.650. 5s. 6d.

The personal property which came to the hands of Mr. Clement under the will for the use of this charity, consisted of East India bonds to the amount of £.5,100, and South Sea stock and South Sea annuities to the amount of £.60. 5s. In the year 1740 the whole was invested in South Sea annuities, producing the sum of £.5,300 in that stock. Further investments have from time to time been made from sales of wood and savings, and in the year 1800 the sum of £.1,181. 5s. 2d. was sold out, and applied for the redemption of the land-tax. There remains at present vested in that stock, in the name of the accountant-general for the use of this charity, the sum of £.11,346. 9s. 9d., producing in dividends the annual sum of £.340. 7s. 10d., which, added to the sum of £.650. 5s. 6d. above mentioned, makes for the gross income of the year 1816 the sum of - - - - - £.990 13 4

From this sum deduct,

Expense of managing the woodlands, cutting timber, carriage, repairs, insurance, &c.	£.	s.	d.
Taxes and poors rate	209	—	4
Quit rents	66	17	— $\frac{1}{2}$
Journies of the trustees to London and Goring, on the affairs of the charity, postage, &c.	1	4	—
[These charges will be found particularized in the Appendix.]	22	2	—
	299	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

And there remains for the clear income of 1816 - - - - - 691 9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Deduct further,

Amount of other charities specified in the will	£.	s.	d.
Additional allowance by the decretal order	198	—	—
Salary to three trustees, at £.5 each, allowed by the will and the statutes of Mr. Clement	24	—	—
Salary to the auditors	15	—	—
Entering the account	2	2	—
	—	10	—
	239	12	—

And there remains for the mixed purpose of apprenticing, educating, and clothing boys - - - - - } 451 17 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

The

County of
OXFORD.Goring,
continued.

		Brought forward - - - - -		£. 451 17 11½
The sums which are at present applied to these purposes consist of,				
A salary to the chaplain who educates the boys at	£.	s.	d.	
the almshouse - - - - -	30	—	—	
D ^o to the masters of Cassington and Ipstone schools	6	—	—	
Bills for clothing (1816) about - - - - -	36	—	—	
Books - - - - -	1	—	11	
Apprentice fee for one boy (1816) - - - - -	20	—	—	
				93 — 11
Leaving a surplus of - - - - -				358 17 —½

The trustees however have for several years past exceeded the sums limited by the will and by the decretal order, as allowances for the almspeople; but it does not appear that any statutes have been formally made by them, in reference to such increased allowance.

The amount of the excess in 1816 was - - - - -	79 18 9½
Which being deducted from the above surplus leaves a balance } on the account of 1816 of - - - - -	278 18 2¾
Add the balance due on the account of 1815 - - - - -	332 18 4
And the sum is the whole amount due at the end of the year 1816	£. 611 16 6¾

The balances which for many years past have annually accrued in favour of this charity, have usually remained in the hands of the senior trustee, who acted as treasurer, and the increase has been of late years so considerable, that on the close of the accounts for 1814, there remained in the hands of Mr. Henry Harding, upon the accounts of the 14 preceding years, during which, being the senior trustee, he had acted as treasurer, a balance of £.1,870. 14s. 8¾d. due to the charity. It is with regret we add, that Mr. Harding about that period become insolvent, and as he had given no security for the monies in his hands, no means were left of recovering any part of that balance but against his estate. Upon a dividend which took place in 1816, the sum of £.704. 19s. 3d. was invested in exchequer bills for the use of this charity, which being afterwards sold produced with interest the sum of £.725. 17s., which is now in the hands of Mr. William Morland, one of the trustees, at interest. It is supposed that another small dividend may hereafter be added to it. The charity has also acquired the property of a cottage, which was built by Mr. Harding some time before his insolvency, upon a slip of land, which he states that he had agreed to purchase for his own use from the commissioners of the Goring inclosure, but which not having been paid for by him, those commissioners afterwards awarded to the trustees for the use of this charity. It is stated to have cost him about £.500 in building, and to be now worth about £.15 per annum.

This practice of suffering large sums to remain in the hands of the treasurer, without any benefit or security to the charity, appears to us to call for serious reprehension, not less from the risk of loss, which has been so strongly manifested in the present instance, than from the appropriation by a trustee to his own use of those profits, which ought to have been made for the benefit of the charity.

It will be seen, that a considerable sum is in the hands of the present treasurer; but we are informed, that since the insolvency of Mr. Harding the trustees have applied for the direction of the court of Chancery, in what manner to dispose of these still increasing balances, and the court has directed a scheme to be proposed for that purpose; we do not therefore feel ourselves called upon to offer any suggestions relative to their future application.

In the conduct of this charity, 18 boys, from the three parishes of Goring, Checkendon, and Southstoke, are taught by the chaplain of the Goring almshouse to read, write, and cypher, with the addition of mensuration and land surveying; and four boys from Cassington, and two from Ipstone, are taught by schoolmasters in those respective parishes to read, write, and cypher. The boys are all clothed, and when required they are also apprenticed. The

chaplain

chaplain resides in a house belonging to the charity, and has the privilege of taking private scholars.

The accounts of this charity are annually audited, but not regularly for the year immediately preceding, as the accounts for the year 1817 were not yet made up when this investigation took place in December last. This delay, as we were informed, was in consequence of the wood which had been sold in that year being not yet paid for. We conceive that it would be a more desirable course, to enter the sales in the accounts as they take place, noting such as may not have been paid for, in the manner directed to be done by the statutes of Clement.

County of
OXFORD.

Goring.
continued.

HENLEY.

THE UNITED CHARITY SCHOOLS.

King *James I.* in the year 1604, founded a grammar school in Henley, which he endowed with obits, annual rents, and stipends, issuing out of lands in that town, and with other lands purchased with a sum of £.200, which had been bequeathed for that purpose by *Augustine Knapp*.

This school was further endowed by *William Gravett*, in 1664, with lands and premises in Henley and Rotherfield Grays, the rents of which were to be applied to the benefit of the schoolmaster.

A school was also founded in Henley, about the year 1609, by Dame *Elizabeth Periam*, for the education in writing, reading and accounts (but not in grammar) and for the clothing and apprenticing of 20 poor boys of the town, but no more; and the master's salary was limited to £.20 a year.

By an Act of Parliament passed in the 18th year of the reign of His present Majesty, after reciting the above-mentioned foundations, and the annual income of each; that is to say, of the grammar school in lands and obits £.36. 18s.; and in messuages and lands given by Gravett £.44. 4s.; and of Lady Periam's school £.134. 7s. 5d. in lands, and that there was then in the South Sea annuities a sum of £.800 and upwards, belonging to the last-mentioned school, and a considerable sum in the treasurer's hands belonging to both schools, which sums had arisen by savings from the incomes; and further reciting, that it was apprehended that great advantage would arise if both foundations were united, it was enacted that the said schools, and the revenues, estates and incomes thereto respectively belonging, should be united and consolidated under the name and title of "The United Charity Schools of Henley in the county of Oxford," and that 14 persons therein mentioned, with the rector and the mayor, recorder and senior justice of Henley, for the time being, should be trustees of the school, and should be a body corporate with a common seal, and with power to purchase lands for the use of the school, not exceeding the yearly value of £.250. The estates and effects of both schools were vested in the said trustees, who were authorized to sell such of the premises as they should think fit, and apply the money first in discharge of the expenses of the Act; and the residue, together with the annual rents, and all monies vested in them by the Act, or a competent part thereof, in purchasing or providing a house and school-room in the town of Henley, to be used as a school. They were empowered to grant building or repairing leases for 99 years or three lives, at the best rents, without taking any fine; and they were restrained from granting any lease, except such building or repairing leases, for any term exceeding 21 years in possession, and not in reversion, for the best rent without fine. They were empowered to appoint and remove the master, ushers and assistants of the school, and to direct the number of boys to be admitted; and in what languages or sciences they should be taught; and in what manner clothed, (provided that 20 should be annually clothed pursuant to Lady Periam's directions;) and how many should be placed out apprentices; and to make bye-laws for the management of the school, and the lands and goods thereof, which bye-laws should be signed and allowed by the bishop of Oxford for the time being; and if any surplus remained of the yearly income, the trustees might apply it for the benefit of the charity as they should think fit.

In pursuance of the powers given by this Act, certain bye-laws were made, by which it was provided, that there should be two separate rooms, one to be called the upper school, which should be under the care of a master; and the other the lower school, which should be under the care of a master and usher.

Henley.
United
Charity Schools.

County of
OXFORD.

Henley.

United
Charity Schools,
continued.

That the master of the upper school should be well versed in the Latin and Greek tongues, and should be at the time of his election, or within six months afterwards, in holy orders.

That the number of boys in this school should be limited to 25, and that no boy should be admitted till he could read, write, and cast accounts.

That as vacancies arose in this school they should be supplied from the upper classes of the lower school, so as to keep up the number of 25.

That the master and usher of the lower school should be able to write well, and be skilled in arithmetic; and besides the care of the lower school should twice a week instruct the boys of the upper school in writing and arithmetic.

That the number of boys in the lower school should consist of 60, of whom 20 were to be called Lady Periam's boys.

That no boy should continue in this school after 14 years of age, except Lady Periam's, who might continue till 16 or 17.

That none but the children of parishioners of Henley should be admitted into either of the schools, with the exception of Lady Periam's boys, who were to be of Henley, or such part of the houses of the parish of Rotherfield Grays as adjoined the houses of Henley, so that there should not be above two of those houses which were not of the parish of Henley. It was further provided, that £.40 should be annually bestowed in clothing Lady Periam's boys, and that four of them should be annually chosen by the trustees, and placed out apprentices with a sum not exceeding £.20; and that each at his being so placed out should have certain articles of clothing allowed him. Each of these scholars was also annually to receive 12*d.* in money; and further annual allowances were granted of 40*s.* for paper, pens and ink; 20*s.* for a sermon; 40*s.* for 20 poor men and 20 poor women, on the day of the sermon; 20*s.* for the trustees at each of their meetings, and 4*s.* for cleaning Lady Periam's tomb. The master of the upper school was to receive £.70 a year exclusive of a house, and from every boy of his school 2*s.* 6*d.* upon admission, and 1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. The master of the lower school was to receive £.60, and the usher £.40 a year, and every boy (except Lady Periam's) upon his admission into this school, was to pay 1*s.* to the master, and 6*d.* to the usher, and 6*d.* per quarter to be divided between the master and usher. And the masters of both schools, and the usher, were restricted from receiving any money or gratuity from any inhabitant of the town, but what the governors should appoint, on pain of forfeiting their respective places.

The property which this charity at present enjoys consists of—

A school-house, purchased by the trustees under the powers of the Act, in which the upper school is kept, and the master of that school resides.

Lands, messuages and premises, as specified in the Appendix,	£.	s.	d.
producing a rental of - - - - -	217	8	8
A fee farm rent issuing out of an estate in the parish of Remen-			
ham, Berks - - - - -	100	—	—
Obits received of the churchwardens - - - - -	11	17	4
£.1,324. 8 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> new South Sea annuities, producing in dividends	39	14	6
Total - - -	£.369	—	6
Deduct Quit rents - - - - -	£.—	11	9½
Bridge rents - - - - -	—	2	6 8
Insurance - - - - -	—	1	4 —
Stamps, postage and other expenses - - - - -	—	13	3½
Allowance to the trustees for two meet-			
ings - - - - -	—	2	— —
		6	15 9

And there remains a clear income of - - - - - £.362 4 9

Deduct further :

For the annual sermon - - - - -	1	—	—
Annual distribution to the poor - - - - -	2	—	—
Cleaning Lady Periam's tomb (1817) - - - - -	—	5	—
		3	5 0

And there remains applicable to the purposes of the Schools £.358 19 9

The

The rents above referred to are stated to be the fair value of the respective premises, with the exception of the premises let to John Strange on a building lease at £6, and the several premises let to Benjamin Moorhouse on repairing leases at the respective rents of £. 2. 2s. and £. 8. per annum; which several premises are stated to have been respectively enhanced by buildings and repairs to the present value, the first of £. 25, the second of £. 12, and the last of £. 30 per annum. We also except the rent of £. 3. 6s. 8d. for the tan-yard, which appears to have been let by successive leases since the reign of James I, at the same rents, under covenants of perpetual renewal.

The expenditure for the use of the schools consists of the following particulars; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
A salary to the master of the upper school	-	-	70 — —
Ditto to the master of the lower ditto	-	-	60 — —
Ditto to the usher of ditto	-	-	40 — —
Books, paper, pens and ink (1817)	-	-	17 10 —
Shoes and clothes for Lady Periam's boys (1817)	-	-	48 18 4
Three apprentice fees for ditto (1817)	-	-	42 — —
Annual allowance to ditto	-	-	1 — —
Rewards to ditto, ordered at Easter	-	-	— 17 6
Total	-	-	280 5 10
Which being deducted from the above-mentioned residue of	358	19	9
Leaves a surplus of	£. 78	13	11

In consequence however of former accumulations, parts of which were from time to time invested in the stock above-mentioned, there remained, on the balancing of the accounts in May 1818, the sum of £. 161. 11s. 6d. in the treasurer's hands; but there were at the same period outstanding bills for repairing the school-house to the amount of £. 216. 2s. 2d.

It appears that, until the year 1805, the upper and lower schools were kept in different rooms in the school-house which had been purchased by the trustees. But objections having been made by some of the inhabitants of Henley to the intercourse, which in consequence arose between the boys of both schools, the Rev. Dr. Scovell, on his appointment in that year as master of the upper school, having a house of his own adjoining the school premises, allotted an apartment in that house, with the consent of the trustees, to the use of the lower school, in which it continued to be kept until his resignation in 1817, when it became necessary again to remove it. In consequence of the beneficial effects which are stated to have resulted from the separation, it was thought proper still to continue it; and the trustees therefore consented that the new master should provide another room for the use of the lower school, and agreed to allow him, during pleasure, the sum of £. 10 annually towards that expense, leaving the school-house free for the upper school and the residence of the master.

The upper school, at the time of our investigation in December last, consisted of only 13 boys; they were all taught to read, write, and cast accounts, and about nine of them were also taught the Greek and Latin languages. From each of the 13 the master received four guineas a year, by virtue of a regulation which is stated to have been suggested by some of the inhabitants of Henley, and appears to have been assented to by the trustees at the time of the separation of the two schools in 1805. By this regulation it was provided, that boys not qualified agreeably to the statutes were to be admitted at any age at four guineas per annum and one guinea entrance. It seems that about the same period the trustees discontinued the practice of filling up the vacancies of the upper school from the lower school, according to the provisions of the bye-laws; and that the attendance of the master and usher of the lower school to instruct the boys of the upper school, has been also discontinued for a much longer period; though we are informed, that the present master and usher are ready to give such attendance, if required. By these measures it is obvious, that the connexion which the Act of Parliament and the bye-laws intended to establish between the upper and the lower schools is much weakened; and we cannot but feel, that whatever advantages may have been derived from this arrangement, the trustees would, in the instances above-mentioned, have acted with greater circumspection,

County of
OXFORD.

Henley.

United
Charity Schools,
continued.

County of
OXFORD.

Henley.

United
Charity Schools,
continued.

cumspection, if they had obtained the allowance and signature of the Bishop of Oxford, which by the Act of Parliament are rendered necessary to the making and therefore to the alteration of a bye-law. The master of this school enjoys the benefit of taking private scholars, upon which subject the bye-laws are silent.

The lower school at the time of our investigation consisted of 40 boys, of whom 20 were distinguished as Lady Periam's. They were all taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and had books supplied them. Lady Periam's boys were also allowed clothing, and were apprenticed when their parents could procure them masters. From all the boys of this school, except Lady Periam's, the master receives an admission fee of 1s. each, and the usher 6d. The quarterage of 6d., allowed by the bye-laws, does not appear to have been regularly paid. The number of Lady Periam's boys is generally complete; the great decline of the others in this school, is stated to have proceeded from the establishment of a national school in the town.

GREEN SCHOOL.

Green School.

John Stevens, by his will in 1717, gave £.1,000 to be laid out in land or public security, and the produce to be applied to the education of poor boys and girls, and a sum not exceeding 40s. a year to be paid to the parent of each child for keeping it, in compensation for the time it was at school, and that they should be clothed, and a compensation allowed to the master and mistress for their trouble in the education of the children; or if the town of Henley-upon-Thames, in the county of Oxon, should think fit to set up a charity school, for the relief of poor indigent children, they might have the money to begin with.

In 1720, the sum so bequeathed was laid out in the purchase of a rent-charge of £.40, to be for ever issuing out of certain water corn mills, in the parish of Rotherfield Peppard, with the messuage or mill-house belonging to them, and four acres of meadow adjoining.

These premises are at present the property of Charles Elsee, by whom the rent is regularly paid.

In the year 1765, a further bequest of £.100 was made for the benefit of this charity, by *Thomas Stevens*, then one of the trustees, which was invested in the funds; other sums have been also from time to time invested from savings, and the whole stock at present belonging to the charity consists of £.466. 13s. 4d. Old South Sea annuities, producing dividends of £.14 per annum; a balance of £.153. 10s. 10d. which remained in the hands of the trustees, at the time of our investigation in December last, from further savings, was intended to be in like manner invested.

The income amounting at present to £.54 per annum is applied to the following payments:—

	£.	s.	d.
A master's salary £.6. 6s.; pens, paper, &c. £.1. 1s.	-	7	7 —
A mistress - - - - -	-	3	— —
Clothing five boys and five girls - - - - -	-	25	— —
Bibles and prayer books - - - - -	-	—	19 —
Allowances to the parents of eight children, at 30s. -	-	12	— —
Total - - - - -	£.	48	6 —
Leaving on the annual income a balance of - - -	-	5	14 —
	£.	54	— —

The number of children instructed from the funds of this charity, consists of four boys and four girls, who are taught reading, writing and arithmetic; and the girls are also taught sewing and knitting; they are also clothed while they remain at school, and at the time of leaving it.

SOUTH STOKE.

DOCTOR HIGGS'S SCHOOL.

South Stoke.

Dr. Higgs's School.

From an inscription on the tombstone of *Griffith Higgs*, D.D. who was interred in the church of South Stoke, on the 20th December 1659, it appears that he gave £.5 to the church, £.100 to buy land for the poor, and £.600 to buy land for the maintenance of a free school for ever.

By

By indenture of mortgage, dated 19th March 1677, Griffith Higgs, in consideration of £.100, demised to Barton Higgs, 22 acres of arable land, lying in the common field of South Stoke, therein particularly described; and also common of pasture for 300 sheep, 20 kine or bullocks, and 30 hogs, on Goring Heath, in the county of Oxford, to hold to the said Barton Higgs, his executors, &c. for 500 years, subject to a proviso for making void the same on payment of £.100 and interest.

County of
OXFORD.

South Stoke.

Dr. Higgs's School,
continued.

After several intermediate assignments, this term was assigned in 1805, to Edward Button and Isaac Alibone, (the latter of whom only is now alive), in trust, for the erection and maintenance of a free school in South Stoke, according and pursuant to the last will and direction of Dr. Griffith Higgs, mentioned in his last will and testament, or a codicil thereto annexed.

The property now consists of 22 acres of arable land, dispersed throughout the common field of South Stoke, which are occupied by Isaac King, under an agreement for a term of five years, of which one is expired, at the rent of £.15 per annum, subject to a deduction of 6½d. quit rent, and 11s. 9d. land-tax; from the latter however the land is now exonerated.

The property was advertized, and let to the highest bidder, at £.15 per annum, which is its full value. This land was occupied immediately, previous to the agreement with Mr. King, by Mr. Allibone, a trustee, at the annual rent of £.18 per annum; he states, that in consequence of his connection with the charity, he thought it right to give more than any other person would, and that he lost money by it. On the inclosure of Goring Heath in 1809, a claim was made on behalf of the charity for an allotment, in lieu of the right of common above mentioned, but the commissioners disallowed it, stating as a reason, that there was no proof of the exercise of the right of common.

The annual rent, after the deductions above mentioned, is paid to a schoolmaster for teaching 10 children (who are appointed by himself) to read. If there are not sufficient boys to complete the number of 10, it is made up by girls, who are taught knitting, as well as reading, by the master's wife. They come to school at a very early age, and are removed by their parents as soon as they can work. They have their education gratis. The schoolmaster finds books for the children, and has a few profits independent of the charity.

The schoolmaster who was once well qualified for his situation, has been blind for the last three or four years, and in consequence of his misfortune, his wife, who is represented as unequal to the task, teaches the children; they are therefore very remiss in their attendance, and the school is ill-conducted.

We have been unable to procure any further evidence as to the donation of Dr. Griffith Higgs of £.600, than what is above stated. But on reference to his will, which we find in the Commons, dated 22 August 1659, it appears that he gave to the poor of South Stoke, £.5 yearly; that is to say, the sum of £.100 to be laid out in land, which should produce £.5 a year, and the same to be applied in such manner as he had or should by any codicil or paper annexed to his will direct. And that by a codicil dated before his will, (viz.) 17th April 1653, he directed the said £.5 a year, the produce of the said £.100, to be laid out as follows; (viz.) £.3, part thereof, to be distributed yearly among six poor families of South Stoke below the Hill, and the remaining £.2 among six poor families of Woodcote and Exlade, yearly.

WOODCOTE SCHOOL.

Mrs. *Susannah Newman*, wife of Adam Newman, by will dated 30th September 1715, made in pursuance of a power reserved to her in her marriage settlement, limited and appointed the messuage or farm called Gaston's, and several parcels of land, meadow and pasture, thereto belonging, situate in the parishes of Ipsden and Checkendon, in the county of Oxford; and also several parcels of wood-land, containing together about 22 acres, called Wheeler's coppice, Gaston's coppice, Button's wood, Wiggin's coppice, and Brazier's coppice, in the parishes aforesaid; and in the first place charged the same with the payment of the yearly sum of £.10, to be paid, free of all charges and taxes, half-yearly, at Lady-day and Michaelmas, to the ministers and churchwardens of South Stoke and Checkendon, to be applied by them towards the

Woodcote School.

County of
OXFORD.

South Stoke.

Woodcote School,
continued.

maintenance of a schoolmaster or mistress, for keeping a school in South Stoke, and afterwards in a cottage mentioned as being excepted, when the same should fall in, for ever. The schoolmaster to be appointed, and for good cause removed, by the ministers for the time being of South Stoke, Checkendon and Ipsden, or the majority of them, in consideration of the above-mentioned sum and cottage, which appears to have been intended for the residence of the schoolmaster or mistress; they were, without other reward, to teach six poor children of South Stoke, viz., four from above Hill and two from below Hill, and four more from Checkendon, to read English, write a good legible hand, and know something of accounts; the children to be put to school by the said three ministers, or any two of them; and she also gave 10s. yearly to the minister of Checkendon, and 2s. to the clerk, for a sermon on the anniversary of her death, at which the schoolmaster or mistress and children were to be present, with the usual power of distress; and a further power to the ministers of South Stoke and Checkendon for the time being, to enter with workmen at seasonable times on any part of the manor or lordship of Rawlins, alias Woodcote, and the lands and wood grounds thereunto belonging, except the Grove, and to cut and carry away such rough timber and stuff for the repairs of the excepted tenement or cottage as they shall judge necessary. John Reade, Esq. is the proprietor of the estate called Gaston's, and pays regularly the above-mentioned annuities.

The schoolmaster, John Mickle, resides in the tenement devised, which has also a good garden; he receives the £.10 per annum.

The directions of the will are strictly complied with, as to the education of the children, and the appointment of the specified numbers from the respective places.

The present schoolmaster was appointed by the rector of Checkendon and vicar of South Stoke, but each incumbent selects the children which are sent to school from his own parish.

The sermon is annually preached by the rector of Checkendon, and the children are catechised on the same day.

The school-house is in a very dilapidated state; applications for the allowance of rough timber for the repairs has been made to Mr. Reade, with which he has refused to comply, on the ground that he has no property within the manor of Rawlins. In justice to this gentleman, it should be stated, that he has offered to contribute towards the repair of this building by voluntary subscription, although he feels himself justified in resisting the claim of right.

A similar demand has been made without success, on a Mr. Cotton, who lives in a house which used to be called Rawlins; there are some lands belonging this house, and there is also a farm, heretofore part of the estate of Rawlins, which was sold some years ago to a Mr. Simmonds; these are, together supposed to constitute the manor or lordship of Rawlins. There is a liberty called Woodcote, but we have no reason to believe that it ever belonged to Mrs. Newman. On a perusal of the marriage settlement of Mrs. Susannah Newman, it does not appear that the farm of Gaston's was part of the manor of Rawlins, nor that she had any power of appointment over such a manor, nor indeed that any such manor was mentioned therein.

In consequence of the refusals of Mr. Reade and Mr. Cotton to furnish the timber for the repairs, the Rev. William Coutine, rector of Checkendon, ordered them to be done to the school-room at his expense, under the expectation of being reimbursed by one of those gentlemen, but without the authority of either; he has put that room into good repair at the expense of about £.12, but has not been repaid. The school-house is still in a very bad condition.

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

ST. OLAVE'S.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

QUEEN ELIZABETH, by her letters patent dated the 27th day of July in the 13th year of her reign, reciting that the inhabitants of the parish of St. Olave in the borough of Southwark, had lately erected in the said parish one grammar school, in which children and younglings, as well of the rich as the poor, being inhabitants within the aforesaid parish, were instructed in grammar, in accidence, and other lower books; granted and ordained, on the supplication of the said inhabitants, that the said school from thenceforth should be one grammar school, for the bringing up, institution and instruction, of the children and younglings of the parishioners and inhabitants, as well in grammar as in accidence, and other low books, and in writing, at all times thereafter to endure, and to be of one schoolmaster and one usher, and that there should be at all times sixteen inhabitants of the said parish who should be governors of the possessions of the said school, and appointed the first governors, and incorporated them by the name of "Governors of the possessions revenues and goods of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, of the parishioners of the parish of St. Olave Southwark, in the county of Surry," with power to possess manors, lands, &c. to the annual value of £.50; and directed that when any of the governors for the time being should die, or inhabit elsewhere without the said parish, or depart from thence with their households, the remainder should elect other inhabitants in their places. The letters patent also empower the governors, with the advice of the bishop of Winchester for the time being, or in his absence, with the advice of some other honest and learned man, to appoint the master and usher, and to make statutes and ordinances, in writing, touching the master and usher and scholars, and the rents and revenues of the said school.

By subsequent letters patent of King Charles II, dated the 2d of May in the twenty-sixth year of his reign, the letters patent of Queen Elizabeth were confirmed. And it was further directed, that the governors, with the advice of the bishop of Winchester, or any other honest and learned man, should appoint one able schoolmaster, and such able usher or ushers, for the teaching of the Latin and English tongues, and also writing and casting accounts, as they should think fit. And further, that the revenues of the school estate should be converted to the sustentation of the schoolmaster and usher or ushers; and for the maintenance of the school-house and edifices, and the lands tenements and possessions belonging thereto; and for defraying the charges of the governors in performing their trust; and for the maintenance and education of two scholars in the University, if any such should be elected out of the said school, until they had taken their degree of bachelor of arts, being first brought up in the school, and inhabitants of the said parish; such scholars to be chosen by the governors, and to be allowed such maintenance as to the governors should seem fit. And also for the setting out of such scholars of the school apprentices, and for the relief of such poor impotent persons of the said parish, as to the governors should seem fit; and for the erecting and maintaining a workhouse, for the setting poor persons of the said parish to work; and not otherwise, nor to any other use or purpose whatsoever.

The original endowment of this school consisted of a large field in Horsley Down, containing about 16 acres, which was purchased by the parishioners of St. Olaves, and after having been held for a term of years by the churchwarden, from the 7th of Edward VI, was conveyed to the governors under the charter of Queen Elizabeth, in fee, by deed of bargain and sale, dated the 29th December 1581. This ground is now covered with houses, erected under building leases, many of which have fallen in, and the houses have been re-let by advertisement at improved rents, for terms, in some early instances of 30, but of late, uniformly of 21 years.

Borough of
SOUTHWARKSt. Olave's
Free Grammar
School.

Borough of
SOUTHWARK.

St. Olave's
Free Grammar
School,
continued.

In the year 1572, *John Lamb*, who was one of the governors, by deed dated the 19th November, conveyed certain messuages and tenements, situated in Seacoal-lane in St. Sepulchre's parish, to the use of the governors, for the maintenance of the school. This property consists of two houses in what is now called Fleet-lane. And in 1612, *Thomas Shetton*, by indenture of release, dated the 1st of December, conveyed to the governors for the same purpose, a house in St. Olave-street (now Tooley-street).

This constitutes the whole of the real property belonging to the school. In an old book of the corporation there is an entry, stating, that *John Middleton*, by his will, of which the date is not given, bequeathed a tenement near Skinner's-alley to the use of the free school, but we could discover no trace of this house. The clerk of the corporation informs us that he could never find it out, nor does he know of such a place as Skinner's-alley. The identity of the rest of the property is secured by boundary marks, bearing the impression of the corporation seal, of the situations of which an accurate account is kept. The estates are perambulated every year by the governors with their surveyor, and it is ascertained that the boundary stones are all in their proper places.

The whole of this property is on lease to a great variety of tenants, whose names, and the particulars of their holdings, are fully set forth in the rental given in the Appendix. That rental also contains some small payments for rights of way, and three small rent-charges; one of £.2 a year, issuing out of a house in Philpot-lane, derived under a grant from Dame *Margaret Osborne*, dated the 5th September, 42d Elizabeth; another of £.4. 10s. given by the will of *Vassal Webling*, dated 30th October, 8th James I, out of certain messuages and wharfs in the parish of St. Olave. £.4 for the maintenance of the free school, and 10s. for an annual sermon in memory of his gift; and another of £.2, the gift of *Richard Dorset*, out of the rent of two houses in Long-lane, of the particulars of which we could obtain no information. The amount of the whole rental derived from these sources, for the year 1817, was £.1,461. 13s. 2d. That of the rental for 1818, which is the one given in the Appendix, has, from the falling in of old leases, increased to £.1,610. 18s. 8d.

In addition to this, the charity is possessed of the following sums of money in the funds; £.600 South Sea annuities, standing in the name of the accountant-general; and £.700 reduced bank annuities, the origin of which two sums is unknown; £.100 South Sea annuities, of 1751, and £.26. 19s. 8d. Old South Sea annuities, derived from benefactions, and £.265 four per cents, purchased from the sale of a lease, under the act of the 28th of the King for improving the streets of Southwark. These funds, all of which except the first sum, stand in the names of four of the governors, produce yearly £.53. 8s. 2d., making the whole present income of the charity, calculated upon the rental of 1818, £.1,664. 6s. 10d.

There is another fund arising from fines paid by the tenants, for licences to underlet; these fines, which are assessed at half a year's rent, have for several years been invested in the three per cent. consols, and form an accumulating fund for rebuilding the school-house, which is very old. This fund, the detail of which has been laid before us, amounts now to £.1,058. 5s. 10d. stock. The dividends being re-invested, do not come into the annual accounts.

At the end of the rental are enumerated several small payments to be made to the poor in money and bread, and for three memorial sermons, by the direction of benefactors, amounting to £.30. 12s. per annum; and others to be made for apprenticing poor children, amounting to £.14. 10s. What the funds are from which these payments are to be made, does not appear, with the exception of two, which form the two sums of £.100, and £.26. 19s. 8d. South Sea annuities, and 10s. part of *Vassal Webling's* rent charge. It is conjectured that the other sums of stock, of which the origin is unknown, were formed from these benefactions, the dividends being nearly equal to the directed payments. In the absence of more precise evidence, it must be assumed that the benefactions were taken into the general fund of the charity, and out of that fund the payments are now made.

The school consists of 250 boys, all taken from the two parishes of St. Olave and

and St. John, into which the old parish is now divided. They are limited to that number, because the school-rooms will not conveniently accommodate more. They are divided into three schools, superintended by seven masters, viz. the latin (or grammar) school, in which there are two masters, who are clergymen, and 60 scholars, who receive a classical education; the writing school, in which there are also two masters, and 40 scholars; and the English or reading school, in which there are three masters, and which contains all the rest of the scholars. The boys are first admitted to the reading school, and ascend from that to the Latin school, if the parents wish it; all in the Latin school, and many in the reading school, are also admitted into the writing school, where arithmetic is also taught.

Two of the governors are appointed as occasional visitors to inspect the school; and on the 17th of November, the anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's accession, there is a public visitation and examination of the children, by two clergymen appointed for the purpose, on which occasion speeches are delivered by the scholars in Latin Greek and English.

The salaries of the masters are at present as follow: head master £.140; second classical master £.120; head writing master £.120, and £.30 for finding books; second writing master £.90; head English master £.105; second English master £.80; third English master £.70; these salaries received some increase in the year 1816. The head master and the head writing master have houses, rent and tax free, but receive no other emoluments. The children are provided with books by the governors, and are at no expense whatever.

The whole expenditure upon the school, the items of which for three years are given in the Appendix, amounted in 1815 to £.973. 12s. 9d.; in 1816, to £.1,038. 13s. 8d.; and in 1817, to £.1,075. 18s. 3d.

The remaining income is applied to the annual payment of £.40 to a subscription school for girls in the parish of St. Olave, and £.30 to a similar school in the parish of St. John's, in distributions of money and bread to the poor, in apprentice fees, and some miscellaneous charges; among which we think it right to remark an allowance of £.100 a year out of the school fund, towards the dinners of the governors at their quarterly meetings. The whole cost of these dinners (at two of which, on the anniversary day and on the election day of the officers and masters, in the month of March, fifty or sixty persons are officially present) greatly exceeds the sum; but the excess is defrayed by the warden.

However commendable or allowable in a general view, these several last-mentioned items of expenditure may appear, it may be doubted how far some of them are strictly justified by the terms of the charters.

The method of apprenticing is to pay £.5 with each boy, half at the time of binding, and the other half when he has served three years. The applications for this vary greatly in number. The average in a series of years is stated to be about four in the year; but in the last three years only £.15 has been applied to this object.

A statement will be found in the Appendix, of the receipts and expenditure for three years, the result of which is as follows:

1815. Receipt (deducting property tax)	-	-	-	£. 1,299	19	11
Expenditure	-	-	-	1,210	16	8
Balance in favour of the charity	-	-	-	£. 89	3	3
1816. Receipt (deducting property tax)	-	-	-	£. 1,360	10	2
Expenditure	-	-	-	1,399	15	4
Balance against the charity	-	-	-	£. 39	5	2
1817. Receipt	-	-	-	£. 1,680	18	9
Expenditure	-	-	-	1,375	19	8
Balance in favour of the charity	-	-	-	£. 304	19	1

On a comparison of the receipt and expenditure from the year 1809 inclusive, to the end of the year 1817, drawn from an examination of the books, it appears

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St. Olave's
Free Grammar
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that the whole excess of the former over the latter, was £.387. 5s. In the year 1818, the rental was increased, as we have seen, to the amount of £. 149. 5s. 6d. which it is presumed will lay the foundation of a large increase of surplus. As the accounts of that year are not yet complete, we cannot at present ascertain what expenditure is to be set against this improved income. We are informed that considerable repairs have been done, of which the account is not yet sent in, but which the governors estimate at £. 350.

The power given by the charter of Charles II, of sending exhibitioners to the University, appears to have been very little called into exercise. About ten years ago, the son of the Rev. Mr. Blencarne, the present head master, was sent to College with an exhibition of £.80, and since that another scholar has gone with an exhibition of £. 50, but no other application for the purpose has been made for many years. The school was founded for the children of the rich as well as poor; but the higher classes of inhabitants dislike the mixture of society which their children meet with there, and in general decline to send them. The school therefore consists almost entirely of the children of the poorer classes, whose parents are unable to bear the farther expenses attendant on an University education, both during the continuance, and still more after the expiration, of the exhibitions. We are even informed, that the masters have solicited the parents of boys, whose attainments qualified them for the University, to avail themselves of these exhibitions for their children, and that they declined doing so for the reason above stated.

ST. SAVIOUR'S.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

St. Saviour's
Free Grammar
School.

By a charter of Queen *Elizabeth*, dated the 4th day of June, in the 4th year of the said Queen; setting forth, That certain persons therein named, and other inhabitants of the parish of St. Saviour, in the borough of Southwark, had erected a school at their own costs and charges in the said parish, for the instruction of youth, as well poor as rich, inhabiting within the said parish, in grammatical learning, her said Majesty did thereby choose, nominate, constitute and declare the said persons so named to be the first governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the free grammar school of the parishioners of the parish of St. Saviour in Southwark, in the county of Surrey; and made them a corporate body by that name and title, with a capacity of taking and acquiring manors, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, to the amount of £.40 per annum, the rents and revenues whereof were to be applied for the support of the master and usher of the school aforesaid for the time being; and for the maintenance of the school-house and possessions, and not otherwise, or for any other use; with a provision, that upon the death of any of the said six governors, or his or their ceasing to reside in the parish, it should be lawful for the surviving or remaining governors, and twelve other discreet and worthy inhabitants of the said parish, to supply the vacancy with another fit person or fit persons from among the parishioners; and the governors were to have power, with the advice of the bishop of Winchester for the time being, and in his absence with the advice of any other good and learned man, to nominate and appoint the master and usher on every vacancy; and with the advice of the same bishop, from time to time to make fit and wholesome statutes and ordinances touching the order and government of the master, usher, and scholars of the said school, and the salaries of such master and usher, and other things appertaining to the said school, its rents, revenues and support.

Immediately after the said charter, certain orders were made for the said grammar school, by the governors named in the same charter, directing and providing amongst other things, that the schoolmaster's wages should be £.20 yearly, payable quarterly; that the wages of the usher should be £.10 yearly; that all children of the parish to be entered into the said grammar school, should be taught free, paying for their first entrance to the master two shillings and sixpence; and eight-pence per annum, viz. two-pence a quarter towards brooms and rods. That the whole number of scholars should not be above 100; provided that none of the parish found meet and able should be refused; and the head master was thereby allowed to take 40 scholars for his own

own advantage, on condition of his keeping a learned and able usher; and by subsequent statutes, made in the year 1614, it was ordered, that the master should have for his stipend £.20 yearly, payable quarterly; and also a convenient house for the dwelling of him and his family in the said parish, rent-free, at the charges and discretion of the said governors; and that also, when the stock should arise, or in the mean time by increasing of scholars, and fees of strangers, they might in their discretion increase his stipend. That the scholars should be of the children and youth of the parish of St. Saviour's; but if the governors saw a reason, they might also take in those of other parishes and places, so that the whole did not exceed one hundred.

The same statutes take notice of an endowment of *John Bingham*, Esquire, one of the governors of the school, for two poor scholars at Cambridge or Oxford, and provide, that the governors should choose none for this exhibition but poor and such as were forward in learning, and might be fit for the University. The choice first to be made from the legitimate sons of decayed governors of the school, or vestrymen of the parish; next, such as had been born of honest parents in the parish; thirdly, the sons of any parishioners in the parish, though residing out of it.

Then followed directions for the governors to do their best by all good and convenient means to uphold and increase the lands and revenues of the school. To demise, by indenture, not for above twenty-one years, except upon very good reasons, with clauses of re-entry for nonpayment of rent, and with other such covenants, as counsel should advise, and to take security of every tenant for his due payment of rent, and for reparation.

The property of this school consists of the following particulars:—Thirty pounds a year is paid by the parish of St. Saviour, under an old act of parliament, which was renewed about two years ago. The rents of seven freehold tenements in Chequer-alley, in the parish of St. Olave's Southwark, £.9 per annum; the rents of six freehold tenements, in Kent-street, £.30; the rent of a piece of ground and buildings, behind the Queen's Head Inn in the Borough, £.50; the rent of a public house, called The George, at Bankside in the Borough, £.85; an annuity of £.20 charged upon premises in Fishmongers-alley; an annual sum of £.4 charged upon the Green Man public-house in Chiswell-street; another annual sum of £.4 charged upon a messuage and premises in Red Lion-street in the Borough; the yearly sum of £.4. 3s. 7d. for land-tax. There is also funded property to the amount of £.5,052. 11s. 2d. three per cent consols, made up of savings and several donations from individuals; and a sum of £.3,052. 11s. 3d. three per cent consols, arising from the sale of a messuage and premises at Bankside, to the Southwark bridge company, under the act of parliament, producing altogether an annual interest of £.151. 11s. 6d. A complete account and specification of all which several sources of income is contained in the Appendix to this Report, and from which arises a total annual receipt of £.387. 15s. 1d. The Appendix also contains a list of the original instruments delivered by the governors of the school to the commissioners, and which were examined by them, and found to support the statements of the witnesses.

The heads of expenditure are as follow:

To the head-master, per annum, including donations	-	£.	100	—	—
To the usher, per annum	-	-	70	—	—
To the writing-master, per annum	-	-	40	—	—
To the clerk, per annum	-	-	10	—	—
To the examiner, per annum	-	-	2	2	—
Gift to the poor of the parish	-	-	2	—	—
Bingham's exhibition	-	-	20	—	—
Cleaning school-room	-	-	5	—	—

Sundry annual payments; viz.

Coals, about	-	-	5	—	—
Water-rate	-	-	1	10	—
Lamp	-	-	1	16	—
Books for presents on the anniversary day	-	-	3	3	—

11 9 —
£.260 11 —
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Making a total of £.260. 11s. which when deducted from the amount of annual receipts, £.387. 15s. 1d. leaves a balance of £.127. 4s. 1d.

Bingham's gift is accounted for in the £.30 paid for the tenements in Kent-street, which came to the governors by deed of feoffment, dated 6th June, 1617, from John Bingham, Esquire, upon trust to pay the yearly sum of £.12 out of the rents, for the maintenance of two scholars in one of the Universities, to be called Bingham's Scholars, to be chosen out of this school; and the residue of the rents to be applied towards the repairs of the premises, if the whole of such residue should be necessary, if not, the surplus to be applied at the discretion of the governors. It is to be presumed that this discretion has been used in augmenting the exhibition to twenty pounds.

Out of the balance of £.127. 4s. 1d. the repairs are to be deducted, which may be taken at an average of £.70, and the anniversary dinner and other small expenses at £.20 more; leaving an ultimate annual balance of about £.37, which remains in the banker's hands till there is a sufficient sum to invest a part, leaving enough for current expenses.

In the last year there was left only a balance in hand of £.21; but on the 9th of September last £.100 three per cent consols was bought out of savings, as appears by the books of accounts laid before us.

When the present head-master came into his office there were but 23 scholars upon the foundation; but the school seems in many respects to have been greatly improved in his time. There are now 68 boys upon the foundation, and the master has only two private scholars, who are classed with the other boys, and whose only privilege is to have extra tuition and board. All the scholars pay alike for admission £.1; and five shillings a quarter to the writing school, and the like to the classical school.

The writing master, out of his quarterage, provides pens, ink, and copybooks. The quarterage for classics is divided between the first and second master, in the proportion of three fifths and two-fifths.

With the exception of writing and arithmetic, the education given at the school is, according to the provisions of the charter, entirely classical. It appears, that this has operated to deter the poor persons who might be entitled to send their children there from so doing; but we are assured, that no poor child, whose parents have applied for his admission, has been refused.

The present schoolmaster, the Reverend William Lowfield Fancourt, is a master of arts of Cambridge University; and is represented by the treasurer to be a superior scholar and a person of high character.

COLLETT'S CHARITY.

Collett's Charity.

John Collett, by his will, dated 9th May, 1711, devised to two trustees and their heirs certain premises in the borough of Southwark, described in the will, (an extract of which is inserted in the Appendix), upon trust that all the clear rents and profits of the same should from time to time for ever be expended upon and towards the education, teaching, clothing, putting out apprentice and setting to work, the boys of the charity schools that were or should be in the parish of Saint Saviours.

In 1716, a controlling power in the disposition of the funds of this charity, was given to the governors of the charity school by a decree of the Court of Chancery, which directed, that all the governors of the charity school, besides the two chaplains of the parish, should be co-managers with the trustees of Collett's charity; and it appears by a recital in the same decree, that by a deed, dated 12th June, 1718, the two trustees named in the will of John Collett conveyed the trust premises to the use of themselves and three others upon trust, that they and the chaplains of the said parish church should dispose of one moiety of the rents and profits in teaching and clothing the boys of the said charity school, and the other moiety in putting them out apprentices.

The premises so devised by the testator, John Collett, are comprized in three leases, which were produced to us by the treasurer of Collett's estates, one of which, dated 19th December, 1787, is of premises in the High-street,
Borough,

Borough, for 61 years from Lady-day, 1788, at the rent of £. 90; another, dated 1st March, 1805, is of a building and premises in Three Crane-court, in the Borough aforesaid, for 21 years, from Lady-day in the same year, at the rent of £. 3. 3s.; and the third is of six messuages on the south side of the Three Crane-yard; and a piece of ground, with the erection thereon, for 21 years, from Midsummer-day in the same year, at the rent of £. 40.

Borough of
SOUTHWARK.
Collett's Charity,
continued.

The trustees let the premises, used as a watch-house, from year to year, to the commissioners of pavements, at 10 guineas per annum, of which premises the former lease expired in 1808, under which the rent reserved was £. 2. 10s.

There is also a sum of £. 600 in the three per cent consols, which has been bought out of the balances in the treasurer's hand at different times. The amount of the rental is £. 143. 13s. and the interest of the funded property is £. 18, making the total income of the charity £. 161. 13s., the application of which sum is accounted for as follows:

At the annual audit, half of the money remaining in the hands of the treasurer, after paying the apprentice fees and the current expenses of repairs, &c. is paid over by him to the treasurer of the charity-school of the parish of Saint Saviour, for the general purposes of education and clothing, as directed by the will; the other half of the money is invested in the public funds as opportunities arise.

Till the year 1813, the practice was to apply one half of the surplus fund to the clothing and teaching of the boys, and the other to apprenticing them out; but it seems that the trustees last appointed conceived that it would be more beneficial to the school for the school to receive the moiety of the balance rather than the half of the year's rental, on account of the smallness of the sum expended on apprenticeships and the largeness of the overplus; of this overplus, therefore, when not invested in the funds, the school receives one half at the audit, and when brought into the funds the school is considered as entitled to one half of the capital as well as half the interest. No money is invested without the special direction of the governors. The funds which are thus assigned to the school are paid and applied generally, without any distinction, nor are any of the boys distinguished or known by the name of Collett's boys. The number of boys apprenticed each year is of course fluctuating, but there is always left a considerable balance. Till the year 1811 the fee for apprenticing was seven guineas; since that year it has been reduced to five guineas; for which reduction the treasurer gives no other reason, than that he believes it was thought that as many masters might be got for five as for seven guineas; but it was reduced before he came into office. The expenditure on apprentice fees is stated in the Appendix for seven years back, the utmost amount within which period is £. 40.

The letting of the premises seems to have been upon fair terms, and there is no reason to think that any part of the original property has been lost to the school.

MRS. NEWCOMEN'S CHARITY.

Mrs. *Newcomen* died at the end of the year 1674, leaving a will, whereby she devised to the wardens of St. Saviour's and their successors, several messuages or tenements in the parish of St. Saviour Southwark, the description of which appears in the extract from the will, given in the Appendix to this Report, upon trust, to apply the rents and profits, on the determination of certain life interests in the same, to the clothing of poor boys and girls, with a suit of linen and woollen once a year; whereof two thirds of the number were to be out of the Borough side, and the other third out of the Clink liberty in the parish of St. Saviour, and for teaching them to read and write, and to cast accounts, and for the putting forth boys apprentice at £. 5 a-piece at their age of 14 years.

Mrs. Newcomen's
Charity.

The present property consists of numerous houses with their appurtenances, in the borough of Southwark, principally in the street called King-street, of which a complete rental, with a specification of the numbers, tenant's names, and periods of their respective lettings, as also, extracts from the several leases, will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

The whole amount of the rents, with the addition of the annual sum of 2s. 6d. paid to the trustees for a right of window light, is £. 627. 17s. 6d.

Borough of
SOUTHWARK.

Mrs. Newcomen's
Charity,
continued.

The several items of annual average expenditure are also particularly set forth in the Appendix, making together a total of £.591. 0s. 10d. which if subtracted from £.627. 17s. 6d., the amount of income as above, leaves a balance of £.36. 16s. 8d.

The present school-house was built in 1808, which was thus provided for; Mr. Golding, the then churchwarden had the sum of £.578. 12s. 6d. the rents of the estate, then in hand, and from the preceding churchwarden he received a balance of £.312. 4s., to which sums was added £.200, the amount of a fine paid by one of the tenants. The calls of the charity being first answered out of this sum, the residue was laid out on the new school-house, the whole cost of which was estimated at about £.950, leaving a debt due to Mr. Golding of £.46. 1s. 1½d, which has been since discharged.

The sum of £.56. 10s., being a balance in the treasurer's hands in 1816; was laid out in the three per cents reduced, which is not included in the above stated income of the school, the comparison of the income with the expenditure being made from the accounts of that year as affording a proper average ratio. This stock so purchased is intended for a repairing and building fund, to which future balances are designed to be added.

The new school-house is only for girls, and there is a large space of vacant ground fronting the school-house, on which it seems to be intended to erect a school for boys. At present Mrs. Newcomen's boys are taught in the parish charity school with the other boys, and the charity girls with Mrs. Newcomen's girls, in the girls school. Immediately after the new school was built, the number of children comprehended within this charity, which had previously been 39 boys and 10 girls, was increased to 50 boys and 50 girls; at which number it still continues. They are taught reading, writing and arithmetic.

ST. THOMAS.

THE MAZE-POND SCHOOL.

St. Thomas.

Maze-pond
School.

The Maze-pond school was established in 1714, by private subscription, for the education of the children of Protestant dissenters in Southwark.

In the year 1788, *Abraham Atkins*, Esq. gave by deed certain lands and messuages in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, to trustees, in trust, to apply a moiety of the rents and profits for the better support and maintenance of the said school, by repairing the school-house and augmenting the master's salary, or either, as the said trustees should think fit.

The lands and messuages so given, consist of the several premises which, with the names of the respective tenants, the terms for which they hold, and the rents they pay, are specified in the Appendix; the total amount of the rents being £.127 per annum. A small deduction for receipt stamps reduces this sum to £.126. 15s. 3d. the moiety of which is £.63. 7s. 7½d. These rents are represented to be the full value of the respective premises.

In addition to this endowment, the school has still continued to receive the support of annual subscriptions and collections, aided by legacies and other occasional benefactions; from which united sources has been accumulated a fund of £.1,000 navy five per cents, yielding dividends of £.50 per annum. This sum, with 4-10ths of the moiety of rents above-mentioned, is applied to the general purposes of the school. The remaining 6-10ths of that moiety are applied in augmentation of the master's salary.

The school is kept in a house rented for the purpose, and consists of 50 boys and 50 girls, who are taught reading, writing and arithmetic. They are also clothed, and occasionally apprenticed.

The particulars of the expenditure, amounting to upwards of £.500, will be seen in the Appendix, together with an account of the receipts of the last year.

ST. THOMAS'S SCHOOL.

St. Thomas's
School.

This school was established in 1704, and was supported for many years by voluntary subscriptions only. The funded property of the charity now in possession consists of £.600 three per cent reduced annuities, given by Mrs. *Hannah Allen*,

Allen, by will dated the 18th December 1782, whereby she directed the dividends to be applied "to learn to read and write as many poor girls as it can, and boys equal in number," and £.550 five per cent stock, purchased with various benefactions, and with a legacy of £.200 left by Mr *James Jenner*, in 1792; the dividends of both stocks amount to £.45, 10s. per annum.

There is also a reversionary interest in certain stocks, and a leasehold house in Bishopsgate-street, given by Mr. *John Merry*, by will proved the 12th April 1797, whereby he directed his executors to purchase £.4,000 in the three per cent consols, £.1,520 in the three per cent reduced, and £.1,000 in the new South Sea annuities; the dividends to be paid to certain persons for life, and the principal to be transferred, after the decease of them, into the names of the treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital, and the minister and churchwardens of St. Thomas's parish, the interest and dividends to be applied towards the support of St. Thomas's Charity school, in such manner as the managers thereof, or a majority of them, should direct. The testator also, by his will, gave the leasehold house in Bishopsgate-street, after the death of Mr. Richard Ogbourn and other persons, for the same purposes.

It is understood that Mr. Ogbourn is the only person now living entitled to a life interest in the property above bequeathed.

In addition to the above funds, there are also received the following yearly sums, on average; namely, from subscriptions and collections at charity sermons, £.71; from Betton's charity, which is under the distribution of the Ironmongers company, £.6. 10s.; and from the patrons of charity schools, £.7. The whole income amounts on an average to £.130 or £.135, and is applied in the education and annual clothing of 30 boys, and providing school books. The boys are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and are nominated by the subscribers.

There are no girls educated in the school; the reason adduced for not following the directions of Mrs. Hannah Allen's will in respect of educating girls is, that the fund bequeathed by her is inadequate to provide a schoolmistress and a separate room, which would be necessary for the purpose. It is in contemplation to establish a school for girls, and to increase the number of boys, when the property bequeathed by Mr. John Merry vests in possession.

The expenditure of last year exceeded the receipts.

Borough of
SOUTHWARK.
St Thomas's
School,
continued.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

Camberwell.
 Christ Church.
 Lambeth:
 Archbishop Tenison's school.
 Lawrence's school.
 Boys parochial school.
 Girls parochial School.
 Mitcham:
 The Sunday school.

CAMBERWELL.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

County of
 SURREY.

Camberwell
 Free Grammar
 School.

THIS school was founded by letters patent of King *James I.*, dated the 29th September, in the 13th year of his reign, by which, reciting that Edward Wilson of Camberwell, in the county of Surrey, clerk, had besought him to found and establish a grammar school within the aforesaid parish; and that the said Edward Wilson, as well on account of the said school and for the necessary habitation of the schoolmaster, as for providing a competent livelihood for him, had in and upon certain lands containing by estimation 7A. situate in the parish of Camberwell, lately built and erected a school-house and divers other houses and buildings; his said Majesty did grant and ordain, that there should be one grammar school in Camberwell aforesaid, for the education and instruction of children and youths in grammar, and appointed the said Edward Wilson, clerk, vicar of Camberwell, and his successors vicars of Camberwell, the churchwardens of Camberwell, the rector of St. Olave Southwark, the rector of Lambeth, the rector of Newington, the vicar of Carshalton, the schoolmaster and the patron of the vicarage of St. Giles Camberwell, respectively for the time being, and certain other persons named, to be governors of the said school and of the possessions thereof; and (after providing, that on the death of the named governors, their respective heirs should be elected governors) incorporated them by the name of "Governors of the free school of Edward Wilson, clerk, in Camberwell, otherwise Camberwell in the county of Surrey, and of the possessions, lands, revenues, hereditaments, goods and chattels of the said school;" and directed that the rents and profits of the premises aforesaid, or any other to be thereafter given to the governors, should be disposed of for the support of the master of the school and not otherwise. Power was given to the said Edward Wilson in his lifetime to make statutes and ordinances respecting the said school, and a similar power to the governors after his death.

Edward Wilson in his lifetime framed a body of statutes, which require, among other things, that the schoolmaster should be a master of arts, and should teach the children Latin and Greek, and that the scholars on admission should be able to read English. That there should be 12 free scholars of the poor of the parish of Camberwell, and that the other scholars who are to be taken preferably from the inhabitants of Camberwell, should pay the master what the governors should think reasonable. That the trustees should let the school estate at the highest rent, for leases of not more than 12 years, and take a year's fine, and should pay the whole rents and profits (except timber) to the schoolmaster; the fines to form a fund in the hands of the governors for reparations, casualties, the relief of the master in sickness or age, or other necessities about the school or houses thereunto belonging.

The 7A. of land, with a house upon them adjoining the school-house, are the only property belonging to the school, and are let to the master for £.60 a year.

Till about two years ago, the foundation boys had been for many years taught only English reading, writing and arithmetic, and appear latterly not to have reached the number of 12; at that period the governors directed, that the teaching

teaching of Latin and Greek should be resumed, according to the founder's intention. This has since been done, and there are now seven free scholars. The master has been accustomed to take a large number of private pupils, to whom he gives a classical education; and these are taken at his choice, without any preference to the inhabitants of Camberwell, or any regulation of the terms by the governors.

The practice for near 100 years has been, to let the school estate to the schoolmaster on a beneficial lease. The last lease (which expired about three years ago, and has not yet been renewed) was granted to the present master at a rent of £.60, and a fine of £.60. This fine was not actually paid, but a promissory note for the amount was given by the master, and lodged with the vicar of Camberwell. It appears from an entry in the minute book, that these terms were granted to him in consideration of his father having expended in 1799 and 1800, £.1,586 in substantial repairs. The premises are admitted by the master to be worth £.200 a year.

The two preceding leases were to the father of the present master, each for £.25 rent. The first of them dated the 1st of October 1778, stating, that he had laid out a considerable sum in repairs.

None of these leases contain any provision for surrendering the premises in case of the death or removal of the schoolmaster.

The present mode of granting beneficial leases to the schoolmaster, is not only contrary to the founder's statutes, but is evidently improper, for these reasons; first, as it diminishes the fine to be taken, which is limited to the amount of a year's rent, and which is the only source for forming a fund in the hands of the governors for the repairs or improvement of the school premises, should these be neglected by the master, or for the other purposes expressed in the statutes, and in fact no such fund at present exists; secondly, as it would operate to the great prejudice of any other master who might be appointed in case of the death or removal of the lessee, and who thus, during the continuance of the lease would be deprived of the full value of the premises to which by the statutes he is entitled.

In the year 1810, an information was filed in the court of Chancery against the trustees of this school, by some individuals who were dissatisfied with the conduct of it. The defendants put in their answers the beginning of the following year, since which time no progress has been made in the suit; but we are informed, that it is intended now to proceed in it without delay.

CHRIST CHURCH.

CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL, IN BLACK FRIARS ROAD.

In 1713, a school for boys was established in the parish of Christ Church, and a school-house was purchased by means of several donations and subscriptions, collected between 1708 and 1713. In 1720, a school for girls was added to the former establishment, at the expense of some of the principal inhabitants of this parish.

The estates of these charities consist of a school-house, and dwelling-house adjoining, and several premises in the Borough of Southwark and parish of Christ Church, described in the Appendix.

There are also £.173. 6s. South Sea annuities, given by Mr. John Stock, in 1780, for clothing and instructing an orphan boy in the school; £.1,300 South Sea annuities, and £.100 South Sea stock, the produce of small bequests, donations and savings.

The annual rents of the estates amount to £.133. 2s., and the dividends of the stock to £.47. 13s. 11d., making a total income from the estates and funded property of £.180. 15s. 11d.

The annual subscriptions, donations, and collections at sermons, amount on an average to £.320 more.

The present annual value of the estates does not exceed the rents, but the estates for the most part are let on building leases for long terms, of which many years are unexpired; on the determination of those leases, the income of the charity will probably be very greatly increased.

County of
SURREY.

The school for the boys has lately been enlarged at a considerable expense, and a school-room has been built for the girls upon the ground belonging to the school-house.

Christchurch
School in
Blackfriars-road.

One hundred and thirty boys and 60 girls are educated upon the new system of education, so far as the introduction of the same has been deemed expedient; 35 boys and 24 girls are clothed completely; the rest are supplied with a cheap Sunday dress, to enable them to go decently to church; the complete clothing is bestowed as an encouragement to good behaviour. The expense of clothing amounted last year to £.257; the salary of the schoolmaster and his wife as schoolmistress, is £.130 annually, which includes an allowance for coals and candles. In consequence of the late improvement of the school premises, there is a balance against the charity.

LAMBETH.

ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S SCHOOL.

Lambeth.
—
Archbishop
Tenison's School.

Archbishop *Tenison* erected a school at the west end of Lambeth churchyard, for the education of 12 poor girls of Lambeth parish, and by his will dated 11th April 1715, he devised the school-house and ground whereon it was built in trust for the said school, and he appointed that the number of poor girls should be increased as the revenues of the estate thereafter devised would bear; and he devised to trustees an orchard, and all other his messuages, lands, and hereditaments, in Water Lambeth, in trust, to employ the rents and profits, after repairing the school, for the maintenance, benefit and advantage of the said school and poor girls.

The real estates of the charity consist of a school-house, of six houses in Paradise-row, and four houses in High-street, Lambeth, and an allotment of land containing 3 r. 12 p. at Norwood. These estates (except the school-house) are let at rents amounting to £.213. 14s. per annum, which is the present annual value; but one of the houses let for £.23 a year on a lease, which will expire in 1824, is now worth from £.40 to £.50 per annum. The land-tax on the several estates has been redeemed.

There is also belonging to this charity, the sum of £.5,190. 8s. 4d. three per cent consols, standing in the name of the accountant general, which was purchased with money arising from the sale of land belonging to the charity for a burial ground at Lambeth. The annual dividend is £.155. 14s. 2d.

In 1812, Mrs. Elizabeth Pillfold was entitled to a lease of the whole of the charity estates, except the school-house and allotment of land at Norwood, for 61 years, from 1763, at the yearly rent of £.87. With a view of enabling the trustees of the charity to sell land for the burial ground at Lambeth, a surrender was procured of Mrs. Pillfold's lease, in consideration of the grant of an annuity to her of £.180, for the residue of the term unexpired.

In 1816, the old school-house being in a dilapidated state was pulled down, and a new school-house was erected; the expense of this building was defrayed partly by sale of £.733. 18s. 10d. three per cent consols, purchased with £.500, which had been given to the charity by Hayes Fortee, Esquire, in 1784, and partly by the sum of £.400 three per cent consols, advanced on loan by the subscribers to the parochial girls school at Lambeth. A much larger school-house was erected than is necessary for the number of girls at present educated by this charity, in expectation that the number of scholars would be greatly increased when the annuity to Mrs. Pillfold ceases, which will be in 1824.

The present annual income of the charity, after deducting the annuity of £.180, and £.12 per annum, being the amount of the dividend of the stock borrowed, is £.177. 8s. 2d. There are 20 girls in the school, who are instructed in the school-room (which is also used for the scholars of the parochial subscription girls school) in reading, writing and arithmetic; they are also partially clothed, and a gratuity of two guineas is occasionally given to girls who have been three years in service after leaving the school. The annual expenditure has amounted on an average to £.120. 7s. 6d. There have been extraordinary expenses since the year 1813, occasioned by the sale of the land
for

for a burying ground; to the payment of which, the surplus balances arising from the late excess of income above the usual expenditure, have been applied.

The rental of the estates, and particulars of expenditure, are stated in the Appendix.

County of
SURREY.

Lambeth

LAWRENCE'S SCHOOL.

Richard Lawrence, by will dated 8d July 1661, gave the houses built by him in the Dog House or Dog House Field, to the parish of Lambeth, to see maintained in one of the houses a free school, wherein should be taught to write and read 20 poor children of Lambeth Marsh, or so many as might conveniently be taught not exceeding that number, and he willed that the rents of those houses wherein the school was not kept, should be employed in paying him who should teach the children, and the remainder to be for keeping the house in repair; and that four able men of Lambeth Marsh and the upper ground within the parish should be overseers of the school; and that they and the master of the school should be appointed by the parishioners; and that in case the parishioners of Lambeth should omit to keep the said free school in such manner and place as aforesaid, the gift should then fall to the parish of Stepney, and the rents be applied for the use of poor children of Wapping Wall only.

Lawrence's Sch

In 1814, a new school-house was built at the expense of the subscribers to the Lambeth parochial subscription school, on the site of the old school-house belonging to Lawrence's charity, which had fallen into decay, and the ground and new building were demised in 1815 for a term of 90 years, to the treasurer of the parochial school for the use of that institution, at £.35 per annum, a right being reserved to the lessors of sending as many boys as they might think fit, to the subscription school.

Considering that the new school was built at the expense of the subscribers to the parochial school, and that Lawrence's charity has the advantage of using the school-room, this lease appears to have been properly granted. The other estates of Lawrence's charity consist of two dwelling-houses and garden ground, occupied by Messrs. Gunnell, Sankey and Moss, under a lease to Robert Palser for 21 years, from Christmas 1815, at £.70 per annum. The garden ground, which is 162 feet in length and 62 feet in breadth, is held by the charity under a lease from the Archbishop of Canterbury for 21 years, at the yearly rent of two shillings. Leases of this ground appear to have been granted to the charity ever since the foundation of the school. The present rent and actual value of the estates is £.105 per annum. Twenty boys, the number mentioned in the founder's will, are educated by means of this charity, in the parochial school, at an allowance to the master of £.20 per annum. They are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and they are also clothed at an expense of £.55 a year. They are appointed by the overseers of the school, and are children of the poorest inhabitants of Lambeth. Before 1815, the annual income of the charity was £.25. 10s. only. Clothing was first allowed to the boys in 1812, in contemplation of an increase in the rents of the estates. This allowance being made before the increase of rents took place, a debt was incurred, which the surplus income has not yet been sufficient to discharge. The balance against the charity at Michaelmas last, being about £.100.

THE BOYS PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

The Lambeth boys parochial school was established about 100 years ago, in the parish of Lambeth, by private subscription, which has since continued to form its principal support.

Boys Parochial
School.

From that source, with the aid of legacies and other occasional donations, a fund has been accumulated of £.756. 7s. 6d. three per cent. consols, and £.450 three per cent reduced.

The dividends are at present added to subscriptions annually received, which amount to about £.200, and to collections at church, amounting to about £.100.

The expenditure during the last year amounted to £.300 and upwards.

The school consists of about 300 boys, who are taught on the Madras system; about 30 or 40 are also clothed, and a few occasionally apprenticed; the clothing is bestowed as a reward of merit.

THE

County of
SURREY.

Lambeth.

Girls Parochial
School.

THE GIRLS PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

The Lambeth girls parochial school was established about 40 years ago in the parish of Lambeth, by private subscription, which has since continued to form its principal support.

From that source, with the aid of legacies and other occasional donations, a fund has been accumulated of £.400 three per cent consols, which was lent about two years ago to the trustees of Archbishop Tenison's charity, to assist in defraying the expense of rebuilding their school-room. For which accommodation those trustees, in addition to the regular payment of the dividend, have allowed the free use of that school-room to the children of this charity.

The dividend (amounting to £. 12) when received, is added to the other general sources of income above-mentioned; it forms a very inconsiderable portion of the expenditure, which for the last year amounted to near £.400.

The school consists of about 200 girls, who are taught on the Madras system; about 40 are allowed clothing as a reward of merit, and three are boarded with the mistress, and qualified for service.

MITCHAM.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Mitcham

Sunday School.

This school was founded in the year 1788 by voluntary subscriptions.

The present funds consist of £.1,600 three per cent consols, vested in the names of the Rev. S. D. Myers, Henry Hoare, John Oxtoby and James Potter, two only of whom, viz. S. D. Myers and Henry Hoare, are now living. This sum has been produced by gradual savings commencing from the 16th March 1790, when the sum of £.75 stock was purchased with a sum of £.59. 3s. 1d. as appeared by the treasurer's book, which was produced to us, and which shewed how and at what times the remainder was vested.

There is also a sum of £.231. 17s. 8d. four per cents, standing in the names of Thomas Worsfold, Edward Tanner Worsfold, S. D. Myers and Samuel Hoare, of whom the two last mentioned are the surviving trustees, which was purchased on the 12th February 1793 with the sum of £.200, left by the will of Mrs. Penelope Woodcock to the school. There is besides £.134. 3s. 9d. four per cents, standing in the names of Henry Hoare, S. D. Myers, John Oxtoby and James Potter, which was bought at the latter end of the year 1788, with sum of £.124. 2s. 6d., being a sum of money which the treasurer had to dispose of to charitable purposes.

These are all the regular and certain funds, and there is occasionally a charity sermon, the amounts of which are stated in the treasurer's account book, and the minute book, in which the treasurer's accounts appear to have been audited.

The piece of land on which the school-house stands, was given by Mrs. Chandler to the trustees for the school, and conveyed by indenture of bargain and sale on the 19th day of April 1788, having been first surrendered to her by Edward Tanner Worsfold for the remainder of the term for which he then held the same. The school-house was built by private subscription of the inhabitants of Mitcham in the year 1788. The sum collected for which purpose was £.356. 1s. and which was all applied accordingly, except a few pounds. The particulars of which expenditure appeared in the books of account laid before us. The building consists of a dwelling house and a school-room, originally two school-rooms, but lately laid into one.

The total income of the school, arising from regular and certain sources, is £.62. 11s. 10d. exclusive of occasional collections at church, after charity sermons, which, for three years successively, have been divided between this school and a day school in the same parish, and have produced on an average a little more than £.30 to each. Last year the whole collection was given to the day school.

The master and mistress of the daily school in Mitcham, teach this school gratis; but there are four assistant teachers, two young men and two young women,

women, who have been bred in the school, one of whom as being older than the rest receives 2s. a week, and the rest 1s. each. Till last year £.18 per annum was paid to a singing master; having become incapable through illness he received a donation of £.5. The other expenses have been chiefly for repairs and improvements of the school, books, printing and other small disbursements.

The master used to receive 15 guineas per annum for coals, but this expense is now entirely transferred to the day school. The mistress of the day school, which is kept in an additional room, built by a distinct private subscription in 1812, at the back of the original premises, lives in the school-house. This additional room is used for the boys of the Sunday school, as the original school-room is for the girls of the day school. A donation of ten guineas a year is paid to Mrs. Bird, the former school mistress, in consideration of her past services.

There is now a balance in hand of £.40, part of which is intended to be laid out in the purchase of three per cent consols, and the residue is to be carried forward to the yearly accounts. The accounts are annually audited, and a report of the state of the school, and of the receipt and disbursements, printed for the information of the subscribers and parishioners.

County of
SURREY.

Mitcham
Sunday School
continued.

COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

Battle.	Guestling.	Northiam.
Brighthelmstone:	Hastings:	Ringmer.
Beach's charity,	Elsworth's charitable bequest,	Rye.
Grimmett's charity school,	J. Spencer Milward's charity,	Salehurst.
National school,	Parker's charity,	Sedlescomb.
Swan Downer's charity.	Saunders's charity,	Westmeston.
Burwash.	Lamberhurst,	
Chiltington.	Lewes and Southover, free	
Folkington.	grammar school,	
Glynd.	George Steer's exhibition.	

BATTLE.

County of
SUSSEX.

Battle.

Elizabeth Langton, by will dated December the 8th, 1791, bequeathed to the dean, churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Battle, £.1,500 four per cent consols, the interest to be paid to a man and his wife for instructing youth in reading, to the number of 15 boys, and the like number of girls in reading, sewing and knitting, and in such manner as the dean, churchwardens and overseers, should think best; the children to go off after three years schooling. She also gave to the same persons, £.200 four per cent consols, in trust, that the interest should be laid out in spelling books, bibles, testaments and prayer books, and other religious books; each child to carry home their respective books on leaving school.

The dividends of the stock, amounting to £.68, are applied annually in payment of £.60 to the schoolmaster and mistress, and £.8 for books, stationary, and firing.

The number of children mentioned in the will, is kept up. They are instructed in the schoolmaster's house, the boys in reading (as directed by the will), and also in writing and arithmetic; the girls in the same manner, and in plain work. The children are selected by the dean, churchwardens and overseers, from the most deserving in the Sunday school at Battle.

A balance of £.31. 16s. 7d., which arose from the circumstance of a schoolmaster not being appointed until some short time after the testatrix's death, has been lodged in the Rape of Hastings savings bank; this balance is reserved to be applied to meet contingent expenses.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE.

BEACH'S CHARITY.

Brighthelmstone.

Beach's Charity.

By an extract of the will of Mr. *George Beach*, which was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, the 3d of June 1735, the testator gave and bequeathed unto the minister and churchwardens of Brighthelmstone, in the county of Sussex, for the time being, and to their successors and assigns, £.50, in trust, to be put out and disposed at interest on good securities, in trust to pay and apply one-fifth part of the yearly interest of the said £.50, to the minister of Brighthelmstone for the time being, to preach a sermon in Brighthelmstone church on the 19th day of July in each and every year successively. And upon further trust, to pay and distribute two-fifth parts more of the yearly interest of the said £.50, unto and among poor aged housekeepers of Brighthelmstone aforesaid, who do not receive alms of the parish. And upon further trust, to pay and apply the other two-fifth parts of the yearly interest and income of the said £.50, unto the treasurer or governors of the charity school of Brighthelmstone aforesaid, for the time being, for and towards the education and bringing up of children in the said school, and to be placed yearly into the public accounts of the said school.

The sum so bequeathed was invested in 1815, in the purchase of £.59. 1s. 6d.
navy

navy five per cents, in the name of Rev. Robert James Carr, the vicar of Brighthelmstone, and Mr. Cornelius Paine.

County of
SUSSEX.

Brighthelmstone.
Beach's Charity.
continued.

Until the year 1815, when the return was made of charitable donations, with a view to their registration, the late and present vicar, under the impression that the interest of this stock was to be distributed in alms to the poor of the parish, so applied it; but upon that occasion, the will was more attentively looked into, and it was perceived, that two-fifths of the interest of the said sum of £.50, belonged to the charity school of the parish, which was considered to be that which was then carried on in certain premises given by Mr. Anthony Springett; but the dividend of 10s. 7d. on the half year, between the said returns and the establishment of the National school, was paid by mistake to the treasurer of Grimmett's charity, and applied by him to the general purposes of the school.

After Grimmett's charity was separated from Springett's, the interest of this stock was considered as belonging to the school supported by the parish, on Springett's premises.

There will be three years interest due in January 1819, which it is intended to pay to the trustees of the National school, now established on Springett's premises.

GRIMMETT'S CHARITY SCHOOL.

William Grimmett, by will dated 14th March 1749, left five twenty-fourths of his personal estate, and £.20 after the death of his brother Francis, to be applied in clothing and educating 20 poor boys, sons of parishioners of Brighton, in the principles of the Protestant religion, agreeable to the present national and established church of England, and in reading, writing, arithmetic, merchants accounts and navigation; none to be admitted under 8, nor to continue after 15 years of age; and he appointed the minister and churchwardens for the time being, and 12 other principal inhabitants of the parish (to be chosen at a public vestry) trustees and governors of the said charity school.

Grimmett's
Charity School.

The income of this charity is £.69. 18s. 4d., being the dividend of £.2,330. 11s. 6d. stock in the old South Sea annuities, standing in the name of the accountant general.

The affairs of the testator, after his death, were in the court of Chancery; and by a decree of that court, dated 20th December 1768, the property of the testator, then in different stocks, was ordered to be invested in the stock in which it now stands.

This income is applied in the clothing and educating 20 poor boys, in the manner directed by the founder. Public notice is given of every vacancy, and the most deserving of the candidates is appointed. The number is always kept full. The master's salary is £.34. 14s. 8d. a year, and the remainder of the income is applied in clothing and books, for which it is barely sufficient.

There is no school-house belonging to the charity. The master therefore is obliged to rent one, in consideration of which he is allowed to take not exceeding 20 private pupils; at present, however, he has only three or four.

No boy has lately applied to learn the art of navigation, but the master is ready and competent to teach it.

The peculiar situation of the trustees of this charity, unavoidably occasions considerable trouble and expense in obtaining the dividends on the stock. The minister and churchwardens for the time being, and twelve principal inhabitants, are trustees, and in that character give a power of attorney for the receipt of the dividends at the office of the accountant general, in whose name the stock stands. When a churchwarden goes out of office, or any new trustee is elected, a fresh power of attorney is necessary, as every time an application is made for a dividend at the office of the accountant general, an affidavit is required to state that there is no change in the trustees. The trouble of getting these powers signed by all the trustees (which is necessary at least once a year, on the change of churchwardens) is very considerable. To save expense, the dividends have generally been received only once a year. The expense each time is £.2. 13s. 10d. The professional gentleman who prepares the power of attorney, is one of the trustees, and acts gratuitously, or it would be much greater.

National

County of
SUSSEX.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, including SPRINGETT'S and Lady GOWER'S Charity.

Brighthelmstone.

National School,
including
Springett's and
Lady Gower's
Charity.

The only permanent fund and estate belonging to this school, is an annual sum of £.7. 0s. 9d. arising from £.234. 12s. three per cent reduced annuities, left in the year 1771, by Lady *Mary* Countess Dowager *Gower*, towards the support of the charity school in the parish of Brighthelmstone, and a school-house which formerly belonged to Anthony Springett's charity. Of the will or deed of Lady Gower, under which the school is entitled to the £.7. 0s. 9d. by way of interest as aforesaid, no copy was produced to us, but the substance of her said bequest or gift to the effect above mentioned, appears in the memorial or statement made in pursuance of an act for registering charitable donations, which also states, that there was no will or deed, or copy of a will or deed, amongst the records of the said parish, whereby to ascertain the particulars of the said charity, and furthermore, that search had been made in the Prerogative Court for the same, without success.

Neither could we obtain any copy of the deed or will under which the school-house and premises given by Anthony Springett are derived. But it appears to be the understanding of the parishioners and of the vicar, that the grant was to the vicar for the time being, as trustee for the charity, so long as certain Exchequer annuities should exist, which expired about 1805, and then to the person who should be the vicar at the time, and his heirs. The Rev. James Carr, who was vicar when the annuity ceased, conveyed the whole premises to the trustees of the parochial charity school as a free gift. These trustees sold off a part of the land, and applied part of the proceeds in enlarging the school-house on the remaining land, and the other part in building a girls school. Previous to the expiration of the said annuities, the school founded by one Grimmett, was kept in the house belonging to Springett's charity, and Lady Gower's bequest was added to some voluntary subscriptions, and applied for the education of other children in the same school-house, and under the same master, but the accounts of Grimmett's charity school, and those of the other children, were always kept distinct. When the above-mentioned Exchequer annuities had expired, the schools were continued in the same manner, until the establishment of a national school in the beginning of the year 1818. When this took place, Grimmett's school was separated from Springett's school-house, which was converted into the national school, and for that purpose has been considerably altered and enlarged. The stock left by Lady Gower as above mentioned, remains in the names in which it was originally vested, and the dividends are regularly paid and applied to the general account of the national school for boys, in which school 240 are educated on the Madras system, and the remainder of the funds necessary for its support being supplied by voluntary subscriptions and annual sermons.

SWAN DOWNER'S CHARITY.

Swan Downer's
Charity.

By will dated 17th January 1811, Mr. *Swan Downer* directed his executors to lay out £.7,100, "in Government funds or securities, in the names of the "minister for the time being, of the parish of Brighthelmstone, and such three "other inhabitants of the said parish, as to his executors in their discretion "shall appear to be substantial and respectable persons, to hold the same as "trustees," in trust jointly, and in concurrence with the churchwardens and overseers to apply part of the interest; in the first place, in providing a proper school-house for instructing 20 poor girls of the said parish, in needle-work, reading and writing; and in the next place, in clothing the said girls completely twice in every year. A schoolmistress to receive £.40 a year for teaching them plain needle work and reading, and to devote her whole time to them, not teaching any other children; the children of such poor industrious people of the said parish, as do not receive parish relief, to be the first objects of the said charity. He further directed £.10 to be allowed annually for coals and candles; £.20 a year to a person to teach the girls writing and accounts, and £.25 annually for providing books and stationery. Every girl to have a bible on leaving school. All to attend church regularly; £.10 a year to be paid to four ladies of Brighton (who are requested to inspect the school) to distribute in toys and rewards to the children. Trustees to meet twice a year to examine the accounts, and "on each of those days to dine out of the income of the fund." The number
of

of girls may be increased if funds will admit; if the income be insufficient they may be proportionably decreased.

Mr. Swan Downer died in February 1816, and some doubts having arisen as to the construction of his will, it was thought advisable to obtain the directions of the court of Chancery. The cause was heard before the Vice Chancellor on the 15th December 1818, and an order made for carrying the will into effect as far as relates to this charity. The executors have stock and Exchequer Bills ready to pay the sum of £.7,100, at a few days notice, as soon as the final order is made in the cause, minutes of which are directed to be prepared and submitted to the court.

County of
SUSSEX.

Brighthelmistone.

Swan Downer's
Charity,
continued.

BURWASH.

In 1731, a farm in the parish of Wadhurst, Sussex, consisting of a barn and 22 acres of land, was conveyed to trustees, upon trust, to pay the rents to such person as should be appointed by the trustees, to teach the poor children of Burwash to read, and in the knowledge of the Christian religion, as professed in the church of England. The farm was purchased with £.220, arising from £.100, part of a legacy left by the Rev. *George Barnsley*, by will dated 1723, for the education of poor children, to be divided at the discretion of his executors, and from subscription; it is let to John Collins for 11 years, ending at Lady-day 1819, at the yearly rent of £.18; the tenant to do all repairs, having timber allowed him.

Burwash.

The rent was raised in 1818 from £.11 to £.18; the land is poor, and it is believed the farm would not let at present for more than £.19 or £.20 per annum.

There is also £.350 stock in the five per cents of 1797, standing in the name of the rector of Burwash, in trust for the charity, the annual dividend of which is £.17. 10s.

This stock was purchased with money arising from the sale of timber on the estates, cut down about ten years ago, and from a legacy of £.50 left by *William Constable*, Esq. in 1811.

The total income from the estate and stock, amounting to £.35. 10s. per annum, is applied to the support of a national school at Burwash, lately established, in which all the poor children of Burwash, whether children of parishioners or not, have the means of education afforded them; there are at present 74 boys and 84 girls in the school.

The school-house was built at the private expense of the present rector of Burwash. The salary of the schoolmaster is £.30, and of the mistress £.25 a year. The deficiency of the permanent funds is made up by subscriptions.

CHILTINGTON.

John Marten, by will dated 1st October 1797, gave unto his nephew, John Marten Cripps, certain premises in Chiltington, to hold to him and his heirs, paying to John Hamshar and Richard Turner £.4. 6s. 8d. yearly, "the said payment to commence and be paid from the time Mr. Springate's charity, to the hamlet of Chiltington, shall cease to be paid," in trust, to be by them applied to support a school in the hamlet of Chiltington for ever.

Chiltington.

And the testator directed, that after the death of Hamshar and Turner, the rectors of Westmeston and Plumpton should be trustees of the same for ever; and he further empowered the trustees, to deduct out of the said sum of £.4. 6s. 8d. the sum of 6s. 8d. yearly, to be laid out in books for the use of the said school.

The Rev. Anthony Springate mentioned in the above extract, appears to have made provision for educating the poor in this parish, and also in the adjoining parishes of Plumpton and Falmer, by legacies of exchequer annuities, all of which expired about 15 years ago.

Mr. Marten's bequest has been regularly paid to the rector of Westmeston, who pays four guineas annually to a schoolmistress, in the adjoining parish of

County of
SUSSEX.

Plumpton, for teaching eight children (boys or girls) in reading and needlework. The remainder, with some addition from a charity at Westmeston, is laid out in books.

FOLKINGTON.

Folkington.

In the returns made to Parliament in the year 1786, it is stated that Sir *William Thomas*, by will, left a sum of money for a school in Folkington, producing annually £.5, which was then vested in Mary Dobell; the date of the bequest is said to be unknown. No copy of this will can be obtained, and search has been made at the Prerogative Office for a period of 20 years, without success.

An estate in Folkington, which was once the property of Sir William Thomas, was afterwards in the possession of Mary Dobell, upon whose death, 22 years ago, the father of William Harison, Esq. the present proprietor, came into possession of it, and held it for 20 years.

During the life of Mary Dobell, £.5 was regularly paid; and also during the possession of the last proprietor, when it formed part of a larger sum, bestowed charitably by his family for teaching young children of the parish to read and work. This payment, however, has always been considered gratuitous by the present proprietor, who never heard of any charge upon his estate till it was suggested to him by us.

For the last two years there has not been a fit person in the parish to keep a school; and during that time five children have been sent to a national school, at three miles distance, for whose instruction two guineas has been annually paid by Mr. Harison. More children would have been paid for if they had offered to go, but the distance made it inconvenient for them to attend.

If, therefore, there is a rent-charge upon the estate, there is a balance of £.5. 16s. in hand.

Mr. Harison is desirous to find a proper person to teach school, and would not limit his payment to £.5, if a proper person offered.

GLYND.

Glynd.

Mrs. *Mary Trevor* bequeathed £.100, to the intent that the interest thereof might be yearly applied, for the better instruction of the poor children of the parish of Glynd, in the principles of the Christian religion.

This appears by a declaration in trust, indorsed on an assignment of tolls, by way of mortgage (bearing date 18th May 1771), by the commissioners of the Glynd Bridge trust; for securing £.100, advanced by Lord Trevor, whose name is therein stated to be used, in trust for the poor children of Glynd, for whose use the said £.100 was bequeathed by Mary Trevor.

The interest of this sum (£.5 a year) has been regularly received till the last two years, and applied for the objects of the charity. £.4 has been paid to the master of the Sunday school, who takes all the boys and girls of the parish, and 3d. and 4d. a week for 16 or 18 boys and girls to a schoolmistress, who teaches the boys reading, and the girls needlework. The excess has been made up by private charity.

The payment to the schoolmaster and mistress has been continued, although for the last two years no interest has been received, as the Glynd Bridge trust is insolvent, and unable to pay any of its creditors. It is intended to apply to Parliament in the present session, for a new Act for another line of road, and it is proposed, that under such new Act the creditors of the insolvent trust shall be paid £.40 per cent on the principal at Lady-day, with interest at £.5 per cent up to that time. These are the best terms that could be obtained.

GUESTLING.

Guestling.

The Reverend *Robert Bradshaw*, by will, dated 20th November, 1734, devised certain estates to his executors in trust, after the death of his wife, to sell

sell the same, and lay out £. 600, part of the money arising by such sale, in the purchase of land for the charitable purpose therein mentioned, and the further sum of £. 500 in the purchase of other lands, to be settled for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, to reside in Guestling, and teach 20 poor children of the parish, under the age of 14, to read, and if desired, to write; which schoolmaster should from time to time be appointed, and also put out or displace, at the discretion of Sir William Ashburham and his heirs, and the Rector of Guestling for the time being; and until such purchase made, to place the said £. 500 out at interest, on Government or other security, and apply the interest to such use as the rents of the land were directed to be applied; and he gave the residue of his real and personal estate to the corporation for the relief of the Sons of the Clergy, provided that if such residue should amount to more than £. 1,000, he gave unto the said corporation £. 1,000, and no more, and desired the residue might be laid out and disposed of by his executors and trustees, in some useful and beneficial charity, which they should best like and approve of.

The validity of the above devise being established by a decree of the court of Chancery, the estates were sold under the direction of that court, and the sum of £. 500 given for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, was laid out in the purchase of £. 564. 3s. 5d. three per cent consols, in the name of the accountant general. The money arising from the sale of the estates being more than sufficient to raise the sums particularly specified in the will, a scheme was proposed for the application of the residue; and in pursuance of this scheme, and of a subsequent order of the court, confirming the same, part of the residuary fund was applied in increasing the stock set apart for the maintenance of a schoolmaster to £. 1,000 three per cent consols, and the remainder was laid out in other stock in the name of the accountant general, the dividends thereof to be paid to 10 poor persons, qualified in the manner proposed by the scheme. By an order of the court, dated the 30th July 1774, it was ordered, that the late Mr. Henry Sayer, or such other person as should be appointed by the trustees, should receive the dividends of the £. 1,000 three per cent consols, until the same should be invested in the purchase of land, and pay such dividends to such person as by the trustees should from time to time be appointed schoolmaster, pursuant to the will, and that he or such other person should also receive the dividends of the other stock, and pay the same, according to the scheme for the application thereof.

The sum of £. 1,000 three per cent consols is still standing in the name of the accountant general; the dividends thereof, which are received by Mr. Henry Jenkinson Sayer, a solicitor in London, under the authority of the trustees, are paid by him to a schoolmaster at Guestling.

The present schoolmaster was appointed in 1776; he is very old and infirm, in consequence of which and of a preference given by the inhabitants of Guestling to a private day school in the parish, there are now few and sometimes no children in the free school; the trustees are unwilling to displace the schoolmaster, on account of his age and long service in his situation.

The schoolmaster in 1802 left the parish, and was absent for upwards of six years, during which time the school was discontinued; on his return, he was restored to his situation; but the sum of £. 187. 10s. being the amount of his salary for 6½ years, which accrued during his absence, was withheld, with the approbation of the trustees, and is now in Mr. Sayer's hands. There is no school-room belonging to this charity; and it has been proposed by the rector, that the sum of £. 187. 10s. should be applied in building one; on the other hand it is suggested by Mr. Sayer, that funds would be wanting to support the proposed school-room when built; and that as the charity, established in pursuance of the scheme for providing annual payments to 10 poor persons, has become very difficult to be carried into execution for want of objects duly qualified, it is necessary to vary the scheme, and that the sum of £. 187. 10s. may be required, in the first instance, for defraying the expense of obtaining and carrying into execution an order for that purpose.

County of
SUSSEX.

HASTINGS.

ELLSWORTH'S CHARITABLE BEQUEST.

Hastings.

Ellsworth's

Charitable Bequest.

In Trinity term 1809, his Majesty's then attorney-general, at the relation of Mr. Thomas Clark of Rye, and Mr. Thomas James Breeds of Hastings, exhibited an information in the court of Chancery, against the mayor jurats and commonalty of Hastings and others, which information was afterwards amended, and Edward Milward the elder, and Edward Milward the younger of Hastings, and others, were made defendants thereto. The information prayed, that several charities belonging to the towns of Hastings and Rye might be regulated and established; and among other charities mentioned in the information, a bequest by Richard Ellsworth, formerly of Bickham in the county of Somerset, Esq. of all his right and part of the dissolved priory of Hastings, for teaching the poorest children of that parish to read and say their catechism, and buying them books, was mentioned or referred to.

By a decree of the court, dated the 3d of December 1812, it was ordered, with respect to the charitable bequest of Richard Ellsworth, that it should be referred to one of the masters of the court to inquire, whether there were or was any funds or property to carry the charitable intentions of the testator, Richard Ellsworth, into execution, and in whose possession and power the same then were or was, and whether any and what measures ought to be adopted for the recovery thereof.

In pursuance of the decree, the master made his report, dated the 10th of July 1815, and thereby certified, that he found that by a decree of the court of Chancery, bearing date the 4th day of November 1707, in a cause in which Ralph Combes and Penelope his wife, and the said Richard Ellsworth, then an infant, were plaintiffs, and Mary Dowell and others were defendants; and by a subsequent order, bearing date the 2d day of December 1710, the said defendants were absolutely foreclosed of the equity of redemption in certain mortgaged premises; and that the said Richard Ellsworth thereby obtained an absolute interest for a term of 400 years, in (amongst other premises) one-fourth part of certain premises, called the late dissolved Priory near Hastings.

And the master also found, that the said Richard Ellsworth, by his will, bearing date the 11th day of July 1714, after giving various legacies to charitable uses, gave and bequeathed all his right and part of the dissolved Priory of Hastings in the county of Sussex, for ever, towards the teaching the poorest children of that parish to read and say their catechism, and buying them spelling books, bibles, and the whole duty of man, paying first the 10th part of his share to the minister of the parish, whom he appointed to take care that that part of his will should be duly executed, according to the true intent and meaning thereof; and that the said testator by his said will, gave to his two sisters Elizabeth and Penelope Ellsworth, all his messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments in Somerset Kent, and Sussex, or elsewhere, paying first all his debts and legacies, and appointed his said sisters executrices of his will; and the master found, that the said Richard Ellsworth died on or about the 11th of August 1714, and that his said sisters proved his will, and that the said Richard Ellsworth had been appointed the executor of the will of Richard Ellsworth, his father, the original mortgagee of the said premises; and the master found, that the said Elizabeth Ellsworth married George Fursden, who by his will dated 16th April 1740, appointed his son George Fursden his sole executor and residuary legatee; and that Penelope Ellsworth married Charles Snape, and that by indenture bearing date the 13th day of December 1725, (being about 10 years after the death of the said Richard Ellsworth, the son,) and made between the said Charles Snape and Penelope his wife of the one part, and Nicholas Furrs of the other part, the said Charles Snape and Penelope his wife, in consideration of £.1,000 to the said Charles Snape paid by the said Nicholas Furrs, demised 1/8th part of all the said mortgaged premises to the said Nicholas Furrs for the term of 300 years (being 100 years less than the original mortgage term of 400 years) to secure £.1,000 and interest; and the said Charles Snape and Penelope his wife, thereby bargained and sold unto the said Nicholas Furrs, his executors and administrators, all sums of money due and to become due to the said

Charles

County of
SUSSEX.

Hastings.

Ellsworth's
Charitable Beque
continued.

Charles Snape and Penelope his wife, or either of them, upon any decree or other proceeding in the court of Chancery, relating to the premises before-mentioned; to hold the same to the said Nicholas Furrs, his executors administrators and assigns, subject to redemption on payment of £.1,050, at such time as therein mentioned; and the master found, that from the nature of the said last-mentioned mortgage, which was an assignment of 1/8th part or share of the said mortgaged premises, the said Penelope was not dealing with the said property in her character of executrix of the said Richard Ellsworth, but in her character of his residuary legatee, and that the said mortgagee was not dealing with her in her character of executrix but in her character of residuary legatee; and he submitted to the court, that from such dealing the said Penelope was not acting in the execution of the trust, and in the distribution of the assets of her testator; and that the said Nicholas Furrs, under whom the said Edward Milward claimed the premises as a purchaser, was bound, having notice of the will, to inquire further than into her mere legal title as executrix; and with respect to the other 8th part of the said dissolved priory lands near Hastings, being one moiety of the 4th part of the said lands, and which became vested in Elizabeth Ellsworth, the other executrix and residuary legatee of the said Richard Ellsworth, the master found, that the same was never disposed of by her or those claiming under her, as in execution of the trust of the will of the said Richard Ellsworth, and in the distribution of his assets for the payment of his debts; and the master therefore submitted to the court, that those persons claiming under her, having notice of the will of the said Richard Ellsworth, were bound to inquire further than into her mere legal title as executrix; and that the persons taking the property, appeared to have treated it as an absolute interest in a term of years, and not as money, or as a security for a sum of money.

And the master certified, that he found that all the persons under whom the said Edward Milward claimed, had notice of the will of the said Richard Ellsworth, and were therefore bound in common prudence to look at the contents of such will, and that the said Edward Milward, the father, to whom the said fourth part of the dissolved priory near Hastings was conveyed by indenture of the 15th day of April 1765, had notice of the will of the said Richard Ellsworth, by which the fourth part of the dissolved priory near Hastings was specifically bequeathed, subject to a particular trust in favour of a charity in the said will mentioned.

And the master found, that the legal estate in the said term of 400 years, in the said fourth part of the dissolved priory near Hastings, was not vested in the said Edward Milward, but was outstanding; and that the fourth part of and in the late dissolved priory near Hastings, which was conveyed by the said indenture bearing date the 15th day of April 1765, to the said Edward Milward, the father, and which was then in the possession or power of the said Edward Milward, the son, was the fund and property to carry the charitable intentions of the said testator into execution; and the master certified, that proceedings in equity ought to be instituted in the court of Chancery against the said defendant, Edward Milward the younger, for the purpose of obtaining from the said court a declaration that the said Edward Milward was a trustee of the said fourth part of the late dissolved priory near Hastings, conveyed to Edward Milward the elder, by the said indenture of the 15th April 1765, for the charitable purposes contained in the will of the said Richard Ellsworth, the testator.

Exceptions to the report were filed on the part of Mr. Milward, and the cause coming on to be heard on the 28th January 1818, on such exceptions, and for further directions, the exceptions were over-ruled, and the court confirmed the report, and referred it back to the master, to inquire and state what proceedings ought to be taken as to the recovery of the fourth part of the said dissolved priory near Hastings, by the said report, stated to be in the possession of the said Edward Milward, and by whom and against whom.

The master has not completed the inquiries directed by the above order.

The substance of the above statement has been supplied by Mr. Richard Whitton, the solicitor of the relators in the information, but it has not yet been verified, by reference to the papers in the cause, in consequence of Mr. Whitton having failed to produce the papers which he had engaged to do.

County of
SUSSEX.

Hastings.

Ellsworth's
Charitable Bequest,
continued.

Mr. Edward Milward the elder, died intestate in the year 1811, and letters of administration were granted to Mr. Edward Milward the younger, who is now in possession of an undivided fourth part of a farm near Hastings, called the Priory Farm, consisting, exclusive of certain lands at Bexhill, held under the same title, of about 192 acres; the farm is in the occupation of John Foster as yearly tenant, at the rent of £.270, one fourth of which is paid to Mr. Milward. Some timber growing on the estate has been lately felled, and was sold for £.118. 15s. part of which money was laid out in repairs and improvements of buildings on the estate; Mr. Milward's share of the residue amounted to £.17. 0s. 7½d.

It is stated by Mr. Milward; that there is no such parish as the parish of Hastings; that the Priory Farm is in the parish or reputed parish of the Holy Trinity; that in that parish there is no church, minister, or parish officer; and that, until 20 years ago, there were only one or two houses within the parish, although since that time several houses have been built upon the sea beach, but whether they are in the parish or not, is a disputed point.

An abstract of the title of Mr. Edward Milward the elder, to "the fourth part of the late dissolved priory near Hastings, and the lands tenements and hereditaments thereunto belonging, situate and being in Hastings, Fairleigh, Hellington, Worsham, Bexhill, Beckley and Popplesham, in the county of "Sussex," has been produced to us by Mr. Milward's solicitor; the title as deduced by this abstract corresponds with the statement in the master's report. It has not been ascertained in whom the legal estate, in the term of 400 years, mentioned in the master's report to be still outstanding, is now vested.

The only method by which the charitable bequest of Richard Ellsworth can be carried into effect, if it is now capable of being established, is by an information in the court of Chancery, at the suit of the attorney general.

It appears to us, from what is already stated, and from perusal of the abstract of title, that several questions of law occur in the consideration of the effect of the charitable bequest, and of Mr. Milward's title to the estate, which can only be determined by judicial decision. It is stated by Mr. Whitton, that an information has been prepared and is ready to be filed, if it should be deemed expedient. Mr. Breeds of Hastings, one of the relators in the former information, states, that he has already expended a large sum of money in carrying on the suit as far as relates to the other charities at Hastings, and that he is unwilling to incur further expense.

J. SPENCER MILWARD'S CHARITY.

J. S. Milward's
Charity.

In the returns of charitable donations made in 1786, it is stated, that £.10 per annum was left by *J. Spencer Milward*, by will in 1760, for teaching poor children, and other charitable uses.

It appears upon inquiry, that J. Spencer Milward, in 1760 died intestate; his brother Edward Milward, during his life, paid £.10 a year to a schoolmistress, in consequence of a recommendation to that effect by the said J. Spencer Milward; and a larger sum is now applied by the nephew of the intestate to the same purpose. There does not however seem to be any obligation upon him to pay this, though he has stated his intention of continuing it as a voluntary gift.

PARKER'S CHARITY.

Parker's Charity.

William Parker, by will dated 15th November 1619, left to the mayor, jurats and commonalty of Hastings, towards the maintenance of a religious and godly schoolmaster in the said town, who should instruct the youth of the inhabitants of Hastings, in learning manners and other virtuous education, all his lands therein described in the parish of Ore, in the county of Sussex, and directed that such schoolmaster should be elected by the jurats for the time being inhabiting within the parish of All Saints, and his own heirs, so long as there should be any heir of the blood and name of Parker inhabiting in Hastings, and that they should have power to remove him if he should be slothful and negligent; and he peremptorily ordained, that neither the rector of All Saints, or of St. Clement,

nor

nor their curates, should be schoolmasters, because no one man was able to perform both those offices.

The property taken under this will, consists of 113 acres and 22 poles in the parish of Ore, in Sussex.

In 1810, an information was filed in the court of Chancery, at the relation of Thomas Clarke and Thomas James Breeds, in the name of the Attorney-general, against the corporation, complaining of the management of this as well as other charities; that cause has been heard and determined as far as relates to this charity, and a scheme has been approved of for its future management.

The farm at Ore was let in 1780, to Edward Milward, one of the jurats of Hastings, and father of the present mayor, he continued tenant until 1802; the rent was raised in 1787 from £.80. 6s. to £.49. 16s., and in 1802 the premises were let in three parcels to different tenants, from year to year, at £.75, one of these tenants was at the time a freeman of the corporation of Hastings, but he had been under-tenant for many years previous to his becoming a freeman. The rent was again raised in 1809, from £.75 to £.134; all those rents appear to have been fixed upon the valuations of surveyors employed by the corporation for that purpose. Shortly before the filing of the information, the relator, Thomas James Breeds, offered the rent of £.210, and another person at the same time £.205 for this farm. These offers were refused, on the ground that it would be unjust to the tenants, who though they held from year to year, had expended considerable sums on the premises, under the expectation of holding them for seven years at the same rent, according to the usual practice of the corporation.

It was ordered, however, in 1811, by the court of Chancery, that the premises should be let by auction, but with directions that the relator, Thomas James Breeds, should bid the rent of £.210.

They were accordingly put up to auction, and Thomas James Breeds was declared the tenant at that rent; a lease has been granted to him at that rent, clear of all deductions, for 14 years; the corporation have since been ordered by the court of Chancery to pay £.113. 17s. 10d. out of their own funds, being nearly the difference between the old rent and £.200 for two years.

The rent of this estate has been paid by the corporation, after deducting the expenses of repairs and other necessary charges, to a schoolmaster, who has been appointed from time to time by the jurats residing in the parish of St. Clement, there being no heir of the name and blood of Parker now residing in Hastings.

For a great length of time previous to 1812, such schoolmaster was likewise appointed master of the school founded by James Saunders, and received also a proportion of the income arising from that foundation; in 1800, Joseph Hannay was appointed master of both these schools. The scholars were admitted by the mayor and jurats at their sessions, and the number was limited according to the income of the master, at the rate of £.2, and latterly £.3, for each scholar.

Under this regulation, it followed as a consequence from the smallness of the rents reserved, that the number of children who could be educated under this foundation, and that of Saunders, was reduced to a very narrow limit; the number allowed never exceeded 55, whereas Saunders had by his will directed, that upon his foundation only 70 should be instructed, and Parker had not affixed any limit whatever. In 1812, Joseph Hannay resigned the mastership of Saunders's school, and the scholars which he then had, being about 40 in number, continued with him as upon Parker's foundation; in 1816 he resigned altogether.

During part of the period that he had been master, he had also vested in him the sole power of appointing, superintending and displacing the schoolmaster under Parker's will; he was a stranger to the town in 1800, when he first accepted the office of master, and was afterwards admitted a jurat of the town; upon his becoming the only jurat resident in the parish of St. Clement, the duty of appointing and superintending the master of the school devolved upon him. Upon a suggestion of the incompatibility of these two offices he resigned the juratship in 1812, and was re-admitted in 1816, when he gave up the school. The present master was appointed by him in 1817. The school is now conducted according

to

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Parker's Charity
continued.

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Parker's Charity,
continued.

to the regulations approved by the court of Chancery, which were published in 1813; it is open to all the inhabitants of the town, and any number of children who apply to the master are taught reading, writing, casting accounts, and if they desire it, mathematics and the art of navigation; the latter, however, has never yet been required. There are now 90 children in the school; the master is obliged to find a school-room; he receives the amount of the rent of the estate of Ore, after deducting necessary expenses, the accounts of which are always submitted to his inspection, and are approved of by him.

SAUNDERS'S CHARITY.

Saunders's Charity.

James Saunders, by will dated 7th January 1708, devised to the mayor, jurats and town council for the time being, of the town and port of Hastings, and their successors for ever, all his real estate in the isle of Oxney, in Kent, and elsewhere, after the payment of the charges wherewith he had thereinbefore charged them, in trust, out of the rents and profits thereof, to apply £.20 in placing out apprentices two poor boys of the town of Hastings, one of the parish of St. Clement, and the other of the parish of All Saints; and that they should provide two school-dames to whom they should pay £.10 a year each, one of St. Clement's, and the other of All Saints, who should teach gratis all the poor children, not exceeding 30 in number in each parish, in spelling and reading English; and further that they should provide a sober and discreet master, to whom they should pay £.40 a year, well qualified to teach Latin, and who should teach all the poor boys of the town of Hastings, and such part of the suburbs of the Castle Parish as are therein described, not exceeding the number of 70, in reading English, writing, and casting accounts, and the Latin tongue; and he further directed, that the said mayor, jurats and town council, should be the governors of the said charity school, and always have the nomination of the said schoolmaster and school-dames.

The property which the corporation of Hastings took under the above will consists of—

A farm of about 75 acres at Wittersham, in the isle of Oxney.

Seventeen acres of land in the same isle, formerly drowned land.

And one undivided moiety of a farm, called Starvenden, in the same isle, containing 21 acres.

About 1809 an information was filed at the relation of Thomas James Breeds of Hastings, and Thomas Clark of Rye, in the name of the attorney general, against the mayor, jurats and commonalty, of the town and port of Hastings, as trustees of this and other charities, complaining amongst other things of abuses in the management of the schools upon this foundation, and in the letting of the estates. The cause as far as relates to this charity is now determined, and regulations are established by the court of Chancery for its future management.

The Wittersham farm, with the drowned lands in the isle of Oxney, were let in 1812, under the direction of the court of Chancery, to David Dunk, the present tenant, on lease for 14 years at the rent of £.233. 10s.; of this rent £.21 is not yet payable, having been reserved in respect of the drowned lands. These formed part of some land which was suffered to be inundated before the devise of James Saunders, about the year 1670, by order of the Commissioners of the Upper Levels there, for the purpose of protecting a large tract of level from the sea. And the corporation, as the proprietors thereof, have annually received the sum of £.4. 11s. 8d. as a compensation or rent for the same, under the name of a drowned rent from the said Commissioners.

The lands are now become dry for the greater part of the year, and when the boundaries can be set out, which it is expected will shortly be the case, they will be restored to the corporation, and possession of them given to the tenant; the full rent of £.233. 10s. will then become payable.

The undivided moiety of the farm, called Starvenden, was let also under the direction

direction of the Court of Chancery at the same time to George Goble, the owner of the other moiety, from year to year at the rent of £.22.

So that the present annual income is,

	£.	s.	d.
Rent payable by D. Dunk - - - - -	212	10	—
Drowned rent - - - - -	4	11	8
Rent, by Goble - - - - -	22	—	—
Total - - - - -	£. 239	1	8

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Saunders's Charity
continued.

The rent of these premises had been raised by the corporation in 1806; that of the Wittersham farm to £.80; that of the moiety of the Starvenden farm to £.8. 5s.; since the filing of the information, the improveable rents have been raised from £.88. 5s. to £.234. 10s. and the tenant is now bound to do all repairs, which had before been deducted from the rent.

Previous to 1806, the one had been let at £.69. 10s. the other at £.6. It appears that the corporation had affixed these rents upon the valuation of a surveyor in the neighbourhood. The Wittersham farm was let in 1806 to a member of the corporation; but who, not being resident, had no vote in the borough. The premises had always been let from year to year.

During the last 10 years, before the rents were raised, the net income, after deduction, for repairs, quit rents, &c. was upon an average little more than £.60, and was consequently insufficient for the payment of the whole of the sums directed by the founder, which amount to £.80 per annum.

As far as it would go it was applied to the objects of the charity, as appeared to us from a minute account of the expenditure with which we were furnished.

The master's school, in consequence of the insufficiency of the funds, was united with that of another charity in this town, founded by the Rev. *William Parker*. The number of scholars upon both foundations were limited by the trustees, according to the income payable to the master, allowing him at the rate of £.2, and latterly £.3 a head. They never exceeded 55 in number, whereas the testator, Saunders, directed that 70 should be taught upon this foundation only.

By the new regulations it is ordered, that in future £.50 instead of £.20 shall be applied in putting out apprentices; £.25 instead of £.10 to be paid to each of the school-dames; and the residue, after payment of necessary expences, to the schoolmaster. According to the present rents the income will be sufficient to bear this great increase, and to leave about £.100 per annum for the schoolmaster.

The master's school, on this foundation, continued united with that upon Parker's charity, until the year 1812, when the master resigned; and the affairs of the charity being then in Chancery, it was entirely discontinued till October 1818. Another master was then appointed, and in the following month the school was opened and 70 boys immediately admitted. They are instructed in reading, writing and accounts, and if they desire it, will be taught mathematics, the art of navigation, and Latin, but hitherto none have applied for such instruction.

The master is bound to find a school-room, and at present has the loan of a warehouse from Mr. Breeds the relator, which he uses for that purpose; but it is stated, that the difficulty of finding a school-room is likely to be a serious inconvenience.

Each of the school-dames have generally had their full number of 30 children of either sex, whom they teach spelling and reading.

Apprentices have been put out as often as one-fourth of the annual income was sufficient to procure masters. During the last 10 years, previous to the filing of the information, 10 boys were put out with a premium of £.15, except in two instances, where £.10 only was given. Since the filing of the information none have been put out, and the greatest part of the rents (reserving only

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small sums for paying the salaries of the school-dames, quit rents and taxes) has since that time been paid into the court of Chancery. Out of this fund all the costs incurred by the relators are to be paid, and it is expected that £.140, or thereabouts, will then remain to be paid to the account of the charity; but this balance cannot be ascertained with precision, as the costs are not yet taxed.

LAMBERHURST.

Lamberhurst.

By will dated 15th December 1712, Dame *Elizabeth Hamby* devised to the then minister of Lamberhurst, and four other trustees, and their heirs, an annuity or rent charge of £.6, issuing out of the manor of Lamberhurst, clear of all taxes, upon trust to be paid and employed for teaching little children of Lamberhurst to read English; the children to be nominated by the heirs of the testatrix, or in their default by the minister and parish officers. This sum is regularly laid out in teaching little children to read; 14 boys and six girls are sent to a schoolmaster and schoolmistress by the present lord of the manor of Lamberhurst, by whom the rent charge is paid. The payment of the last few years has exceeded the amount of the rent charge.

LEWES AND SOUTHOVER.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Lewes & Southover
Free Grammar
School.

This school derived its origin and earliest endowment from the will of Mrs. *Agnes Morley*, dated 24th May 1512, whereby reciting a purchase then lately made by her of an annual rent charged on the manor of Hammessey otherwise Hammes, next to Lewes, in the county of Sussex, and that certain persons were seised of a messuage and garden in Southover, next to the mill, called Water Gate, to the use of her last will, she directed that the said messuage and garden should be for a schoolmaster and usher to dwell and teach grammar therein for ever; and that the said annuity of £.20 should go to the finding of the said schoolmaster and usher, and other charges therein expressed; the schoolmaster to have a salary of £.10, and the usher £.5. The schoolmaster to be a priest, able to teach grammar, having no cure of souls, or other special let, whereby he might withdraw his attendance from the said school. The scholars to be taught freely, without taking from them or their friends otherwise than of their benevolence. A proviso was therein also contained, for restoring the number of trustees to 14, when reduced to six, by a fresh grant and feoffment of the annuity and messuage by the remaining trustees.

By indentures of lease and release, dated 17th and 18th of May, 7th Ann, a messuage or tenement, in the town of Lewes, was conveyed to trustees to the use of *Mary Jenkins*, the purchaser for life; and after her death, to the use of the said trustees upon trust, to permit the premises to be enjoyed by the schoolmaster for the time being of the free grammar school of Southover aforesaid; and by writing under the hand and seal of the said *Mary Jenkins*, several sums therein mentioned amounting in the whole to £.1,533. 16s. 1d. were vested in Lord Pelham and others, in trust after her death, for providing for so many of the free scholars of the said school as the trustees should think fit, any such books to an amount not exceeding £.15 in any one year, as they should from time to time judge proper; and the residue was to be applied for the teaching of so many children of the said free grammar school, as the trustees should reasonably approve of.

The messuage and garden mentioned in Mrs. Morley's will, were sold and conveyed by an indenture of feoffment, bearing date the 1st June 1808, (as appears by a declaration of trust) more fully set forth in the Appendix to this report, dated 1st July 1808, which recites the conveyance to have been made for £.300, a consideration exceeding the real value of the premises by £.50, according to a valuation made by the direction of the trustees previously to the sale. It seems that the premises devised by Mrs. Morley in Southover, had become ruinous and decayed, and were very inconvenient in point of situa-
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tion for a school ; that it had therefore been long disused as such, and that the school had been kept in the messuage or tenement in Lewes, given by Mrs. Jenkins.

The £.300 so paid for the premises of Mrs. Morley was invested in the purchase of £.479. 0s. 10*d.* three per cent consols, which stock is now standing in the names of Henry Jackson, Jonathan Harrison, Edward Robert Raynes, and John Hoper, who are all living, as trustees thereof, for the benefit of the school under consideration.

The sum so bequeathed, as above mentioned by Mrs. Mary Jenkins, for the use of this school, has been laid out in the purchase of £.1,775 stock in the three per cent reduced, which now stands in the names of the late Lord Ashburnham and others, none of whom are now living. The dividends amounting to £.53. 5*s.* are received by the bankers of the present Earl of Chichester, and applied as follows : £.35. 10*s.* is paid to the schoolmaster for the education of 12 boys, which was thought a proper number for the salary, and £.17. 15*s.* for a writing master to instruct such 12 boys in writing and accounts. This application of Mrs. Jenkins's donation was determined upon by the trustees at the election of the present master ; but the master in fact receives the whole £.53. 5*s.* from the steward of Lord Chichester. He also receives the annuity of £.20 under Mrs. Morley's will, from the tenant of a farm at Hammessey, held of Sir Charles Burrell, the annual sum of £.14. 7*s.* 4*d.* which is the interest of the said sum of £.479. 0*s.* 10*d.* stock, purchased with the proceeds of the sale of Mrs. Morley's premises, and an annual sum of £.3, being a rent charge on some houses in the High-street of Lewes, given to the school by the will of one *Thomas Blunt*, made in the year 1611, of the same town, which several sums make a total of £.90. 12*s.* 4*d.*

Mr. Merriman, a clergyman, is the present schoolmaster, who lives in the school-house given by Mrs. Jenkins, which is large, convenient, and in good repair, rent-free ; he pays the parish rates, but not the assessed taxes, and he is at the whole expense of repairs ; he appropriates all the income of the school, in the first instance, to his own use ; but he has an assistant, who is also his curate, to whom he pays £.150 a year, and he pays a writing master, who lives in his house, a salary of £.25 a year. He has 12 scholars, who receive instruction gratuitously, and who all come from the town of Lewes ; but it appears that he makes out a bill for the stationary used by them, leaving it to the friends of the boys to pay it or not, as they please. The scholars have been nominated by Lord Chichester and Lord Hampden, the only surviving trustees, under Mrs. Jenkins's will, since the appointment of the present master ; he has now about 15 private pupils, who board in his house, between whom and the free boys we are assured that he makes no distinction whatever in respect to the instruction given. The 12 free boys are taught the classics, and prepared for the Universities ; they are also instructed, without pay, in reading and arithmetic, by the writing master. The present senior boy is on the foundation, and is intended for the University next year. The master does not insist upon the free boys learning the classics ; they may be instructed in writing and accounts only, if they please. The testimony of the sufficiency and good conduct of the master is highly satisfactory.

As it appears by the evidence, that Mr. Merriman made a charge in the year 1812 of two guineas, for teaching two boys to write, we called upon him for an explanation of this circumstance, which he gave as follows : " From the time that I was first appointed to the school, I did not receive any sum for a writing master till within about three years ago. The sum paid to me was only £.35. 10*s.*, as master, and I supposed that £.17. 15*s.*, the sum allowed for the writing master, was paid to Mr. Rand, the then writing master, who as he did not teach I thought had a sinecure, and as I paid a writing master I charged for him accordingly. I was undeceived as to this a few years ago, by being paid by Mr. Shadwell, Lord Chichester's steward, the intermediate accumulation of the £.17. 15*s.*, and from that time I ceased to make any charge."

Upon this case it occurs to us to observe, that as 12 was thought by those who manage Mrs. Jenkins's foundation to be the proper number to send to the

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Lewes & Southover
Free Grammar
School,
continued.

the school, under her benefaction only, there seems to be no scholars who can be strictly said to receive the benefit of Mrs. Morley's bounty, which it is therefore impossible to say has been applied as that testatrix intended, unless it can be considered that the fund supplied by her has answered her general intention, in being made auxiliary to the free establishment under Mrs. Jenkins's endowment.

It may be remarked further, that if all the free scholars at present in the school are to be looked upon as being there only upon Mrs. Jenkins's foundation, the bills sent to their friends for books and stationary, though payment is said not to be insisted upon, can scarcely be considered as proper, there being £.15 set apart by her for that particular purpose. If indeed there were any boys who could be regarded as scholars on Mrs. Morley's foundation, it must be admitted, that her will affords some colour for making out such bills, under the words, "otherwise than of their benevolence." We recommended the immediate filling up of the number of the trustees under Mrs. Jenkins's will, and were told that the proper instruments for that purpose are in actual preparation. We understood upon inquiry, that though the numbers of the scholars under Mrs. Jenkins's foundation are limited to twelve by her trustees, that no limitation as to the number under Mrs. Morley's foundation has been imposed by the trustees of her charity, and that this part of the school foundation is considered as open to the inhabitants of the town generally.

GEORGE STEERS'S EXHIBITION.

George Steers's
Exhibition.

By indenture of feoffment dated 10th September 1800, with livery of seizin indorsed, reciting, that *George Steers*, late of Newdigate, in Surrey, clerk, deceased, by will dated 1st November 1661, gave and bequeathed all and every his messuages, and tenements, and gardens, and their appurtenances, in the town of Lewes, in the county of Sussex, which then or lately were in the occupations of one Legate, Peter Raye, widow Braines, and widow Mote, to the inhabitants within the said town of Lewes, and the liberties thereof, and to their heirs and successors in the said town for ever, only to the uses therein declared, viz. to pay to certain persons therein named certain annual sums for their lives, and then to and for the use, intent and purpose, that all the rents and profits yearly accruing from the said premises, should be employed and bestowed for and towards the education and maintenance of one fit person, the son of godly parents, in or near to the said town of Lewes, especially the son of a godly poor minister, who hath truly laboured and endeavoured to win souls unto Jesus Christ, at one of the Universities of Cambridge or Oxford, by and during the term of four years, and at the end of the said four years then to another during the said term of four years; and so to continue successively to one after another for the like term for ever. The nomination of such exhibitor to be made by the chief officers and four others of the most able inhabitants within the said town successively for ever.

And reciting a decree of the commissioners of charitable uses, directing a feoffment to be made of the said premises, to persons in the said decree mentioned; that such feoffment had been made, and also subsequent feoffments, from time to time, by the survivors, to new feoffees, the parties to this indenture of the first part, being the then only surviving feoffees, conveyed the same to new feoffees therein named of the second part.

The property at present consists of four houses, one of which is in the High-street of Lewes, let to Bartholomew Stupely, as tenant from year to year, at the rent of £.25; the other three are in Market-lane, in the same town, let to the following tenants from year to year. To Richard Lower, labourer, at a rent of £.6; to Richard Hook, labourer, at a rent of £.4. 4s.; to Thomas Baseby, shoemaker, at a rent of £.6, making together £.41. 4s. They are old houses and require a good deal of repairing.

In 1813 the sum of £.80 was expended in repairs, and the average expenditure on this account appears to be about £.10 annually. In the year last-mentioned, all the premises were valued by a surveyor at Lewes, who fixed the present rents upon the houses. After the expenses of repairs and insurance
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are defrayed, the remainder is applied towards the support of some young person, the son of an inhabitant of the town of Lewes or its neighbourhood. It is at present enjoyed by the son of a clergyman, who is at one of the Universities. The amount varies according to the sum in hand: it is now £.35; a few years ago it was from £.20 to £.25. There has sometimes been no person in nomination to receive this exhibition, and this was the case from Lady-day 1804 to Michaelmas 1807, during which interval the accumulation was reserved as a fund for repairs, and it was so applied in 1813. No person had offered himself for the exhibition during the above-mentioned period. The exhibitor is nominated by the two constables of the town for the time being, and four others, whom they join with themselves for that purpose, and notice is given by advertisement in the county paper of there being a vacancy, and of the time and place of election.

After paying repairs, the managing trustee, Mr. Theophilus Chitty, expects to have a balance in hand of about £.15.

The book of accounts, regularly audited by the trustees, was produced to us.

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George Steers's
Exhibition,
continued.

NORTHIAM.

By deed dated 20th September 1614, *Robert Iden* conveyed to John Frewen and others a messuage and about two acres of land in Northiam, in trust, to apply the rents and profits in maintaining the premises in repair, and to pay the residue to a schoolmaster who should reside in Northiam, and teach the children of that parish.

Northiam.

By will dated 7th September 1723, *George Barnsley* left £. 500 for the educating poor children in the practice of the Christian religion as professed in the church of England, according to the discretion of his executors and in pursuance thereof.

By deed dated 9th May 1727, *Payne and Thornton*, the executors of *George Barnsley*, purchased a rent-charge of £. 3. 10s. issuing out of a moiety of the lands called the New Innings, containing 114 acres in Pevensey Marsh for £. 100, such part of the said bequest as in their discretion they appropriated to this parish, in trust, to pay the same for the education of poor children there, according to the will of the testator.

By deed dated 10th August 1727, *Thomas Frewen the elder*, being the heir of the surviving feoffee of the messuage and lands granted by *Robert Iden*, *Payne and Thornton*, in whom the rent-charge of £. 3. 10s. was vested, and *Thomas Frewen the younger*, in whom a rent-charge of £. 3, issuing out of a messuage and 26 acres of land in Northiam, was vested, covenanted with each other that they would severally stand seised of the rent-charge and premises above-mentioned, in trust, that they should be taken and received by the several parties and their heirs, and by them applied for the education of poor children of the parish of Northiam, in spelling, reading, writing, accounts, and in the church catechism, and the grounds and principles of the Christian religion, as professed by the church of England; and that a schoolmaster should be provided for that purpose, who should teach as many children as the charity would allow at the rate of 10s. per head. The trustee or trustees of each of the several donations to nominate as many as could be paid for by his or their share of the charity, at the rate aforesaid; and that the majority of the several sets of trustees should appoint the schoolmaster, who should be a member of the church of England, a constant frequenter of divine service and the holy communion in the parish church of Northiam, and able to give a good account of his principles to the minister when required by the trustees, and should reside in a house thereby agreed to be built upon the premises, granted by *Robert Iden*.

And for the constant succession of trustees, it was agreed, that the trustee or trustees of each charity should be allowed to assign his or their share of the said trust, either by deed or writing or by will, to any person of the church of England; and in case it should not be so disposed of, that it should go to the heir.

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Northiam,
continued.

A school-house was built upon the premises given by Robert Iden, and has lately been much improved; first, by John Frewen Turner, one of the trustees, at his own expense, amounting to nearly £.700; and, subsequently, by subscription. These are occupied by the schoolmaster.

The annual income of the charity consists of the two rent-charges, of £.3 and £.3. 10s.

The former of these is regularly paid out of premises in Northiam belonging to Anthony Vincet; but when or by whom it was originally granted is unknown.

The latter is charged upon a moiety of certain lands in Pevensey Marsh called the New Innings, belonging to Thomas Tourle and Jonathan Harrison, trustees under the will of the late John Tourle; this rent-charge has not been paid since the year 1784, when the Rev. William Lord claimed to be entitled thereto as trustee for the charity, and gave notice to the then owner of the estate not to pay it to the schoolmaster. It appears that this order was given upon the ground of the insufficiency of that schoolmaster for his office; but previous to the appointment of a new master, the Rev. William Lord's title as trustee to the rent-charge was disputed by the other trustees, and the owners of the estate conceiving that they might be liable to be called upon a second time if they paid it to a wrong person, have since refused to pay it until such dispute should be determined; they profess their readiness to pay it to any person properly authorized to receive, but hitherto the question is undecided, and Mr. John Frewen Turner has allowed the amount of it to the schoolmaster out of his own pocket.

The facts of the case appear to be as follows; the Rev. William Lord being anxious to become a trustee, agreed with Charles Thornton for the purchase of the trust for three guineas.

And by an assignment dated 9th October 1784, he as heir at law of Richard Thornton, the survivor of the original grantees, assigned the rent-charge to the said William Lord, his executors, administrators and assigns; but such assignment, if good in other respects, could not by law enure to his heirs for want of words of inheritance, and he being dead his representatives cannot substantiate their claim to it, which they now set up; the legal estate must be in the heir of Charles Thornton, but who that is is not known.

The schoolmaster teaches 20 and sometimes a greater number of children, of the parish of Northiam, in reading, writing and accounts.

It was suggested to us, that he did not bring them up in the principles of the church of England, and that he himself attended dissenting chapels, and did not frequent the parish church at Northiam; but upon examination it appeared that the charge was unfounded, and that he himself regularly frequented the church at Northiam, and, except in a very few instances, had never attended any dissenting chapel; that he brought up the children in the principles of the church of England, taught them the catechism, and made them attend church.

RINGMER.

Ringmer.

By deed, dated 7th October 1698, reciting, that Dame *Barbara Thomas*, then deceased, late wife of Sir William Thomas, and Sibella Stapeley, youngest daughter of Sir John Stapeley of Ringmer, in the time of their lives, had in charity to the parish of Ringmer, given £.100 a-piece for purchasing lands and hereditaments in the county of Sussex, that the rents and profits thereof might for ever be employed in teaching the children of the poor inhabitants to read and work, thereby as well to ground them in the principles of the Christian religion and doctrines of the church of England, as to excite them to industry. Sir *William Thomas*, in consideration of the said £.200, granted to trustees and their heirs, an annuity or rent charge of £.10, issuing out of his manor of Fowington, and out of that capital messuage, called Fowington Place,

Place, and out of all those lands, tenements and appurtenances thereto belonging, in the parish of Fowington and Jevington, in the county of Sussex, in trust, to apply £.8. 15s. for the teaching 16 poor children, natives or inhabitants of Ringmer, to read and work, and the remaining £.1. 5s. for buying bibles.

County of
SUSSEX.

Ringmer,
continued.

By various mesne conveyances, this annuity has been brought down to the present trustees.

This annuity is regularly paid by the present possessor of the Fowington otherwise Folkington estate, and is applied towards the support of a school at Ringmer, conducted upon the Madras system, and united with the central national school. The school-house has lately been enlarged by subscriptions, and upwards of 100 children are now instructed there. The annuity is not specifically applied for the instruction of 16 poor children, but is carried to the general account of the school.

In the year 1778, a small bit of land, part of the waste of the manor of Ringmer, was granted by the lord of the manor, for the purpose of building a school and school-house, which was erected about 30 years ago, and the school is now kept there. It is held by copy of court roll, paying a nominal rent.

RYE.

LADY GOWER'S CHARITY.

On a table of benefactions, hung up in the vestry-room of Rye Church, it is stated, that "Lady Gower left £.100 stock three per cent consols, in trust, to the vicar of Rye, the rector of Winchelsea, and Jeremiah Curteis, Esquire, the interest thereof to be expended in the education of poor children in Rye."

Rye.

Lady Gower's
Charity.

There is no other document relating to it. A search has been made in the Prerogative Office for the will, but without success.

The stock now stands in the names of the rector of Winchelsea, the vicar of Rye, and Mr. Curteis, who is since dead. The interest is applied by the vicar of Rye in paying for the instruction of two or three boys or girls, who are sent to day schools in Rye.

SALEHURST.

In the returns made to Parliament in 1786, it is stated, that *John Cooper*, by will in 1699, devised land "for establishment of a free school for the poor children of Salehurst, and several adjoining parishes, in case of failure of issue." At the time of the return the land is stated to be vested in Stephen Love, and to be of the annual value of £.45.

Salehurst.

The following is an Extract from the Will of John Cowper, above-mentioned, dated July 27th, 1691 :

"Item:—I do order and appoint, that my son James Cowper do sell or mortgage my lands in Salehurst, called or known by the names of Hopes and Squibs, and the Lords Brook, or raise moneys some other ways, so soon as he shall attain to the age of one-and-twenty years, or within two months after at the furthest, the sum of two hundred pounds, and shall then immediately pay unto my daughter Sarah Cowper, the just sum of one hundred pounds; and also, he shall then immediately pay unto my daughter Elizabeth Cowper, the just sum of one hundred pounds, all to be of good and lawful money of England; which, if my son James Cowper shall neglect or refuse to pay my two daughters at the time appointed, or to either of them, the aforesaid sum of one hundred pounds a-piece, or give them such good and lawful security as they shall then each of them accept, I do hereby give them and each of them full power

County of
SUSSEX.

Salehurst,
continued.

to enter into the aforesaid premises of Hopes and Squibs, and the Lords Brook, lying and being in the parish of Salehurst, containing by estimation threescore and sixteen acres, to possess, take, hold, and keep the said lands, and all the yearly profits thereof, till they be fully paid the full sums of one hundred pounds a-piece, without any deductions for rents, damages, or impeachment for waste."

[Then follows a devise of lands in front to Sarah in fee, and of other lands to Elizabeth in fee.]

"Item: I do order and appoint, that if any of my children do dye without any lawful issue, that then all my children that do survive shall jointly receive, possess, and equally divide and inherit all the deceased's estate, to have hold peaceably and quietly to enjoy to them, and every of their heirs for ever. Item: I do ordain, order, and appoint, that if my children do all and every one of them dye without any lawful issue of any one of their bodies, then my will is, that all my estate, personal and real, that is in my possession, or that which I do not possess which I am heir to, together with all my mortgages, leases, bonds, bills, profits, moveables, goods and chattels whatsoever, after my wife's death, be employed as followeth; to be let, rented, and disposed of, to the yielding of a yearly profit to the most advantage; and to pay twenty pounds a year out of the yearly profits to an honest, faithful, careful and industrious woman, in the town of Robertsbridge, to teach the children of poor men, women, and widows, whose parents are not worth one hundred pounds in lands, moneys, and moveable goods and chattels, which shall be sent to her from the parishes of Salehurst, Etchingham, Ewhurst, Moundfield, or Brightling, to teach them to spell and read well, &c."

[And then follows a bequest of the residue for another school, &c.]—Appointment of the two daughters executors.

Attested by three witnesses.

No school has ever been established or money paid for that purpose, and we doubt whether the charitable uses, contemplated by the testator, can ever take effect under this will.

SEDLSCOMB.

Sedlescomb.

In 1729 an estate and certain premises, called Darbyes, containing nine acres, in the parish of Westfield, Sussex, were conveyed to trustees for the support of a charity school in the parish of Sedlescomb. This estate was purchased for £.184, arising from £.150, part of a sum of money left by the Rev. *George Barnsley*, by will dated in 1723, for the education of poor children, to be divided at the discretion of his executors, and from subscriptions: it is in the occupation of John West, as yearly tenant, at the rent of £.24, the annual value.

The school premises, valued at £.10 a year, and occupied by the schoolmaster, are held at a nominal rent, under lease for a term which will expire in 1851. Twenty boys are educated in the school; they are taught reading, writing, and cyphering, and are instructed in the principles of religion, as professed in the church of England.

The schoolmaster is allowed a salary of £.20 per annum out of the rents of the estate; the remainder of the rents is applied for repairs of the school premises (which are often required), and of the premises at Darbyes, and in providing for contingent expenses. There is a balance in the hands of the trustees of about £.10, arising from the sale of the materials of an old building on the estate lately pulled down.

WESTMESTON.

Westmeston.

The only fund for the education of the poor in this parish is the sum of £.244. 8s. 11d. three per cent consols, standing in the names of Wm. Henry Campion,

Campion, Sir Henry Poole, and Thomas Baker, which arose from subscriptions, and form a balance of an annuity given by the will of the Rev. *Anthony Springle*, for the purposes of educating poor children, but which expired about 1805. This stock is, by deed dated 31st December 1810, declared to be upon trust, to apply £.4. 6s. 8d., part of the dividends, towards the establishment of a school, for the education of poor children residing in that part of Westmeston which is exclusive of Chiltington; the residue thereof, after payment of expenses, to be laid out in books published at Bartlett's-buildings, for the children of the said school, and of the school at Chiltington.

There is no school at Westmeston; but at Ditcheling, about a mile distant, a school has been established, upon the new system, to which about 12 children are sent from Westmeston. Eight guineas are annually paid for their instruction, which sum exceeds the amount of the dividend of the stock by about £.1.

County of
SUSSEX.

Westmeston,
continued.

Given under our Hands and Seals,
this second day of March 1819.

Great George-street, }
Westminster. }

CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON.	(L. S.)
JOHN ST. ASAPH.	(L. S.)
J. PETERBOROUGH.	(L. S.)
WILLIAM SCOTT.	(L. S.)
CHARLES YORKE.	(L. S.)
W. GRANT.	(L. S.)
J. W. WARREN.	(L. S.)
H. H. HOLBECH.	(L. S.)
W. GRANT.	(L. S.)
WILLIAM ROBERTS.	(L. S.)
WILKINSON MATHEWS.	(L. S.)
ROBERT MARSHAM.	(L. S.)
JA' M'MAHON.	(L. S.)
DAN. FINCH.	(L. S.)



